POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

RUSSIAN POLICE SPY A HUMAN MONSTER

Astonishing Revelations of Systematic Villainies of the Fugitive Azeff.

Inner History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement Told in English Magazine.

LONDON, aMrch 20.—The most astounding revelations that have ever been made of the inner history of the Russian revolutionary movement are published in the English Review.

They include an almost incredible list of the murderous villanies of Azeff, the Russian police agent, whose denunciation by the revolutionists has created such an immense sensation in Russia.

The auther signs himself "D. S," and his access to secret information is shown by the fact that he possesses as he states, a volume of the Czar's Gazette, which is "a periodical account of revolutionary events," issued in a single copy for the czar's personal use.

How the volume was transferred from the Russian police department to London is not disclosed. But the volume bears on the top of the first page "a broad blue pencil line made by the czar himself," and a note by the minister of the interior, M. Goremykin, stating "His Majesty has deigned to examine this in Czarskoe Selo."

The Gazette contains reports by "agents provocateurs" and letters stolen from Count Leo Tolstoi" and others. "D. S." regards the Gazette, marked by the Czar's pencil, as proof that the Czar is personally interested in the doings of the secret police and of their agents, of whom Azeff was the chief.

AZEFF DESCRIBED.

Azeff was introduced to "D. S." at the latter's house in London some years ago, and seems to have impressed him unfavorably. He describes him thus:—

"His stout, well-nourished, well-clad figure, short neck and broad, round face, with its very thick and sensual lips, flat nose and carefully cropped hair was of the international type of professional financier you can meet upon every stock exchange in Europe." Azeff's eyes, "protrudant, dark, slimy, reflected as little of his mind as those of a fish."

From 1901 until the end of 1908 Azeff, he says, while an agent of the secret police, took an active, often a leading part in every scheme of the Social Revolutionary party. He adds:

"He perhaps beat the record in the slaying of the tyrants. He was one of the leading organizers of the murders of Siplagin, Bogdanovitch, Plehve, the Grand Duke Sergius and many others killed during those seven years. And for the last five years Azeff was actually the head of the terrible 'Fighting Organization' which for a whole decade held the Czar and his camarilla in awe and practical captivity."

Azeff planned and helped to carry out all these murders, in order to prove from time to time his bona fides to the revolutionists, but all the time he was secretly denouncing his accomplices to the Russian police, and group after group of revolutionaries were arrested by his treachery and shot.

When the conference of all the revolutionary societies were held in Paris in 1904 Azeff was intrusted by it with the full report of the proceedings for transmission to his own party. He at once sent it to M. Lopukhine, the director of police, who has recently denounced him to M. Stolypin.

SHIPLOAD OF RIFLES.

Azeff denounced to the police the ten persons who planned the attempt to murder General Trezoff. He himself organized the unsuccessful attempt to blow up M. Stolypin in 1906.

Azeff is also said to have helped the scheme by which the ship John Grafton was loaded with 17,000 rifles, thousands of revolvers, three machine guns and tons of explosives, which were to be landed in St. Petersburg for an armed rising. Gapon was in charge of the arms. The ship, it will be remembered, was wrecked in a storm. Gapon says "D. S.," saved himself by swimming ashore.

The "removal" of Gapon is said to have been another of Azeff's crimes. It is an extraordinary story of plot and counter-plot. Gapon, anxious to improve his own position, proposed to M. Ratchkovsky, the present head of the secret service, to betray Azeff and another revolutionary leader.

Azeff heard of the plan and countered it by proposing to the revolutionaries to "remove" the "traitor" Gapon and Ratchkovsky himself. At the same time he told Ratchkovsky of the plan. Gapon went to the empty house near St. Petersburg on the day arranged, expecting that Azeff and Ratchkovsky, who had been invited there, would both put in an appearance, and there be murdered by the assembled party of revolutionaries.

Ratchkovsky did not, of course, turn up, and Gapon, having fallen into Azeff's trap, was duly murdered after a violent struggle.

ATTEMPTS ON THE CZAR.

The most astounding revelation is that of attempts last year on the life of the Czar, with the alleged concurrence of Ratchkovsky, the head of the Czar's secret police.

"I have good reason for maintaining," says "D. S.," "that at this time Azeff found it feasible to attempt to do away with Nicholas II. Several attempts were arranged, and they failed through no fault of Azeff. The police did not arrest the persons involved in these plots. The last attempt, of which Azeff had full knowledge, failed exclusively through want of firmness on the part of the person who was to be the actual perpetrator. Twice he had the Czar entirely at his mercy, and twice his courage failed him."

"I personally believe," says "D. S.," "that Ratchkovsky was fully informed about them by Azeff, as he was in the case of the murder of Plehve.

"Ratchkovsky had been for the last two years practically the head of the secret police in charge of the Czar's personal safety. Though officially he is only one of Stolypin's secretaries, he really occupies an entirely independent position, being responsible only to the Czar, and having the right personally to control any political cases he may choose.

"Without Ratchkovsky the assassination of the Czar could only have been unprofitable to Azeff, as Ratchkovsky, his patron, would have blamed him for allowing the party to have accomplished it. And only Ratchkovsky could have informed Azeff that there was a party at the court which would not be displeased at such an event."

LIFE OF CHRIST IN STRIKING PICTURES

Biblical Incidents to be Illustrated by Series of Tableaux.

LONDON, March 25—The deep interest which the public has always taken in pictures of a Biblical character is responsible for an exhibition which will be held in the Albert Hall in the autumn of this year. The great building will be turned into an illustrated New Testament, for a series of tableaux will be produced giving realistic incidents in the life of Christ.

The plan was proposed sixteen years ago by the late Sir Augustus Harris to Louis Tussaud. Mr. Tussaud realized the magnitude of the undertaking, and for the last ten years he has been visiting the principal galleries of Rome, Milan and Paris.

"Of course, the success from a religious as well as from an artistic point of view," Father Vaughan wrote, "will depend on the reverent way in which your idea is carried out. If theatrically done, it will be worse than useless; if dramatically, it will be instructive and helpful.

"Make the work a mission, and live in the atmosphere of it, paying for direction and success."

There will be at least thirty-seven tableaux, beginning with "The Annunciation" and ending with "The Ascension."

The most dramatic tableau will be "The Crucifixion," a rough plaster conception of which was shown to a press representative yesterday. The three crosses stand in the foreground. On the center cross is stretched the figure of the dying Christ. His eyes turned on the repentant thief. The scoffing thief has just breathed his last, and the sneering expression is still stamped on the dead face.

At the back is a wide sweep of scenery showing the temple. This tableau will owe much of its impressiveness to the lighting effect. Calvary will be plunged in twilight, and only the figure of Christ will be bathed in light. The dim outlines of the sorrowing Marys at the foot of the cross and two Roman soldiers with their officer will be seen, while thin ribbons of light will shine from the temple windows.

"The Ascension" will also be calculated to grip the attention. The Holy Sepulcher will be surrounded by sleeping Roman guards. By the tomb will stand the form of Christ, of such ethereal substance that the fine scenery in the background will show through the figure. The effect is managed by aid of a mirror throwing a reflection of the waxen figure of Christ on a silken screen.

The tableaux will be taken to the principal provincial towns after being exhibited at the Albert Hall.

The proceeds will be devoted to King Edward's Hospital Fund, charities of the Church of England, charities of the Roman Catholic Church and the Countess of Aberdeen's fund for the prevention of tuberculosis in Ireland.

SENTENCES RYAN TO HANG JUNE 3

NORTH BAY, Mar. 25—Judge Latchford this morning sentenced Maurice Ryan to be hanged June 3rd next for the murder of his brother, Francis Joseph Ryan, about November 18th, 1907. The judge was affected in addressing the prisoner, to whom he could hold out no hope of executive clemency. The prisoner said he had no knowledge of the crime, and his counsel, L. T. Bull, asked for a reserved case, citing a similar case where judgment was reserved in the King v. Charles KIng, (8th vol., Canadian criminal cases). Counsel for the defense averred that separate issue should have been given to the jury as to the identity of the remains.

The application was refused, but noted.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

TORONTO, Mar. 25.—Wm. Thompson, a colored youth of sixteen years, was on trial at Sandwich this morning for the murder of his father. He neglected to do some work that the old man left for him, and when he returned he gave the other boys a threshing, and was about to punish William, when the boy picked up a gun and shot him. After hearing some evidence, the prisoner's counsel offered to plead guilty to manslaughter, and the crown consenting ,young William was sentenced to five years in the Kingston penitentiary by Justice Teetzel.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE GALLOWS TONY REVEALS SECRET OF THE MURDER

PERTH, N. B., Mar. 25.—Standing in the shadow of the gallows and not as hardened as his fellow conspirators, Tony Arosha has made his mind easy by a public confession which he signed here this morning. For several days the public have been on the qui vive, knowing that new arrests were being made in the case, but the authorities have been working very quietly in order to sucessfully land the men they wanted.

Reached a Climax

The excitement reached a climax this morning when it was announced that Tony had made a public confession of a highly sensational nature and that the confession had incriminated three other Italians, one of them a man of high financial, social and intellectual standing, and that all three were under arrest. To add to the general excitement one of the suspects, Andrew Hatch, who had been held here since Thursday, contrived to make his escape this morning. After some little excitement he was recaptured by Constable McCrea in Andover and lodged in a safer place. The men held under suspicion are James Hatch, his brother, Andrew Hatch, and Sandy Murray. Some few days ago the authorities received information which caused them to become suspicious, in consequence of which Constable McCrea left here on Monday night about 8 o'clock for Plaster Rock, where he arrived about twelve that night. He went immediately to Peter Crocco's camp for Italians, in search of James Hatch. Mr. McCrea did not expect to find his man here and consequently was without a weapon of any kind.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

However, he found his man asleep in bed. McCrea told him that he wanted him to come with him, but Hatch feigned sickness and refused to come. After some minutes of parleying the old man consented, got up and began to get ready. He was half dressed when the 25 or 30 Italians who were in the camp began to get up and gather round McCrea and Hatch, and make threatening advaces toward McCrea. Mr. McCrea seeing that they were angry, backed up with his prisoner toward the wall so as not to give any of them an opportunity of getting behind him. The Italians kept pressing nearer and nearer to him. McCrea made a pretense of pulling a revolver from his pocket when in reality he had nothing more formidable than a piece of handcuff, but the angry crowd was not to be so easily got rid of and at last making a grand rush, they seized Hatch and put him back into the bed, telling McCrea as they did so, that the man was sick and that he must not touch him until the next day.

SWARMED AROUND HIM.

However, they continued to swarm around Mr. McCrea, and he still continued in trying to make them believe he had a revolver. What would eventually have befallen Mr. McCrea is a matter for conjecture, had not an Italian who was in another part of the house, overheard the commotion and came to McCrea's assistance. He explained the matter to the excited crew and succeeded in calming them, so that McCrea was able to depart with his prisoner after three-quarters of an hour spent in holding some thirty Italians at bay. McCrea surely deserves the highest praise for his fearlessness and prompt action in this case. Victoria county should and does feel proud that she has for a constable a man who is never afraid to do his duty, even though it may mean entering a place where greatest danger lurks and where but few men would go as Mr. McCrea has done. McCrea brought Hatch to Perth Tuesday morning and immediately took him to the cells of Tony and Leon. Tony almost at once accused Hatch of having the missing money and commanded him to give it up.

DENIES HE HAD IT.

Hatch denies all knowledge of it. Mr. McCrea went to Plaster Rock again Tuesday evening and arrested Hatch's brother, Andrew Hatch. On account of the arrangements of the cells in the jail here it would be impossible to prevent the suspects from conversing with the condemned prisoners so it was deemed wise to keep them in charge of men appointed for the purpose.

Sandy Murray, the third man wanted, was arested by Sheriff Gagnon of Madawaska, Wednesday, and brought to Perth today. Now that the confession has been received and signed the men will be locked in the jail. The confession made by Tony is certainly one of a startling nature.

NOT A SURPRISE.

That Hatch is implicated is by no means a surprise to the general public here, as he has been a suspicous character from the beginning, but that Tony should accuse Murray is a surprise indeed. Before Sheriff Tibbitts, Constable McCrea and Mr. Carter, Tony made his voluntary confession; then placed his mark after it. In his confession he says that when he and Seppepil returned from Plaster Rock on Friday before the murder, Murray met them at the camp and told them two peddlers had been at the camp and that in all they must have nearly a million dolars' worth of jewellry and money about them. He then asked Tony and Leon to shoot them, as they (Tony and Leon) were the only men in the camp who had guns. He explained to them that it was not considered much of a crime in Canada to kill a man and that they could easily get clear. Even if they were caught they would get but a few years, and he would hire a lawyer and help them out.

TONY REFUSED.

Tony refused, saying that he had not the heart to kill a man, and they said no more about it to him that night, but Murray and Seppepil remained all night talking it over. The next morning about daylight they came and roused him up. He went to the door, where he found Murray, Seppepil and Hatch engaged in conversation. They told him of the plan to kill the peddlers, and again coaxed him to go. Murray remarked it was no harm to kill a man and would go himself if he had a gun. Tony still refused to go, but all three kept persuading him, and at last forced him to go. Hatch brought out the knife produced during the trial and said, "Here, take this, and if you don't kill them jump on them and stab them with the knife." After a few more minutes' talk Murray gave Leon his mittens, and he and Tony left the camp for the log pile behind which they were to wait until the men came in sight. During the wait there Tony wanted to go back to the camp. When the men came along he says he could not bear to look at them, and covered his face with his hands, and both he and Seppepil fired. He saw one man drop and heard Seppepil fire three more shots, and then he said, "Oh, my head feels so funny," and fell over in the snow. "We took the money and three watches," said Tony, "and then we commenced to run. After we had gone a ways I ran off a ways from Leon and put the muzzle of my gun to my throat and was just going to pull the trigger when Seppepil caught my hand and would not let me. My head felt bad and I could not seem to see at all. We went on till we came to the dump, where Murray met us and gave us some bread and a pair of shoes. We tramped until we came to the Emil Johnston Italian shack, where Hatch was.

THREW MONEY UP.

"Hatch crawled up into the bunk and I threw the money up to him and Hatch hid it. Hatch told us if we were caught he would go up to Montreal and procure us a lawyer."

Murray failed to procure help for them at the trial, and Tony says that Murray told him in the jail during the trial that he must not mind, that it was nothing that he would hire some one to kill the judge that sentenced them.

THE CONFESSION.

Thus runs the confession of Arosha, a confession without an equal in the history of New Brunswick, Murray and the Hatch brothers will probably be committed for trial soon. Murray acted as interpreter during the preliminary hearing here, and was a witness at the trial. It is thought that the money is hidden somewhere in the shack, and it is known that Murray and Hatch went to the camp after the trial and dug up the earth under the floor, and it was this that aroused the suspicions of McCrea even before the confession was made.

Seppepil has told what little he could and is anxious to make a full confession. Murray was brought here today in charge of Sheriff Gagnon, and Constable McCrea. He seemed to be in a comfortable state of mind, but has not made any statements as yet.

The examination has been fixed for next week as an interpreter cannot be had before that time. The case presents an unusual feature indeed, inasmuch as five men are held on the charge of murdering one man.

PET DOGS DRESSED IN SILK AND GOWNS

Fido's Season of 1909 to Rival Its Predecessors in Extravagant Fashions.

LONDON, March 25.—The cult of the pet dog has been increasing every year and no smart woman is [illegible] without a diminutive ball of brown or black or gray fluff under her arm. It is said, however, that 1909 is going to rival all its predecessors in extravagant fashions for the scented canine pets.

A toy dog will soon be a more expensive luxury to keep than a motor car. One well-known society woman has a maid for a couple of miniature Pomeranians, and the little animals' outfits cost as much as many women spend on their own wardrobes.

"The modern dog, who only weighs as much as a fair-sized doll, is one of the most important members of the household," the manager of a West End firm said yesterday. "It is as necessary for us to cater for him as for his owner or her children.

PLATES AND DRINKING BOWLS.

"The old kitchen plate for the miniature 'toy' is out of the question nowadays. Every pet has a little plate stamped with his name and a drinking bowl. These are made in everything from fine china to pewter or even real silver.

"The high-bred toy dog suffers intensely in the cold weather, and for this reason sweaters are being made. The sweaters are crochected or knitted, and cost about $2.50. The cardinal jacket is made of brilliant scarlet flannel fastened with gilt buttons.

"Another novelty is a raincoat made of silk waterproof, lined with a contrasting color. It is very useful in these days, when a woman always takes her dog out motoring. They are made with a hood to draw over the head.

"Dog's boots have been seen before, but this year they are being knitted or crocheted in thick wool to put on, at night when Fido is tucked up in his basket.

"Miniature dog blankets are made of gray tweed, bound with a bright colored braid, with the spoilt creature's monogram embroidered in one corner."

A most ingenious traveling bag for toy dogs will be seen this season. It is made of canvas lined with a cloth. The bag contains a comb and a brush, a toothbrush and nail clip, and a handbrush to draw on like a glove, made of fiber tendrils, with which the dog is scrubbed in his bath every morning.

The rest of the outfit comprises a cake of scented soap, some cold cream, a soft bath towel and a bottle of perfume.

PLAYTHINGS FOR FIDO.

The toy dog's playthings are made of india-rubber, and consists of balls, solid dolls, mice, or tiny replicas of himself.

The latest bed for Fido is not a basket. This resting place he selects in the daytime, but at night he is provided with a miniature armchair. It is fitted with a down pillow, and there is a white fur rug to put over him.

Solid gold or silver bracelet collars are fashionable for the tiniest dogs. These are engraved with the name and address of the owner, and are often set with gems.

TO CONSERVE NATURAL GAS

OTTAWA, March 25.—The exportation of natural gas will be discontinued at the end of this month. The act passed the session before last regulating exportation is administered by the Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Mr. Templeman, and he has come to the conclusion that the time has come to take adequate steps to conserve for Canada alone the supplies of the natural gas still available.

Last year the only company holding a license to export gas piped about 250,000,000 feet to Buffalo. The license given the company expires at the end of this month and will not be renewed. It is estimated that the life of the western Ontario gas field will be doubled by this decision of the Minister.

TO DO GOOD WORK—
Clear the brain—quit coffee and use
POSTUM
In every well-boiled, steaming cup, there's health and satisfaction.
"There's a Reason".

GIRL ABDUCTED BY MOTHER FROM CONVENT

Aided by Private Detective, She Carries Her Away in Motor Car.

PARIS, March 25—The hearing of an extraordinary case of abduction was begun this morning in the Ninth Correctional Court.

Mme. Bassot, the wife of General Bassot, a member of the Academy of Sciences and director of the conservatory at Nice, was charged with having carried off her own daughter by force and deprived her of her liberty. A private detective named Medard was charged with aiding and abetting in the abduction.

According to the story of the prosecution, the young woman some time ago expressed a yearning for a conventual life, and besought her parents to allow her to enter a religious house. The parents were opposed to this. Later on the religious communities were dissolved, and for the time being the daughter had to abandon her project.

SHE BECOMES A NUN.

She next made the acquaintance of Mlle. de la Motte, who belonged to a disbanded religious order of nuns. Mlle. de la Motte had been conducting at Reuil, near Paris, a house or lay conventual establishment called the Maison Sociale, and the girl made up her mind that she would enter the Maison Sociale. She disapeared, and it was ascertained that she had gone there.

The mother, in despair, decided upon a desperate measure. She hired a swift automobile and a couple of sturdy hospital attendants and, having arranged with the director of a private asylum at Geneva for the reception there of her daughter, waylaid that young woman as she was leaving church one morning. The two attendants overpowered and lifted her into the automobile, which then set out at full speed for the frontier. On the way, the "prisoner" made several attempts to escape. Whenever the automobile stopped she shouted for help, but the attendants, with a esture and the whispering of the word lunatic, contrived to disarm suspicion.

A CHASE AND A RUSE

Once, however, the young woman jumped from the car. A hot chase across some open country ended in her being recaptured. But, in the meantime, and without being detected, she had scribbled a hasty note, and sent it addressed to her lawyer in Paris. He gave it to a peasant, and asked that he would be good enough to post it. He did so, and it was to this that she owes her liberty.

Mlle. Bassot spent the night in the Geneva asylum, the director being under the impression that she had been certified as unsound of mind. But on the receipt of a telegram from her lawyer he lost no time in setting her at liberty.

The mother today admitted that she was responsible for her daughter's abduction and incarceration, and pleaded that she did this in order to remove her from the influence of Mother Mercedes. The detective's defense was that he considered Mme. Bassot was acting rightly and that, in consequence, he gave her moral support.

Absolutely Free

Gin Pills—The Famous Kidney and Bladder Remedy—Given Away

CUT OUT THE COUPON

Ever since Gin Pills were placed before the public, they have proved their inestimable value in curing all cases of Kidney and Bladder Troubles and Rheumatism.

The case of Mr. John Herman of Hamilton, which will be published in detail in tomorrow's papers, should be carefully read by everyone who is troubled with disease of the Kidneys or Bladder, or afflicted with Rheumatism or Sciatica.

So certain are the National Drug and Chemical Co. that Gin Pills will cure these troubles, that they will send a trial box of Gin Pills absolutely free to those who cut out and mail the coupon below.

S. S.
COUPON
National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto
Dept. A.
Please send, without cost to me, a sample box of Gin Pills.
Name.....
Street.....
Post Office.....

FRANCE'S RUM BILL LOWER

Statistics for 1907 Show Large Decrease in Consumption.

PARIS, March 25—Statistics for 1907, just issued by the Ministry of Finance, show that the consumption of alcohol is gradually diminishing in France. The decrease is more rapid in the towns than in the country, although the consumption is still much greater per head in the cities.

In north and west France considerably more alcohol is drunk than in other departments, the average consumption per inhabitant in the Seine Inferieure being three gallons per annum. In the center and southwest a gallon. Havre has earned an unenviable distinction, its consumption of alcohol being nearly four gallons per head.

The consumption of absinthe is rapidly rising.

BOY PETITIONS THE KAISER

Wilhelm Sends Contribution to Aid in His Studies.

BERLIN, March 25—A lad attending a state school at Hechingen recently addressed the following letter to the Emperor:

"Very Honored Mr. Kaiser:

"At school I have often heard of your kindness and amiability, and this gives me courage to approach you with a petition. I should like to become a teacher, but my mother is a widow and has nine children to support.

"Three of them are domestic servants, and they desire to provide the cost of my college studies from their wages. But that will not be enough. Therefore, I beg you, honored Mr. Kaiser, to help me, that I may become a teacher. I greet you and other members of the Hohenzollern family."

A week later the boy received $37.50 from the Kaiser as a contribution toward his studies.

SHOT BY HIS WIFE

Woman Takes Husband at His Word and Fires.

PARIS, March 25—Maurice Rastoul, son of a colonel, was shot dead in Paris yesterday by his wife.

Scenes of jealousy had recently been continuous, and last night, after an unusually violent outbreak, Rastoul drew his revolver and threatened his wife.

At the sight of the weapon the woman cried, "You had better use it. I dare you, for if I had it I would use it." "You would, would you?" said the man, and he handed her the revolver, adding, "Go on, I dare you."

The young woman took it, pressed the trigger and shot her husband dead. She then went and gave herself up to the police, declaring that she was under the impression that the weapon was not loaded.

COULDN'T EXPRESS IT.

"Well, Tommy," said the visitor what do you think of your new baby sister?"

"You'll have to excuse me," replied the 6-year-old diplomat, "but mamma doesn't allow me to use that kind of language."

MESSENGER STOPPED A $75,000 SWINDLE

"Gwan!" He Said When Offered $5 to Give Up Message

New Yorker, Aided by Dishonest Clerk, Robbed Banking House of $45,000 by Fictitious Credit.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A messenger boy who turned up his nose at a bribe was the means of putting the Hoboken police in touch with a $75,000 swindle, for which Fritz Marx and Leo Martin were promptly arrested.

The prisoners, locked up at Hoboken police headquarters, broke down and confessed everything. They had fleeced the banking house of John Stennick and Co., Hoboken, out of $45,000 by means of false letters of credit, and would have got the balance of the $75,000 had not the trick been discovered.

Marx told the police that Martin, who was confidential secretary for Stennick and Co., had obediently turned over all the cash to him, and that he paid Martin $15 a week for doing it.

Marx said he had laid his plot to rob the banking house last fall. He made a trip to Europe early in September, and a few weeks later, Stennick and Co. were notified by the banking house of M. Stidenburg, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, that Marx had deposited $15,000 upon which he was privileged to draw.

In a few weeks Marx appeared at Stennick's and drew out most of the money.

BEGINS $75,000 SWINDLE.

The last of the $15,000 was drawn out in December, and a few days later Marx went again to Frankfort-on-the Main. This time he obtained letter heads of the firm of Seidenburg, and in some way that he has not divulged got a paper with the signature of the president of the concern.

On the same steamer that brought Marx back to New York was a letter bearing the name of the Seidenburg's concern's president, saying that Marx had fallen heir to $75,000 and that it had been deposited with Seidenburg, to be drawn again as Marx saw fit. The letter went to Stennick and Co. and soon Marx called. He wanted $25,000. John Stennick looked up the letter, decided it was all right, and paid the money through Martin.

Marx made half a dozen other visits drawing various amounts upon the $75,000 inheritance.

Marx might have kept on until the limit was reached had he not sent word to Stennick and Co. yesterday that he wanted $10,000 at once. John Stennick thought he would first find out whether the balance of the $75,000 was still at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He wrote out acablegram to the house of Seidenburg and sent for a messenger.

THE HONEST MESSENGER BOY.

Here is where Patrick Carmody, fifteen years old, the honest messenger, comes into the limelight. Carmody shambled to Stennick's offic and took the message. As he sauntered up the street to give it in at the main telegraph office Martin, who had sat beside John Stennick while the message was given to the boy, stepped up behind him.

Martin held out his hand with a bill in it.

"Here's five dollars, sonny, if you'll give me that message," he whispered.

Patrick Carmody looked at him and replied:

"Gwan! I don't want nothin' like that. I gotter hand this in.

Martin pleaded with the boy until they reached the telegraph office and increased his bribe to $10. As the boy entered the office he snatched a $5 bill from Martin's hand, dashed up to the desk and threw it down, exclaiming:

"This here mutt offered me this for a bribe. Here's a message to send."

The clerk in charge sent for a policeman. Martin, taken before Chief of Police Hayes, told all about the swindle. The Seidenburg house, he said, had never had an inkling of the $75,000 transaction. The inheritance was fictitious. Marx had forged the name of the Seidenburg president to all the letters that had come to Stennick and Co. None of the letters written by John Stennick had ever reached the Seidenburg firm. Martin having turned them all over to Marx.

How to Avoid Sea Sickness

Take along a box of Mothersill's Sea and Train Sick Remedy. It has recently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish Channels and found absolutely reliable. Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, New York Herald, Montreal Herald, and the press generally in Great Britain. Write for booklet and press notices. For sale at all first-class druggists. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. MOTHERSILL REMEDY CO., 201 Cleland Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

For sale and recommended in St. John by A. Chipman Smith, G. A. Moore, Royal Pharmacy, and G. A. Riecker.

ELECTRIC HAIR GROWING

French Scientist Submits the Result of Interesting Experiment.

PARIS, March 25—At yesterday's weekly sitting of the Academy of Medicine Professor Hallopeau introduced a young man of 27 with a splendid crop of hair. The professor explained that eighteen months ago the young man had been completely bald, but Dr. Chicotot had tried experiments on him with astonishing success.

The treatment consisted solely of the alternate use of X-rays and of electric high-frequency currents. Dr. Chicotot claimed no secrecy for his method, and had merely undertaken the experiment to show what wonders could be worked by electricity in cases of baldness.