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MYSTERIOUS "W. P." NOW IN CENTRAL INQUIRY

Mr. McAvity Finds It Hard to Imagine Who is Owner of Those Initials

Finally Says There is Only One to Whom They Could Apply—Cash Book Indicates Payment of $5,000 to the Unknown—Books Missing, and Much Failure to Recollect—Were Companies Working Along in Belief That Government Would Pay the Bills?

The Central Railway Commission held two sessions Thursday in the Admiralty Court rooms. Considerable new matter was developed. The morning session was the more interesting, when George McAvity was on the stand. His evidence showed that there were financial transactions of the company carried on, first at the receiver general's office in Fredericton, secondly through Dr. Pugsley and George W. Allen at the People's Bank at Fredericton, thirdly at Mr. McAvity's office in St. John and fourthly at the company's office in Norton. He could not recollect that he had in anyway taken steps to become acquainted with the transactions at Fredericton, and although he was president of the company he never looked into the business at Norton. He had two bank pass books, and these were the only books of account he had. The auditor had made up a cash book from the data he (McAvity) had in his office.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Powell Mr. McAvity failed to give any explanation of several items ranging in amount from $2,000 to $30,000. He said they were all right and that the auditor, Mr. Corbett, could explain them. Mr. McAvity was then stood aside and Mr. Corbett was recalled. The latter thought he had an explanation but acknowledged that his explanation failed. The commissioners decided it was better to give Mr. McAvity time to prepare a proper statement or account of his business transactions and to arrive at a satisfactory explanation of these and other amounts. Mr. McAvity expressed a desire to have an opportunity to do as the commissioners suggested and his examination was adjourned until he was prepared to go on. This resulted in the commissioners having to adjourn at 4 p. m., and they spent the remainder of the afternoon in considering the subjects upon which they would require further enlightenment in looking into the evidence already taken.

Who is "W. P."?

In Mr. McAvity's evidence there was one item of especial interest. In the cash book, which the auditor had prepared, the commissioners were charged with $52,500 of cash. This appeared to be carried forward for three or four pages till an entry appeared with a minute—in pencil—below, "Less W. P. $5,000."

Mr. McAvity seemed to be entirely ignorant as to the person meant by the initials "W. P." In fact, he thought there might be several persons of those initials who had to do with the financial affairs of the company. Under cross-examination, however, he admitted there was only one to whom, in his judgment, the initials could apply but he was unable to give any explanation as to why the $5,000 had been deducted.

In the afternoon Hammond J. Evans, bookkeeper and secretary of the James Barnes Construction Company was called. He kept the books and accounts of the company during the time they were working on the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company's line. In the course of his evidence he said that a portion of the liabilities amounting to about $20,000 which was outstanding when the books were closed was really cash advances made by Mr. Barnes and others and had already been included in the cost of construction by the company.

Mr. Evans occupied most of the afternoon session and the hearing adjourned early as Mr. Hazen of the Bank of British North America and E. C. Elkin, both of whom were wanted, could not attend. They will probably be examined today.

Geo. McAvity on the Stand.

At the morning session Geo. McAvity, ex-president and ex-commissioner of the N. B. Coal & Railway Co., was the main witness. Before going on the stand he produced the "lock ledger," the absence of which had caused so much comment. He was anxious to read from a Montreal paper as to the mysterious nature of the lock ledger. He said the book contained nothing but information that was also contained in the company's cash book. The book, he said, had been misrepresented.

Mr. McAvity said he was a member of the firm of T. McAvity & Sons. He had been appointed president of the N. B. Coal & Railway Company and afterwards was made commissioner. He had been made president on June 30, 1904, and commissioner on July 1, 1905. He had received ten shares in the road and had paid nothing for them. He had not taken an active part in the management of the company while he was director and president.

Mr. Black, acting manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in St. John, was here called and instructed to bring to the court the bank's books for 1901, 1902 and 1903.

Proceeding with the examination of Mr. McAvity, Mr. Powell asked whether he was aware of the legislation as to commissioners. He said he presumed so.

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FIVE BLACKHAND SUSPECTS ESCAPE FROM FERNIE JAIL

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Nelson, B.C., July 23.—A despatch from Fernie announces the escape from Fernie jail yesterday of five blackhand suspects in prison awaiting trial. The men found the front door of the jail unguarded and turned the key and walked out. The police have started on a hunt for the escaped men, but so far no traces of them have been found.

Had Enough Politics.

Monument Beach, Mass., July 23.—"I am out of politics forever," declared former Governor William L. Douglas today, when, upon his return from a yachting trip of several days, he was questioned concerning the reports from Lincoln, Neb., that he might be named as chairman of the Democratic national committee. Mr. Douglas said that he had not been aware that his name was being considered for the position. "This is final," he added.

LAURIER TO HOLD AN INQUEST ON ONTARIO LIBERAL PARTY

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Toronto, July 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will come to Toronto for a few days after the close of the tercentenary. Liberal politics in Ontario are in bad shape and Sir Wilfrid will have a heart to heart talk with the leading Liberals of the province.

LORD ROBERTS TO VISIT OTTAWA

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, July 23.—Lord Roberts is to spend Tuesday, August 4, in Ottawa. He will review the South African veterans living in this district. It is proposed to have the mounted police, now in Quebec, come here with the field marshal.

LIGHTNING KILLS SIX AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN CAMP

More Than Two Score Others Injured in Terrible Electrical Storm--Many Tents Blown Away and the Grounds Are Flooded.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 23.—As the result of a terrific electric storm which passed over the Pennsylvania National Guard encampment here tonight, it is reported that at least six troopers were killed and two score injured, some of them seriously, by being struck by lightning. The known dead:

Private Morrison, 10th Regiment.

Private Barbe, 18th Regiment.

Unknown man, Company C, 10th Regiment.

The latter's body was completely severed in twain.

The tent occupied by Governor Stuart was blown down as were a number of others. Several friends were sitting with Governor Stuart when his tent collapsed, but the party managed to hold the canvas and all escaped injury.

The camp is flooded and telegraphic service is practically at a standstill.

The entire camp is panic-stricken. The darkness is impenetrable and men are wildly running about through rivers of water seeking the injured. Every tent of Battery B was blown down, but no one in the battery was hurt.

The regimental guard tent of the 10th Regiment was struck by lightning and forty more of Company B were injured. The field hospital is full and men are lying about the camp waiting for aid. The Young Men's Christian Association tent, which was filled with men and women who had taken refuge from the storm, was razed to the ground, but so far as known no one was seriously injured.

SPECTACULAR OPENING OF QUEBEC TERCENTENARY

Scenes of 300 Years Ago Reproduced Before Prince and Notable Assembly

His Royal Highness Conferred Knighthood and Other Honors on Several Canadians, After Which a Civic Address and Speech-making Followed--All the Performers in the Pageants in Grand Review Made a Dazzling Picture.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Quebec, July 23.—The full glory of the Tercentenary festival was unveiled to the citizens of Quebec and the 50,000 visitors gathered here, and the effect was absolutely dazzling from early morning until late at night. The quaint streets were a blaze of color, resounding with the march of troops and parade of the pageant performers in their medieval costumes which appeared perfectly natural in the centuries old streets.

In honor of the Tercentenary, the Prince of Wales early this afternoon bestowed a number of decorations at a special investiture, held at the citadel. The royal honors include four knighthoods and a number of lesser distinctions to those who took leading parts in the arrangements for the tercentenary.

Earl Grey is made a Grand Commander of the Victorian Order, while Col. Hanbury-Williams, becomes Col. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O.; Premier Lomer Gouin, of Quebec, Premier Whitney, of Ontario, and Mayor Garneau, of Quebec, receive knighthood as plain Knights Bachelor; Sir George Drummond, Lieut. Col. Walker, and Hon. Adelard Turgeon, get the C.V.O., while Col. Percy Sherwood and Col. Alex. Roy are made members of the Victorian Order. City Clerk Chounard, of Quebec, who originated the tercentenary idea in a newspaper article, was made a commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Prince Had Busy Day.

Not a single incident occurred to mar the series of brilliant spectacles which lasted from early morning until sunset. Throughout the day the weather was superb, there being just enough clouds to temper the heat without detracting from the kaleidoscopic movements of the troops, the officials and the crowds. It was a busy day for everybody, but especially for the Prince of Wales. Early in the morning his royal highness left the citadel in an automobile to pay a series of calls to the vessels of three fleets. Few expected to see the prince out so early, and he drove to the King's wharf almost unrecognized, so that it was not till the guns of the battleship thundered their salute that people knew the prince was abroad. Returning to the citadel, the prince, after luncheon, held court to present the honors from the King.

The great event of the day, however, was the formal welcome of the prince, by Mayor Garneau, which was a gorgeous state ceremonial. The reception took place at the foot of the magnificent statue of Champlain, on Dufferin Terrace, which formed a natural scene for such a function that could not be surpassed. All the distinguished people who are visiting Quebec were given seats in two stands, erected in "V" shape on either side of the dais, and the seats were crowded with representatives of the British aristocracy, her army and navy, legislative halls, and every edifice of both church and state all wearing their full uniforms. The crowd fairly shone with gold lace and rich uniforms while there was a sufficiency of gaily clad ladies and civilians in frock coats and silk hats to make a background.

A Notable Scene.

Prominent amongst the official party were Mayor Garneau in gown and cocked hat, Lord Roberts, Earl and Lady Grey, Admiral Jaureguiberry, the French representative and Vice-President Fairbanks, representing the United States. The streets from the citadel to the court were lined with troops, while behind the dais was a guard of honor from the Forty-eighth Highlanders, whose piper band also played the royal salute. Guarding the approaches from the streets were serried ranks of cavalry, so that there was no suggestion of crowding within the charmed circle.

Long before the time set for the prince's arrival, the stands filled up, the interest being more than kept up as the more distinguished arrivals were recognized. Early in the afternoon, Earl Roberts came in, accompanied by Colonel Denison and Sir Arthur Bigge. Lord Roberts was greeted with hearty cheers from all sides. A little later came the officers of the British fleet and those from the French and American warships.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier timed his arrival a few minutes before the hour and he was given a magnificant reception, the whole gathering rising and cheering him. R. L. Borden came a few minutes later and was also given a lively cheer.

Sharp on time the trumpets were heard announcing the approach of the prince and Mayor Garneau, accompanied by the governor general and Colonels Hanbury-Williams and Percy Sherwood, moved over to greet the prince as he alighted.

The whole audience rose as the prince walked to the dais and as he mounted it the pipers' band played "God Save the King." The massed troops all around gave the salute as the royal standard was run up.

This over, the ceremony proceeded with military exactness although it was rather marred by the length of some of the addresses. Hon. Adelard Turgeon, who spoke as representing Canada, being the worst sinner in this respect.

The prince took an elevated chair in the centre accompanied by Countess Grey, while on either side were the governor general, Vice-President Fairbanks and Admiral Jaureguiberry, Lord Roberts and the other military officials taking positions in the rear.

Earl Grey promptly presented Mayor Garneau to the prince and his worship then read the formal civic address of welcome as follows:

Address to Prince of Wales.

May it please Your Royal Highness:—Today the Canadian nation celebrates with joyous enthusiasm an eventful date in its history—the three hundredth anniversary both of its birth and of the founding of this city of Quebec, by Samuel de Champlain. Our pleasure and rejoicing will be increased by the fact that, through a happy combination of circumstances, we are honored by the presence of your Royal Highness, specially sent by His Gracious Majesty, our much beloved Sovereign, to inaugurate, in his name, the series of festivities which will commemorate these glorious events.

Yesterday Canada and the Province of Quebec welcomed Your Royal Highness. Today the citizens of Quebec claim the honor of offering to you in this Ancient Capital their warmest and most cordial greetings.

Assembled round the monument of the glorious founder of Canada, our hearts filled with the heroic memories of three centuries, the story of which seems more like an epic than a history, the French-Canadians cannot suppress an inexpressible feeling of patriotic pride and gratitude towards the two great nations which have, in turn, presided over their destinies,—to their ever beloved France, to whom they are indebted for their being and their grand traditions, and to England which has left them free to expand in the full enjoyment of their faith, their language, and their institutions, and has given them a political constitution which is based upon the greatest possible extent of liberty, and is undeniably the finest and most perfect in the world.

This sentiment, moreover, must be still further heightened in all Canadians, of every origin, in the presence both of this magnificent display in honor of the immortal Champlain, and of this tribute to the young and vigorous nation, which, born as it were yesterday, has expanded with gigantic strides over an area vast enough to contain another empire.

On this solemn occasion, which must ever remain an eminently prominent factor in our national life, we are deeply sensible of the pleasurable security which we enjoy during the prevailing peace of nations, and also of the marvellous developments we everywhere behold. Thus inspired, our thankful voices rise in one harmonious hymn of gratitude to the Almighty who has showered his gifts upon us; to the two great nations who are our mothers, and to whom we owe our national existence; to that very great and powerful Sovereign, the Arbiter and Apostle of the nations' peace, who so wisely presides over the destinies of the British Empire; to Your Royal Highness, his worthy representative, who has crossed the seas to participate in our rejoicings, and to all these our guests, come together from every quarter of the globe, to honor with us the immortal founder of Quebec, and his life work, which we can today appreciate in all its splendor and magnificent results.

Deeply moved and touched by the readiness with which Your Royal Highness yielded to the desire of the Canadian people, and stirred to the very bottom of our hearts by the imposing nature of this great demonstration, we must ever cherish the memories of this glorious day, rendered so brilliant by your presence.

In return we ask you to convey to His Majesty the King our protestations of loyalty to his person and his crown, and to Her Majesty, our Very Gracious Queen, our admiration for the eminent qualities with which she so conspicuously adorns the throne of Britain.

During the modest festivities of the time of Champlain, the few people of the colony assembled round their leader, were accustomed to crown their rejoicings by the loyal cries: "Vive le Roi: Vive Monseigneur le Dauphin!" Today, three centuries later, the citizens of Quebec, and the whole Canadian people, faithful to their new allegiance, as were our forefathers to the old regime, welcome Your Royal Highness, with the heartfelt acclaim: "God save the King! God Bless the Prince of Wales!"

At the conclusion of the reading Mayor Garneau presented it to the prince in a superb gold casket.

Prince Replied in French.

Replying in French, His Royal Highness said:—

"Mr. Mayor, I am touched to the heart by the warm welcome which you have offered me in your ancient city of Quebec, as well as the loyalty of the sentiments which you have so eloquently expressed.

"It gives me the most profound satisfaction to be able to join with you in celebrating the 300th anniversary of the foundation of Quebec by the immortal explorer whose statue has so justly its sight on this spot, commanding a panorama which the most ardent imagination could scarcely conceive.

"The history of New France is singularly attractive, as much by the moving events recorded on its pages, as by the heroic personages who have made that history, amongst whom the commanding figure of the chivalrous Samuel De Champlain stands out with great brilliance. It is owing to his pen that his recital of his adventures has reached us today, and this story, with the modesty and sincerity which distinguish it, stamps each page with the sign manual of truth.

"From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you on possessing such a hero. May his statue for ever ornament your historic capital to recall—should that be necessary—to the citizens of Quebec the

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TWO DESPERADOES LIKELY ESCAPED

Boston Police Doubtful About Arresting the Right Men

HUNT ABANDONED

Officers Gave Up Search After Riddling One of the Assassins With a Hundred Bullets—Third Victim Has No Small Chance of Recovery.

Boston, Mass., July 23.—While one of the frenzied assassins who terrorized the Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury districts of the city for two nights and a day, killing two men and wounding eleven other persons, lies dead in the city morgue tonight, riddled by the bullets of a hundred officers in Forest Hills cemetery at dawn today, the police are tonight confronted with the apparently certain evidence that the dead desperado's two companions are still at large and they have absolutely no trace of their whereabouts.

The police hold in custody two men who were thought to be two of the desperate characters. One, believed to be Guiseppe di Vicio, was arrested at the South Station Wednesday night. Late today parties came forward who claim that di Vicio is a resident of Somerville, and claim to have a full alibi for the man. The second suspect is the man who was seized in Forest Hills Cemetery soon after the shooting this morning when he would not hold up his hands and who, it is claimed by many, is a former elevated road employe named Hugh McDougal. The fact that the man carried an ordinary revolver, while the desperadoes used automatic guns, and that he had fired but two shots would seem to substantiate his story, and that of his friends, that he was but one of a party of citizens and had joined in the hunt.

The police gave evidence of their uncertainty today by continuing the search with officers through Arnold Arboretum and Mount Benedict Cemetery in West Roxbury, although they had little to work upon except the statement that a strange man had been seen crossing the fields in the direction of Arboretum. Just before 6 o'clock the details were called back to the stations and the search was called off, as it had furnished no clues.

As the man who was killed in Forest Hills Cemetery is believed to have at least once changed his clothes during the progress of his raid by stealing from houses in Jamaica Plain, there is little reason to believe that the name of "Edmund Gutmann" found in his hat-band is the man's right name and no one has been found who can recognize him. He is believed to be an Italian, however.

Di Vicio and McDougal were arraigned in the Jamaica Plain court today and both were held for further examination. Di Vicio without bail on the charge of murder and McDougal in $5,000 on the charge of assault with intent to kill an officer.

Of the victims of the reign of terror Tuesday night and last night, two are dead. They are:—

Frank J. Drake, aged 35 years, 23 Byron street, Roxbury, a plumber, killed in saloon raid by desperadoes Tuesday night.

Herbert E. Knox(aged 43 years, 478 Canterbury street, Roslindale, day watchman Forest Hills Cemetery, shot by desperadoes last night.

The injured number eleven, of which number, Patrick Doran, injured in the saloon hold-up, is likely to die. The others are reported as progressing favorably.

YARMOUTH CHILD POISONED BY CARBOLIC ACID

Little Two-Year-Old Drank Solution Used by Her Grandmother.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Yarmouth, July 23.—A shocking death from poisoning occurred at Yarmouth today, when Hilda May, the two-year-old daughter of William Turner, died as a result of swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. The grandmother of the child has been suffering from a sore leg, and she used carbolic acid in this connection. This morning while going through the usual procedure, she placed the bottle containing the acid on the table and went to the kitchen for warm water. During her absence the child must have swallowed the acid. Immediately on her return she saw what the child had done and summoned medical aid, but she died a few hours later.

Man Killed in Battle With Tramps.

Middletown, N. Y., July 23.—In a hand to hand battle with a gang of tramps whom the police were attempting to arrest, Charles Kane, who had been called upon by the police to assist them, was so severely beaten that he died a few minutes later. The tramps escaped but are being pursued.

CANADIANS DRAW GOOD POSITIONS IN MARATHON

Longboat and Simpson in Front Row and Confident of Winning Today's Event

Americans Put Up Another Big Kick Over Disqualification of Their Runner in Fouling English Contestant in 400 Metres Race---Declare They Won't Run It Over---Kerr Gets an Ovation for Victory in 200 Metres.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, June 23.—A special London cable says:—The two Canadian Indians, Longboat and Simpson, each drew a place in the first row of the fifty-seven probable starters in the Olympic Marathon tomorrow.

Noseworthy, the great Canadian snowshoe runner, and Goldboro, who did so well in the Canadian final trial, also are in the first row.

Lawson, Lister and Goulding are in the second row. Caffery, Wood and Burn, of Calgary, are in the third row, and Tait and Cotter in the fourth.

With so many unknown quantities, there is practically no betting.

Will Sherring says that Simpson should win the race. Longboat is very confident.

The final in the 200 metre was won by Kerr, Canada. Cloughen, Irish-American A.C., was second, and C. J. Cartmell, University of Pennsylvania, third. The time was 22 2-5 seconds.

The four men in this event got away to a splendid start. Kerr quickly showed in the front and although Cloughen made a magnificent spurt at the half way he was unable to catch the speedy Canadian who breasted the tape four inches ahead of him. Cloughen led Cartmell by a foot. Hawkins, United Kingdom was fourth.

Another American Kick.

(American Associated Press.)

London, July 23.—The unfortunate series of disputes which has arisen since the opening of the Olympic games, between the Americans and the officials of the Amateur Athletic Association, culminated this afternoon in an occurrence which threatened to wreck the inter-Olympic meetings.

The trouble was over the final heat of the 400 metres flat race, for which J. C. Carpenter, Cornell University, J. B. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., W. C. Robbins, Cambridge (Mass.), and Lieutenant Wyndham Halswelle, United Kingdom, qualified. With the exception of Taylor, the men got off quickly on the firing of the pistol, and Robbins sprinted in front, taking the pole from Carpenter, who was just behind, with Halswelle trailing along beside it. It looked like anybody's race as they approached the last turn, the three leaders being bunched. Their spurt for the final 100 yards was just begun, when suddenly a number of officials rushed onto the track,the tape across the finish was torn down, and the race was declared void. It was hard for a time to understand what had occurred, but the official pronouncement was that Carpenter had fouled Halswelle at the turn. Everybody close to the spot had noticed that the three men had swerved toward the outside of the track as they came around the bend at a terrific pace, but there were no signs of a deliberate foul visible to those in the press stands.

An uproar followed, such as seldom or never was witnessed on an athletic field. Officials of the Amateur Athletic Association with whom the arena has been filled since the opening of the games, ran along the edges of the track shouting "foul," and appeared even more excited than the runners, who, with the exception of Taylor, continued the race to the finish, Carpenter passing the post first, Robbins second and Halswelle third. Taylor, who was a considerable distance in the rear was dragged off the track by one of the excited officials, who shouted all the while that it was no race.

The American contingents set up a yell of delight as the men had apparently captured the race which had been predicted for the Britisher, while the vast audience filling the other stands sat silent, not knowing the cause of the excitement in the arena.

Race Declared Void.

Then the announcer made the brief statement through a megaphone, that the race had been declared void, but no reason was given. Still not knowing why, a great British cheer broke out and continued for several minutes, men who could not under any circumstances have seen the incident crying "foul" louder than those sitting opposite the spot where the alleged foul was said to have taken place, and who, seeing Halswelle taking a wide turn,thought it a mistake in judgment, as he had lots of room to pass Carpenter on either side.

The uproar continued for nearly half an hour, and as the people poured out of the stands, the arguments were taken up in the aisles and gateways by excited thousands, and the race is still the subject of the bitterest wrangling, everywhere.

Matthew P. Halpin, the manager of the American team, who was in the arena, immediately entered a protest, claiming the race for Carpenter, who had done the distance, according to unofficial watches, in the remarkable time of 48 2-5 seconds, some watches making it even less.

A committee meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association, the details of which have not been made public, was called, and the judges who rendered the decision, and Halswelle were called to state their case. Neither any member of the American committee nor any of the three American runners, however, was called on to make any statement and the committee after upwards of two hours consideration rendered the following decision:

"The judges decide the race void, and order the same to be run over again on Saturday at noon. Carpenter is disqualified."

When they heard the decision the members of the American committee met and passed a resolution, ordering the men not to run on Saturday.

The 200 metres sprint was a splendid contest. Kerr, the Canadian, won, as was anticipated, but the Americans, Cloughen and Cartmell, gave him a fierce struggle, the three finishing almost together. Kerr received an ovation almost equal to that given to Walker, the South African sprinter, who captured the laurels in the 100 metres race yesterday.

The standing high jump was won by Ray Ewry, N. Y. A. C., who topped the bar at five feet 2 inches. The Greek competitor, Tsiclitaras, was an inch below him, tieing with J. A. Biller, of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.

O'Kelly won the final in the catch-as-catch-can wrestling heavyweight over 161 pounds.

France's team took first honors in fencing and the Hungarian team for sabres.

The American heat winners in the 110 metres hurdling were J. C. Garels, Chicago A. A.; W. M. Rand, Harvard; F. C. Smithson, Multonomah, Oregon A. C.; L. V. Howe, Yale, and A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth. The United Kingdom took seven heats in this event and Belgium and Norway one each.

American Champion a Haligonian.

Halifax, July 23 (Special).—The press despatches state that "Y. C. Irons, of the Chicago A. A.," made the Olympic record of 24 feet 6½ inches in the running broad jump. "The American team," they proceed, "did remarkably well. On the particular day on which young Irons distinguished himself."

This particular Olympic record this time belongs, not to Chicago, but to Halifax. Y. C. Irons is a son of John Irons, superintendent of the Wanderers' grounds. He is 22 years of age or thereabouts, and before leaving Halifax he was in the employ of Hattie & Mylius, druggists.

OTTAWA CIVIC SERVANTS PLAN CO-OPERATIVE STORE

Coal Company Already Formed and Other Supplies Likely to be Included.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, July 23.—That the Civil Service Cooperative Coal Company is the thin end of the wedge towards the inauguration of an association for the complete cooperative purchase of supplies, is the statement of A. E. Caron, secretary of the coal company.

This fall, he said, if enough of the civil servants were willing, a co-operative grocery store to enable members of the inside service to get their provisions at cost price or as near it as possible, would be opened in the city. Already the committee in charge of the coal company are making plans for the opening of the store.

ROOSEVELT ORDERS FIGHT RENEWED AGAINST OIL TRUST

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 23.—President Roosevelt has directed the attorney-general to take immediate steps for the retrial of the Standard Oil Company's case.

Portuguese Count Marries Wealthy American.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 23.—Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Stetson, widow of the late millionaire, John B. Stetson, was married today to Count Santa Eulalia of Portugal, by Monsignor Turner, chancellor of the archdiocese of Philadelphia.

TERRIBLE CONFESSION OF JERSEY MURDERER

Killed Aunt and Planned to Murder Fiancee to Get Their Money to Wed Another

New York, July 23.—Drawn back to the scene of his crime by a force he could not resist, August Eberhard, self-confessed murderer of his aunt, Mrs. Otillie Eberhard, a Viennese widow, whom he lured to a lonely spot in New Jersey a few days ago and shot to death, was captured near Paterson (N. J.), today, and is now a prisoner in the Hackensack jail.

What interested the authorities most in the confession Eberhard made to them late today, was the reason he gave for committing the crime. Eberhard said that he was in love with a New York girl, and that he needed money to marry her, so, knowing that his aunt had $2,500, he plotted to kill her and steal the money.

Eberhard says he also intended to kill his pretty cousin, Otillie Eberhard, to whom he was engaged, so that nothing would stand in the way of his marriage to the New York girl.

No Appeal in Standard Oil Case.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—In reference to Attorney General Bonaparte's statement from Lennox, Mass., that an appeal cannot be taken to the supreme court of the United States from the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, in the Standard Oil case, it was stated at the department of justice today that no appeal lies under the present law to the supreme court from a final judgment of the circuit court of appeals in a criminal case as a matter of right.