

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1905.

NO. 77.

CUSHING PULP MILL SALE POSTPONED

Supreme Court Orders This in Order to Bring About a Settlement

Petition for Winding Up the Company Adjoined to September 15--Chief Justice Tuck Says the Company Should Not Be Destroyed by Dissensions, and Advises Litigants to Come to Terms--Judges Barker and McLeod Coincide and All Parties Consent to the Arrangement.

Fredericton, June 15--(Special)--Arguments in re the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, before the full court were concluded this afternoon. At the conclusion of the argument the attorney general the chief justice stated that the court, entertaining a very decided view that the parties ought to effect a general settlement of all matters in dispute, he desired counsel to suggest a date to which the proceedings should be adjourned.

THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL HERE TO STAY

Legislators and Educationists Strongly Impressed by Work at Kingston

Premier Says Government Would Not Have Macdonald School Close for Want of Support--His Prizes Awarded, But Task Difficult--Cheering Addresses by Governor, Ex-Governor and Others--A Delightful Day and Very Instructive Outing.



THE KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

This was a real letter day for them, they were represented by Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Macdonald, Miss Wainwright, Miss Eitz Northrup and Miss Lyon.

The school was assembled directly afterward and the work went on as usual. The system of teaching was admirably illustrated. Miss Darling's room, where nature study was in progress, was very interesting, and the work of the smaller children in Miss Stewart's department. The competence of these teachers impressed one at once.

The attraction of the practical was also observed in Mr. Kelly's manual training room. His boys did themselves and him justice and the example of their work shows what skill had resulted from the instruction.

Miss McCreary's class was meantime showing an interested number how to do their work. At one time the presence of strangers they impressed one as thoroughly understanding the subjects of their recitations. The compliments to both instructors and pupils were deserved.

The domestic department, which has been in operation but a few days, showed a large number of young ladies making tea. The department is splendidly equipped and the ladies evinced a keen interest.

Principal Hamilton was busy at the same time giving illustrations of his work and soon afterward the pupils were assembled in the large audience hall upon the top floor.

But little idea of the attendance was had until all the pupils were together. Then the 175 made a splendid impression. Visitors from the surrounding districts were arriving in large numbers and the assembly hall was thronged.

A warm welcome. The arrival at Red's Point, two miles from Kingston, was made about 10 a. m. and the vans had not arrived until 11 a. m. and the party started to walk until 11:30 a. m. The drive was most enjoyable.

It was soon seen that those who came out of curiosity were at once interested. Expressions of admiration and pleasure were heard on all sides. This was particularly true when the garden plots were reached. There nature, order and system prevailed. The large plot or bed allotted to each pupil was in the best of order and the vegetables, some of them just peeping through the ground, others well advanced, showed the most careful attention.

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REJECTED SUITOR THREATENED TO MURDER GIRL

Such is the Charge Frederick Young Woman Makes Against George Riggs

Attorney General Pugsley Orders Another Inquest to Be Held on Woman Found Drowned Near Kingsclear--Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, June 15--(Special)--George Riggs was arrested about 6 o'clock this evening by Officer Rideout on a charge of threatening to murder a young lady named Bessie P. Clark, a stenographer at Scott's mill.

It is asserted that Riggs, who claims to be a veterinary surgeon, arrived here a couple of years ago and made himself disagreeable to Miss Clark by forcing his attentions upon her. Riggs then moved away and it is stated was arrested in St. John in December, 1903, and sentenced to Dorchester for two years for an attempt to shoot her.

Riggs was released on ticket of leave and returned to this city a couple of weeks ago. Since that time it is said he has again forced his presence on Miss Clark by written several threatening letters to her. It is stated he said if he did not marry her no one else would for he would shoot her.

Riggs is said to have stated as much to Officer Rideout. Miss Clark, who is a very respectable young lady, says she put up with considerable annoyance from Riggs before reporting the matter to the police.

Another Inquest Ordered on Woman Found in River. The identity of the woman found in the water at the boom at Councillor Cliff's shore at Kingsclear, about fourteen miles above here, remains unestablished. Coroner McNally has received a telegram from the attorney-general, instructing him to go to Kingsclear and hold an inquest, and if necessary to have the body identified.

Besides the marks of identity given yesterday, the woman had the second finger on her right hand missing. She had no money or valuables of any kind. All she had was a watch and chain with three small keys attached. She had no money or valuables of any kind. All she had was a watch and chain with three small keys attached. She had no money or valuables of any kind. All she had was a watch and chain with three small keys attached.

Further consideration of the subject developed the practically unalterable objection of Japan to any European capital, and particularly to the Hague, believing that it was too far within the sphere of Russian influence; and for a similar reason she declined favorably to consider Geneva.

Until today, however, Japan's irreconcilable opposition to the selection of any European capital was not known definitely. They remained in conference for an hour and twenty-five minutes. The unusual length of the interview, held at a time when scores of people, many of them having important previous engagements with the president, were waiting an opportunity to see Mr. Roosevelt, indicated clearly that it was of notable importance.

Minister Takahara reached the executive offices at 10:45 a. m. and was ushered at once into President Roosevelt's private office. He remained in conference for an hour and twenty-five minutes. The unusual length of the interview, held at a time when scores of people, many of them having important previous engagements with the president, were waiting an opportunity to see Mr. Roosevelt, indicated clearly that it was of notable importance.

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WASHINGTON SELECTED FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Probably the Middle of August Before Plenipotentiaries Meet

Japs, Unwilling to Meet in Any European Capital, Agreed as a Compromise on the American Town--Peace Protocol Likely to Be Signed and then Armistice Declared--Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Avellan, Heads of Russian Navy, Resign Under Fire.

Washington, June 15--America's national capital has been selected as the seat of negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan for a treaty of peace. The choice of Washington as the location of the peace conference marks another forward step in the negotiations toward ultimate peace in the Far East.

Official announcement of the selection of Washington was made by Secretary Loeb at the White House at 1:23 p. m. today. It was in type-written form and read as follows:

"When the two governments were unable to agree upon either Geneva or Paris, the president suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting and the president has accordingly formally notified both governments that Washington will be so selected."

This statement was supplemented shortly afterward by a semi-official announcement that "after meeting and organizing the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, if it should be found to be unacceptably hot in Washington, may be formally notified both governments that they will meet in the north and there continue their sittings until such time as the weather in Washington shall be more comfortable."

Japan Wanted Chefoo. Now that some of the details of the negotiations which have been pending for more than two weeks are known, the selection of Washington is regarded as the only logical solution of the problem presented to the belligerent governments. After the acceptance by Russia and Japan of President Roosevelt's proposition that they consent to consider the question of peace, Russia indicated Paris as the most desirable place for the meeting to negotiate a treaty and Japan indicated Chefoo.

There the subject rested for 48 hours. Finally Japan declined to consider Paris for obvious reasons, and Russia objected to the holding of the conference in any Oriental city. Washington then was suggested as a place at which the belligerents could meet on neutral ground, undisturbed by either political or personal influences.

As a means of facilitating the negotiations, the president suggested that the international arbitration tribunal and the location of the first general arbitration conference called at the instance of Emperor Nicholas of Russia. He indicated that for both practical and sentimental reasons The Hague would be a most desirable place of meeting for the plenipotentiaries.

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MONK WANTS DUAL LANGUAGE IN NEW WESTERN PROVINCES

Moves Amendment to Autonomy Bill to That Effect--Conservatives Charge That Labor Gazette is a Partisan Paper, and Savage Attack is Made Upon Deputy Minister King--Senate Kills Union Label Bill.

Ottawa, June 15--The Union Label Bill is as good as defeated. The first clause was knocked out at the senate committee today, and the bill was left in committee.

In the house today Mr. Foster presented a memorial of the Toronto district labor council, asking that amendments to the labor law introduced last session be re-introduced, and passed into law at the present session.

Another complaint in the memorial was that there was some collusion between W. T. R. Preston, the Canadian immigration commissioner in England, and one Leopold in the same building, whereby the latter was enabled to send persons to Canada under promises which did not materialize.

Mr. Sydney Fisher said that the amendments to the labor law had been engaged upon by the department. The non-mention of the name of Leopold, and the fact that the investigation disclosed, the department could not compel Mr. Leopold to remove his office, and there was, therefore, nothing more to investigate.

Attack on Labor Gazette. In an item in supply for the labor department and the Labor Gazette, A. B. Ingram made a bitter attack on the Labor Gazette and labor department. He said that extra numbers were circulated in London during the recent election.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, acting minister of labor, said that there was only one number circulated in London. Mr. Ingram said that all the correspondence of the Labor Gazette were partisans.

Mr. Emmerson challenged any member to point to a paragraph in the Gazette during the past year that was not correct.

David Henderson (Halton) made an attack on Deputy Minister of labor, MacKenzie King who had a seat on the floor of the house.

Mr. Henderson told Mr. Henderson that it was a fine exhibition of valor, while Mr. Johnson, (Cape Breton), said that Mr. Henderson was attacking a man who could not defend himself.

THE PARTY

Ideal weather favored the trip. Those who accepted the hospitality of the house today, Mr. Mackenzie King and his private secretary, Mr. Eddy, ex-governor of the U. N. B., chief superintendent of the Star Line steamer (Champion at Indianston at 8:30 a. m. and made a quick and pleasant trip to the Kennebecasis to Red's Point.

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THE GATHERING

But little idea of the attendance was had until all the pupils were together. Then the 175 made a splendid impression. Visitors from the surrounding districts were arriving in large numbers and the assembly hall was thronged.

A warm welcome. The arrival at Red's Point, two miles from Kingston, was made about 10 a. m. and the party started to walk until 11:30 a. m. The drive was most enjoyable.

It was soon seen that those who came out of curiosity were at once interested. Expressions of admiration and pleasure were heard on all sides. This was particularly true when the garden plots were reached. There nature, order and system prevailed. The large plot or bed allotted to each pupil was in the best of order and the vegetables, some of them just peeping through the ground, others well advanced, showed the most careful attention.

Principal D. W. Hamilton was kept busy explaining the methods so far as the garden was concerned and it was very evident from the close questioning of the visitors that they regarded this as a most important part of the work of the school. Space will not permit the recitation of Principal Hamilton's remarks upon the experimental plots of different grasses, but it was shown how eager and intense the interest of the children was in their miniature farms. The whole expense of the garden had not exceeded \$100. He did not hesitate to say that the garden would prove self-sustaining. The product was either sold for themselves or to give to the school. Lunch was served on the green under the clump bordering the grounds. The governor and his predecessor and the premier and some others seated at the long table, welcomed the visitors and did ample justice to the good things provided by the ladies of Kingston who were represented by Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Macdonald, Miss Wainwright, Miss Eitz Northrup and Miss Lyon.

The platform was occupied by the Lieut. Governor, who appeared in his Windsor uniform, the premier and members of the government, J. D. Hazen, Chancellor Barron and the chairman, Dr. J. R. Inch. Austin Welton, the chairman of the board of trustees, in a few well chosen words, welcomed the visitors and named the chief superintendent as the chairman for the afternoon.

The chief's address was brief, but expressive of his satisfaction at the grand success of the school. He spoke of the visit and the premier had made at the formal opening, his anxiety for the welfare of the children, and the difficulties to be overcome by the progress of the school had been practical.

(Continued on page five, third column.)

CANADA ATLANTIC ROAD IMPROVING TRAIN SERVICE

Ottawa, June 15--(Special)--Commencing Sunday the Canada Atlantic Railway will greatly improve its passenger service both east and west of Ottawa. Eight new trains will be put into operation.

Four trains will run between Ottawa and Montreal daily instead of four as formerly, while six will run between Ottawa and Parry Sound instead of four as at present.

Connections at Montreal are made with the Intercolonial. Extra trains are put on at Parry Sound part of the time.

(Continued on page four, sixth column.)

N. S. MASONIC GRAND LODGE ENDS SESSION

Officers Elected and Installed Steps Taken to Found a Home for Indigent Members.

Sydney, N. S., June 15--(Special)--The 40th annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, held at the installation and election of officers. Charles R. Smith was elected grand master and D. H. Campbell, deputy grand master. W. M. Christie, Windsor, G. senior warden; W. B. McDonald, La Have, junior grand warden; James Dempster, Halifax, grand treasurer; and Thomas Mowbray, Halifax, grand secretary.

The communication was the best attended and most successful held by the grand lodge for many years. The lodge took steps for the founding of a Home for aged and indigent masons. Masonry in the province shows a large increase over last year.

I. C. R. Contractor's Request Refused

Ottawa, June 15--(Special)--H. G. McDonald, contractor, wants an extension of time to the last of November for the Miramichi bridge to Hills.

The minister of railways has been obliged to decline this.

After the minister gets his supplementary returns through he will take a trip through the Maritime Provinces.

FROM ALL OVER
NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, N. B., June 13—(Special)—The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, was held here this afternoon and evening and considerable business of importance was transacted. The directors present were Hon. A. G. Blair, Dr. Stockton, J. L. Black, C. A. Fawcett, Senator Thompson and W. T. Whitehead, M. P. P.

Grammar school, 1; superior, 1; class 1, 2; total, 4. The examinations will be in progress until Friday.

HOPEWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, June 11—The funeral of the late W. Clarke Robinson, whose death occurred a few days ago, at his home at Chemical Road, took place this afternoon, and was very largely attended.

DALHOUSIE.

Dalhousie, N. B., June 13—A special meeting of the ratepayers of Dalhousie was held in the court house last evening to elect a commissioner to replace Dr. Ferguson who has resigned.

lumber companies and the water question. Hon. J. C. Barberie objected to the vote being taken on the assessment of 1903, as the ratepayers had not paid their taxes.

HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Station, June 13—The weather of late has been damp and cold with occasional frosts at night which has done some damage to the apple trees and small fruits; the grass crop in this section is promising well.

HARCOURT.

Harcourt, June 10—Miss Annie MacPherson is back from Pictou. Mrs. J. L. Morton, of Kent Junction, is visiting Mrs. Robert J. Morton.

The Methodist Women's Missionary Society, the Sunday school and the choir, Miss Margaret Goldsmith, who next week will leave for Vera, Assinibois, was presented with an address and three beautiful golden souvenir spoons.

ROTHESAY.

Rothestay, June 13—The friends of Mrs. H. Yandall will regret to hear of her illness. Mrs. Yandall is in the 83rd year of her age and has usually enjoyed good health.

MONCTON.

Moncton, June 14—The annual meeting of the Moncton Hospital Board was held this evening when reports of the year's work were submitted and officers elected for the ensuing year.

number of deaths occurring in the institution for the twelve months was five, including three suicides who were fatally injured. The showing made by the institution was very satisfactory to the hospital board and the citizens generally.

GRAND FALLS.

Grand Falls, June 12—Bishop Barry, of Chatham, arrived in Grand Falls on Saturday accompanied by a Monsignor. They are the guests of Rev. Father Order. They are the guests of Rev. Father Order.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, June 14—Two Deplorable Fathers will conduct mission in St. Gertrude's church, Rev. F. J. McMurray, pastor, on Sunday, June 25, and continue for the week.

while James Sullivan, of Sullivan Bros., was best man. Immediately after the nuptial mass the happy couple took the early train for St. John and other cities. The presents to the bride were numerous, and costly.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 13—(Special)—At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. directors last night Secretary Monte submitted his resignation to take effect in September 1903.

AMHERST.

Amherst, June 13—W. H. Sheaton, who has for twenty years been a resident at Springhill Mines, in which place he was manager of the Nova Scotia Telephone office, left today for Strathcona (Alberta).

Norton, June 13—E. Myers has begun work on the new Temperance Hall on Church street. Dr. Folkins has finished a new barn much to the improvement of his property.

LOWER KINCARDINE WEDDING.

Lower Kincardine, June 12—The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Drum was the scene of a very happy event on Friday evening last, when their daughter, Isabella, was united in marriage to Robert J. Hawkes, of Houlton, Maine.

DR. HANNAY GETS A POSITION.

Ottawa, June 13—Dr. James Hannay will spend the summer in Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick examining historical documents and collection of papers for the Canadian archives department.

DOCTOR ADVOCATED OPERATION

—PE-RU-NA MADE KNIFE UNNECESSARY.



MRS. EVA BARTHE.

Mrs. Eva Barthe, 123 E. 12th Street, New York City, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for three years with leucorrhoea and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go through it. Now in a changed woman, Peruna cured it; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I needed an operation so much. I am today in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years." — Mrs. Eva Barthe.

It is not a question as to whether Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. Doctors who many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one has had but this remedy to great relief in the past year.

If all women who are suffering with any form of female complaint would write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio and give him a complete description of their symptoms and the peculiarities of their troubles, he will immediately reply with complete directions for treatment, free of charge.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

order of the evening. The bride was the recipient of a number of beautiful and useful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes leave on Monday for Houlton, which is to be their future home.

The Demand for
MANITOBA FLOUR
Has Been Steadily Increasing in the Maritime Provinces
The People Find That it is More Profitable to Purchase Flour Made From Manitoba Wheat
KEEWATIN
"FIVE ROSES" FLOUR
Is the Best Flour Made From Manitoba Wheat
It is Manufactured by the
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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E. W. McCREADY, Editor.
S. J. McGOWAN, Bus. Mgr.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
All remittances must be sent by post, in the order of registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.
Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.
All subscriptions must, without exception, be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

AUTHORIZED AGENT.
The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:
Wm. Somerville.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 17, 1903.

LONDON AND NORTH OXFORD
There is no cause for surprise in Tuesday's bye-elections. The country was not fired by the school issue to the extent one might have supposed by reading the more excited Ontario newspapers which opposed and defended the government in this contest. Mr. Hyman's very small majority in the general election led to the belief in some quarters that he might be beaten in London; and certainly if Protestant London had been on fire over the school business, he would have been beaten. But when he ran before Mr. Hyman was a private member and there was a general election in progress. Yesterday he had the added prestige of a great sportsman, and his party friends could more readily concentrate in supporting him, having no fences of their own to watch in other districts. Mr. Hyman's majority is greater by 300 than it was before, a margin that will suffice. Mr. Gray says money beat him. It may be assumed that neither party lacked campaign funds. The salient fact seems to be that the issue which was expected by the opposition to move the people so deeply that they would forget party lines did not so affect them. This is the more significant because the constituency is overwhelmingly Protestant.

The late Mr. Sutherland used to have immense majorities in North Oxford. Mr. George Smith, the successful government candidate, had not the advantage of Mr. Sutherland's portfolio and personal popularity. Besides one may well believe that the fight in his behalf was not as thorough as that made to elect the new minister in London. North Oxford, as a matter of fact, was regarded as a safe Liberal seat and the size of the majority does not greatly matter.
Educational matters in Ontario are in no way affected by the Atkinson bill, but that measure provided most of the campaign material and there was some heavy fighting during the closing days of the campaign. Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Mulock, Oliver and Paterson, Mr. Walter Scott and many other Liberal members spoke in both constituencies. Mr. Horden, Mr. Foster and Premier Haultain made speeches in support of Messrs. Gray and Wallace, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, a member of the Northwest Legislative Assembly, fired some unusually hot shots in their case.
Already, as the despatches show, the result is differently interpreted by winners and losers, and each side gives its own explanation of the manner in which it was achieved. The seats were Liberal and have remained so. This is the fact that remains.

THE CAMEL AND THE NEEDLE'S EYE
Some curious views on riches and rich men recently expressed by Rev. Dr. Francis I. Patton, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, attracted more than usual attention because they were regarded as a contribution to the discussion of "tainted money." But Dr. Patton says he has no patience with talk about "tainted" riches. "I think," he says, "that one can do just as much good with tainted money as with any other kind, and perhaps the doing good with it is the best way to remove the taint." But while he is not a socialist, and believes that fortunes are necessary in these days, Dr. Patton is by no means satisfied with the very rich or with the attitude of the churches toward very rich men, before and after they die. Many very rich men, he thinks, are selfish, and too ready to believe that they have discharged their full duty to their fellows, whereas they have done little or nothing commendable. For example:
"The man that I particularly object to is the cold blooded, right livingascal who grinds the face of the poor under the cloak of the law and by the sanction of custom accumulates a great fortune, and in doing it goes just as near to the prison gates as he dares." But when the rich man comes to die, then what? During his life he knew what his neighbors say about him and he knows what they say about him. But when he dies the minister will discourse on his domestic virtues. The minister will tell how, in an unusually busy and arduous life, the deceased found time to be good and kind to his family; that he kissed his children every night; that he contributed liberally to the church and to worthy charitable organizations. But the minister will probably neglect to say how the deceased millionaire ground down his employees, how he paid starvation wages and got everything he could at the market price or as much under it as possible."
Dr. Patton does not say in what way the minister can improve upon these "comforting" funeral orations. The common practice, it is said, is to avoid personal-

ties when the late lamented is not a wholly satisfactory subject for post-mortem eulogues.
A practical reporter asked Dr. Patton just what complaint he had to make about the present millionaire methods of benevolence. The answer was an old one: "I would like to see them spend some of their money while they are making it. I would like to see the poorly paid clerk moderate salaries; employ a few more moderate salaried employes; receive a little more practical attention from their employers. That appears never to enter the calculations of the rich merchant or manufacturer. For instance, and this is a case that occurs thousands of times over every year, there is a poorly paid clerk say, in some commercial establishment, the head of which is a millionaire. This poorly paid clerk, who gets \$15, \$20 or \$25 a week, as the case may be, has possibly and probably a wife, with three children, and quite likely the wife has consumption. That clerk's struggle in life is absolutely heroic. Does he get any help in his hard path of self-denial and privation from the rich employer? Not a bit of it. The rich employer may know, and probably does, all about the clerk's daily problem of existence. And what does he do? Why, he gives him \$10 at Christmas, and with that little gift the rich employer's heart swells up with the great pride of good doing and he pats himself on the back to think how generous and thoughtful he is. Possibly it never occurs to him that his miserly \$10 is not a drop in the bucket of the clerk's needs. What would it do toward supporting the three children for the year or how many doctor's bills would it pay in the struggle to save the wife's life? That is the kind of benevolence—that infrequent, set and miserly benevolence—that does not suit me."
He pointed out, too, that while many men give vast sums to good causes or praiseworthy institutions, and are highly lauded for it, they really make no great sacrifice in giving, since the gifts do not impair their fortunes or cause them personal privation or discomfort. "It does not suit me," he said, "that a man should make a great fortune and then try to square himself by giving large bequests to charitable institutions. I would like to see him give some of it away while he is making it to the poorly paid people whom he employs. That would be a much more real and effective benevolence than endowing institutions or swelling the funds of organized charity." The critic admitted that the temptations of the rich were very great, and that to advise as he did, must go on striving to make men use to a higher standard and to practice honesty, benevolence, thoughtfulness and humility.

WE REGRET TO REPORT
After telling of a thriving business and fat dividends, the report of the president and directors of the St. John Street Railway Company reviews the recent campaign waged by the city to secure fair play from the company, and employs the familiar phrases "regret to report" and "view with alarm." This part of the report is worth printing in detail. It follows here:
"We regret to report that the city of St. John, having applied to the provincial legislature for certain important modifications in the charter rights of this company, has succeeded in imposing upon us important changes in the matter of maintenance and care of the streets upon which this railway is operated, much to the company's disadvantage. We view with alarm, which must be shared by other companies doing business in this province, the action of the legislature in so enacting a charter which gives them as much as they want, and which, in our opinion, must have the effect of seriously damaging the credit of present and future enterprises in this province; but we trust that on serious consideration by the government, the modifications will be annulled. The city, fully realizing their obligations to this company, entered into a contract dated December, 1897, running for ten years, under which instead of maintaining the streets the company pays a fixed sum. This contract has two years still to run, and the modifications imposed upon us do not take effect until it expires, by which time we hope, as we have stated above, we shall be relieved from these new obligations."
There is more of eponymy than of cunning in this foregoing. There is no likelihood that the government will annul "these modifications." There is no good reason why the government should annul them. There is no modification of charter rights in the natural termination of the ten-year agreement and the imposing of new conditions thereafter. To hold that the city must continue indefinitely, notwithstanding changed and changing conditions, an agreement made for ten years only, would be absurd and subversive of the principles of equity and business. The obligations imposed upon the company are not new. The author of the report is not worried about "the credit of present and future enterprises in this province" but about the Street Railway's apparent inability to enjoy indefinitely the immunity from taxation and supervision which it has enjoyed until now because of public indifference.
To go farther, the franchise itself may be modified by the Legislature. For a case for modification has shown. For the company lives up to the obligations it assumed when it obtained the franchise, its right to enjoy that franchise lapses. There are two ends to the bargain; and the public end is much more important than the company end.
Again, while the directors say they hope to escape the new burdens placed upon the company, the fact is that the company may expect the people to ask the next Legislature to increase those burdens materially. The company does not now pay its proper proportion of taxes. It does not make good the damages done to water pipes by the operation of its cars. The city asked that it make good its default in these matters. The Legislature held that the evidence adduced by the city was not sufficient. The defect was in the preparation of the case, not in the nature of the case. Good lawyers believe convincing evidence can be brought forward to prove all of the city's contentions.
The directors' report, quoted, serves notice of the company's intention to seek to have repealed the legislation enacted last winter. If this is intended seriously, and is not mere outcry to prevent the city from taking further steps along the same lines, the city must be prepared to keep the ground it has won. That should be a simple matter. But the city should also be prepared to fight earnestly and intelligently to secure the full measure of justice denied it by the Legislature last session. It is not at all likely that the company could carry on another campaign such as it waged at Fredericton last winter. Meantime, if the aldermen are to keep faith, they should use the power given them to frame regulations bringing the

THE G. T. P. ROUTE AGAIN
The Toronto Globe's Ottawa correspondent intimates that there is contention between the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia members of Parliament over the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific through this province. "It is understood," he writes, "that the New Brunswick representatives are not disposed to accept the route for the National Transcontinental across the centre of New Brunswick, which the surveyors have reported as the shortest. This is the route which the late F. B. Wade, chairman of the commission, and all of the Nova Scotia members, favor. It is a direct line across the centre of the province, and is the shortest to Moncton, and consequently to Halifax. The line would run about twenty miles to the north of Chipman, which point a branch line would have to be built to get a connection with St. John. The New Brunswick members claim that the selection of this route would involve the construction of the road through a rough and non-productive portion of the province. Their chief objection is that the port of St. John would be sidetracked in favor of Halifax, as it was when the Intercolonial was constructed along the north shore of the province."
Proceeding, he points out that the Valley route, according to New Brunswick men, would give a shorter route and better service than the line favored by the late Mr. Wade. It is to be expected that the Nova Scotia members will favor the short route to Halifax. That is human nature. But if the purpose of this road is to carry freight to tidewater, St. John must be considered by the engineers rather than Halifax, for St. John is the nearest port, and there is no sense in hauling freight part of it. To "side track" St. John would be to neglect the purpose for which we are building the road. The utility of the line as a freight carrier argues against any proposal that would side track the country's natural winter port. The main plan—politics aside—should be to find the shortest way to St. John with easy gradients. No doubt the New Brunswick members have emphasized this idea.

WHAT IS COMING NEXT?
What was said of the Intercolonial in the House yesterday is calculated to attract much attention, in the Maritime Provinces particularly, not only because of the staggering bulk of the deficit disclosed by Mr. Emmerson, but also because the shape the entire discussion assumed suggests that some wide change of policy with respect to the government road may be contemplated. The minister presented a large budget of dismal facts with the frankness of a man who desires to get the worst over. There was no apparent disposition on the part of his colleagues to lessen the effect produced by his figures and his forecast, or of the obvious criticisms passed upon the situation by the opposition. The country will naturally ask about the size of the deficit to be expected when another road has lessened the Intercolonial's through business. For though increased wages and an unusually severe winter certainly do account for much growth of the oper-

ating expenses, business was not exceptionally bad, and though there may be less snow to contend with next winter the pay envelopes will not be fewer or leaner.
What is to come next? The people of these provinces, as Mr. Emmerson says, will not welcome an increase in rates. They will remember the canals for which they help to pay, more or less cheerfully, and will say that the purpose of the people's railway is not to make money, but to give an adequate, high-class service at a reasonable rate. There is reason in that. It will not now be either popular or practicable to raise the rates to the standards of the C. P. R. or the Grand Trunk for the purpose of showing a surplus. But neither will it do to enter upon a period of deficit beginning this year with a million and a half or two millions and rising by a million or two yearly hereafter.
Few, perhaps, are ready to embrace the opposition theory that there is a set purpose to diminish the value of the I. C. R. as a national asset in the eyes of the people of Canada. Few are prepared to believe there is any purpose, not yet disclosed, to throw the road overboard and permit some company to acquire it.
But this year's showing, and the frank pessimism, not to say helplessness, of the Minister of Railways in discussing the present and the future, will convince many that the future of the Intercolonial is to some degree uncertain. Further evidence of the government's attitude with respect to it will be interesting.

CAPT. MAHAN ON TOGO'S VICTORY
Two features stand out in Captain A. T. Mahan's review of the Battle of the Sea of Japan, prepared for Collier's Weekly as the earlier reports came in—his decision that the last great sea fight has upset no well-founded theory of naval warfare, and his frank acknowledgment of Nelson's influence upon modern naval tactics. Before the battle Captain Mahan steered wide of even implied comparison of the ability of the seamen of Russia and of Japan. After the battle he cannot do so. "At the beginning of any inquiry into the lessons derivable from the Battle of the Sea of Japan," he says, "we are met, I fear, by the conditions which must be plainly enunciated, at whatever expense to national respectability, that there has been no approach to equality in the efficiency of the opposing ships' companies. For this inferiority on the part of the Russians there may be good reasons, which will transpire later; but the fact remains, and it can not be modified or color all deductions which may be made." His admiration for Togo is unstinted. The Japanese battle left him no chance to suggest improvement.
Captain Mahan, as usual in his articles, refers frequently to Nelson. He mentions the similarity of Togo's battle signal to that at Trafalgar, and coming down to the fact that Togo struck the head of the enemy's column he says:
"This would tend to precipitate the confusion into which the Russians fell, and would bear out Nelson's counsel, which the exigencies of the moment may justify in repeating. It is a lesson that should be learned by all navies. The Russian fleet, by attacking the head of his line, and so inducing confusion, into such disorder the Russians fell, facilitating still further the concentration of enemies upon separated vessels, or groups; an opportunity which the Japanese were enabled to improve by being numerically much superior in armored vessels on the whole, though with fewer battleships. Indeed, the larger numbers of the Japanese increased their ability to combine to advantage; for, for the possibility of combination increases with numbers. This, if accurately inferred from the instance before us, sounds again the warning, continually repeated, but in vain, that in distributing fleet tonnage regard must be had to numbers, quite as really as in the size of the individual ship."
He does not believe submarines were employed at all by the Japanese. The fight, in his opinion, leaves the importance of the battleship undiminished. The torpedo boats are still the cavalry of the sea—"rounding up and completing the destruction of the foe already decisively routed." In daylight against ships unimpaired by gunfire, the torpedo boats are ineffective, and even at night "unfledged" battleships, manned by untried seamen who keep their heads, will in the long run suffer from torpedo attack only in the same proportion as any military force suffers from other incidents of war. Let it be mentioned also that the torpedo vessel, from the delicacy of its constitution—a box of machinery and of the narrowness of its coal supply, will always be more numerous and efficient in home waters. This advantage in this case fell to the Japanese, and it may have contributed to determine Togo's choice of position. This particular consideration shows that, in the broad view of naval policy, the function of the torpedo vessel is defensive, although its local action is offensive.
Brains on the quarter deck and in the conning tower, and gunfire, "preponderant in weight and rapidity—in its own actual volume and the skill with which it was handled"—these gave victory to Japan. "And," says Captain Mahan, "the Japanese have deserved the fulness of their triumph."

NOTE AND COMMENT
What are Admiral Smith's chances of making Vladivostok?—Toronto Telegram, June 12.
They seem to have been good.
Kuropatkin was to dictate terms of peace at Tokio. Japan is likely to dictate them at Washington. In the words of a popular playwright, "You never can tell."
The crowds who rush to catch the break-o'-day express on the I. C. R. avoid the excessive heat of these June days, anyway. The Railway Record (Moncton) and the Moncton Transcript continue to say the summer schedule is a good one. So it is for Moncton.
Mr. Glover Cleveland, who has become an Equitable trustee, says men who use trust funds for their own profit should be looked upon as other thieves are. Meantime so conservative an authority as the Wall Street Journal asks if Mr. Ryan and his associates have gone into the Equitable business for the good of their health.
The Royal Arcanum situation fills more

ANOTHER STEP
The selection of Washington as the meeting place of the Japanese and Russian commissioners who will make terms, subject to the ratification of their respective governments, is another long step toward the close of the great drama of the Far East. Many doubts are expressed as to how much actual progress toward peace has been made, but a glance backward suffices to show that the progress recorded has been both swift and extensive. For but a few weeks ago the world was agape over the crash of armies at Mukden, and the problem of naval supremacy in Asiatic waters was in doubt. Then—yesterday—Togo the Silent was heard from, and today the city in which the conditions of peace are to be prepared is named. Russia was for Paris—an impossible selection from the Japanese standpoint. Paris, as Japan sees it, is too near St. Petersburg, too far within the circle of Russian influence, and being also the capital of Russia's banker and ally, could not but awaken insuperable objection in Japan. The Mikado's government favored some city on the edge of the war zone; but there were obvious Russian objections to that. London is impossible from the Russian standpoint, being in St. Petersburg's eyes what Paris is in Tokio's. So Washington is the natural compromise. Also, there is in its favor the fact that the needed suggestion of peace, for which the time was ripe, came from Mr. Roosevelt. Since Japan would have none of Europe, and Russia was indisposed to treat near the scene of her disasters where her prestige is at low

ebb, Washington seems by all odds the best place in sight.
It is said the plenipotentiaries cannot well come together for a month or more, and it is suggested that Oyama may isolate Vladivostok or cut off Liveness in the interval. A more reasonable view would seem to be that hostilities are over. The latest precedent—the Spanish-American war—argues for a cessation of fighting pending the meeting of commissioners to fix upon terms. Much might be done by Oyama within a month; but the Russians could hold Vladivostok for that period, and Japan's willingness to discuss peace at this time would seem to indicate her belief that she is already in a position to dictate such terms as will safeguard the interests to protect which she went to war a year ago last February.
That all will be smooth sailing when the commissioners begin to discuss terms is by no means likely, but an agreement is practically inevitable. As the New York World says:
"The insinuation that Russia may be only playing for time conflicts with any common-sense view of the situation. Russia can gain nothing from the few weeks that will be consumed by preliminary negotiations. A new navy cannot be constructed in a month or two. The capacity of the Manchurian railway will be no greater by Aug. 1 than it is now. Foreign bankers will be no more willing to make new loans than they are at present. There are no facts to indicate that Liveness will be in better condition to fight a decisive battle with Oyama than he is today.
"The war is over. Peace negotiations may be prolonged. Russia may haggle over Japan's terms. Appeals may be made secretly to other governments to induce Japan to modify some of her demands. Russian diplomacy will exert itself to the utmost to avert something from the wreck. But it is evident that St. Petersburg is prepared to make peace. The rest is a matter of detail."
Russia will find it difficult to avoid a satisfactory settlement. The world is disposed to regard Japan as having fairly won the right to ask for much and get it. Japan will see to it that she does not face another war for her national existence in a hurry.

AT KINGSTON
The meeting at Kingston Thursday brought together many men whose influence and attainments make them valuable friends of any good cause, and the impression created by the day's proceedings at the Macdonald school is a most pleasant one. The meeting proves that the value of the Macdonald school is recognized, and that they are to have a fixed place in the esteem of the people and of the provincial government. The Lieutenant Governor's praise of Sir William Macdonald and of Governor McClean for their well-directed generosity will be echoed generally throughout the province.
Premier Tweedie, whose interest in education is both warm and practical, directed attention to the importance of such a meeting of this kind, and too often students when they leave school know much more about the early history of Great Britain, or of Greece or Rome, than about the great events which followed the discovery of our own country and its settlement by our fathers. The history of our own land contains many stirring and inspiring chapters, and to see that every scholar knows it well should be a part of the duty of all teachers. The Premier's intimation that the government has a friendly eye upon the future of the Kingston school is a welcome one. It is to be hoped that this fine institution whose worth is becoming known will command steady support among the people who are fortunate enough to have it at their doors. If we may judge by the nature of yesterday's meeting there is no reason to fear that the institution will lack appreciation or money in the growing years to come.

WASHINGTON SELECTED FOR PEACE CONFERENCE
(Continued from page 1.)
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Both Russia and Japan are moving with the utmost deliberation for the game of diplomacy now being played is of even greater importance to each government than are the movements of the armies on the battlefield. It will require at least a month for the negotiators of the two governments with their respective staffs to come together, the distance from Japan particularly being so great that a shorter time scarcely could be allowed. In view therefore, of all the conditions and including in the equation the factor of unforeseen delays over matters of minor consequence, it seems quite likely that the conference will not assemble formally before the middle of August or the first of September.
Russia Knows Japan's Terms.
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"While Russia," he said, "does not know the exact nature of our terms, she knows the main outlines and if she has now finally decided on a meeting of plenipotentiaries, Russia must be prepared to treat for peace. Otherwise the acceptance of President Roosevelt's good offices would be a direct affront."
Vienna Report About Jap Peace Terms.
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First—The recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea.
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ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE, 1903.
principally because Japan has not yet carried the war into Russian territory.
Seventh—An understanding regarding the indemnity is not impossible because it is declared Japan will content herself with demanding the cost of the war.
The Japanese minister here, in an interview, said that if Russia honestly desired peace she could have it.
Alexis and Avellan Resign.
St. Petersburg, June 16.—3:20 a. m.—The sensational announcement was made shortly before midnight that Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, who is an uncle of the emperor, and Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian admiralty department, had resigned. This announcement was followed a few minutes later by an imperial rescript relieving the grand duke of the supreme direction of the navy which he had held since the days of the emperor's father, Alexander III., when Russia resolved to enter the lists as a first class sea power and to build up a great navy, the remnants of which were destroyed in the battle of the Sea of Japan.
Although from time to time since the war began there have been rumors that the grand duke would retire on account of the savage criticism, not to say harshness, directed against the Marquis Ito, resignation of the navy, especially in the construction of ships, the announcement of his resignation came like a bolt out of the blue. It was not preceded by any of the rumors which usually give warning of such an act, consequently, it was assumed that some sudden event precipitated the resignation, and stories immediately came to the surface.
Personnel of Peace Conference.
St. Petersburg, June 16, 2:15 a. m.—Japan, it is understood, has signified that she would name "three exalted personages" as plenipotentiaries and specific information here points to the Marquis Ito, president of the navy council; Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Marshal Yamagata, chief of the general staff, as these plenipotentiaries.
It is regarded as certain that two of Russia's representatives will be Baron Rosen, who has been appointed to succeed Count Cassini as ambassador at Washington, and M. Nelidoff, ambassador at Paris. The name of M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, continues to be mentioned, but there is no evidence that the emperor will give him a brief to conduct negotiations.
Rothessay News.
Rothessay, June 14.—Invitations are out for the closing exercises of the college year for the Rothessay College for Boys. They will include on Sunday, June 18, service in St. Paul's church, Rothessay, at 3 o'clock, when the sermon will be preached by Rev. G. B. Scovil, D. D. The preliminary athletic sports will be held on Monday, June 20 and at 10 a. m. on June 21 the final athletic sports will be started and continued at 1:30 p. m. Lieutenant Colonel White will inspect the college cadet company at 3:15 the same day and at 4:30 the presentation of prizes for scholarship and athletics will be made. The closing addresses will follow and appropriately end the 14th collegiate year.
Peter Campbell and family will reside upon the Campbell Point road this summer. They have rented the pretty residence of Edgar Vincent.
The head of the Kennebecasis island is as popular as ever this year with suburban residents, and this is in spite of difficult communication with the mainland. Rev. Mr. Mathers and his boys from the Angus M. O. asylum are located upon the smaller island and for some time have been energetic in putting in the usual crop of vegetables.
The golden rule is not lived up to by those residents of Rothessay who have made a dumping ground of the bank upon Salmon Creek hill and the collection of trash and other stuff deposited there without leave or license is not appreciated by those who live nearby.
The girls school at Netherwood will have its closing exercises Tuesday, June 20.
Pinery—"I met Brown just now; he looked fairly gloom. What's the matter with him? A note gone to protest?"
Brown's Clerk—"No, they've sent him word that his note is overdue, and he has gone to protest."

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WHY MEN LIKE TO Buy Clothing Here
"I like to buy my clothing here because I get better satisfaction here than I ever got elsewhere," says one.
"Because I can always depend upon what I am told here," says another.
"Because your business is cash, and I know I am not helping to pay somebody's bad debts," says another.
"Because I know you could never have worked up this large business so quickly unless your sales and clothing were right."
See Our Men's Suits at \$3.95, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$8.75, \$10 to \$15.
J. N. HARVEY Men's and Boys' Clothing, 199 and 201 Union Street
The Science of Preserving Perishable Goods
In warm weather is an easy proposition if you use one of our up-to-date REFRIGERATORS
Their construction makes them perfect non-conductors. They are removable and thus easily cleaned. The outer case is hard-wood, beautifully finished. Eleven varieties to choose from.
Prices, \$7.60 up to \$120
If you cannot call, write for circular and price
W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd. MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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PAGE METAL GATES
3 feet

OLD BUNCO GAME TRIED ON ST. JOHN MERCHANTS

C. E. MacMichael and E. W. Slipp, As Well As a Montreal Man, Asked to Become Guardian of Castilian Girl, Their Relative--Big Sum in London Bank an Inducement--Similarity of Letters Rather Gives Away the Scheme.

What looks very much like the old "bunco" game of the prisoner in the Spanish castle, the wealth which cannot be reached without help, the charming daughter for whom a protector is sought, was attempted in St. John last week.

Charles E. MacMichael has received a long letter written in the idiom of the foreigner struggling with the idioms of the English language, dated at Castle fort of Barraças, May 26, and addressed to "Mr. Charles MacMichael, 125, St. John Street, Main street, has also received a letter in the same terms and style.

What seems to establish it as a swindle game beyond doubt is the similarity of the one addressed, and the fact that a letter in precisely the same terms, dated at the same place only one day later than that received by Mr. MacMichael, and with the name of the writer's "dead wife," name changed to Gardner, has reached a Montreal man. It is signed identically the same way as the one received here. The letters read as follows:

Castle Fort of Barraças, 26-5-1906.

Dear Sir and relative--Having not the honor to know you, but for the references which my dear wife Mary MacMichael, your relative, gave me, who mentioning the individuals of our family, praised the honesty and good qualities that distinguished the address myself you for the first time, and perhaps the last one, considering the state of my health, explaining to my sad position, and requesting your protection for my only daughter, 12 years of age, I keep as a prisoner in the College of Barraças.

Being a secretary and treasurer of Cuba, Martinez Campos in the last war of Cuba, and desiring the confidence of such illustrious gentleman, placing my capital in public bonds, trusting, so that I might make a brilliant position for my daughter, whom I love with passion, since when her mother died, now my fortune increase fast, what was wanted by my father, and I have been happy, but my protector, who could not succeed in making his company to Barraças, and not being in my power to see Cuba, ruled by an adversary politics, I joined the army in behalf of the Emperor, but as we were victims of the greatest treason, I was obliged to flee with my money, valued to \$25,000, twenty and nine thousand.

When He Went to Spain.

After having resided some time in London, I received the sad news my wife had died, leaving my dear daughter in despair.

THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL HERE TO STAY

(Continued from page 1.)

Finally interrupted and remarks had been accomplished, and this success was due to the energy and the work of the principal, the teachers and the trustees. He hoped that instead of two or three there would be forty or fifty consolidated schools in the province in a short time. The Governor's Speech.

After a chorus, Miss Ethel Thomson read the following address to Governor Snowball:

To His Honor the Honorable James Hanning Snowball, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick:

May I please Your Honor. We, the pupils of the Kingston Consolidated School, take this means of expressing to you our love and interest by reasons of many legends, it was one of the most charming spots he had visited for some time, and Sir William Macdonald could not have done better than to select Kingston as the site for the Consolidated school. Speaking at some length of the many advantages of these schools he dealt strongly upon the fact that their training gave an added dignity to labor. This was one of the highest and most desirable elements of education. The system was an appendix, bringing the brain, eye and arm into harmonious action. He was charmed with the way the school was conducted, and was making notes for the benefit of the school at Riverside, in which he was so much interested. He had no jealousy for Kings county; it was natural anyway for Kings to lead, but Albert would follow closely.

A composition by Miss Puddington upon the subject of the school.

government, and he did not fear for the future of these schools.

Chancellor Harrison presented the extra prizes with a few appropriate remarks and called upon all to honor the Macdonalds and McClellans, who were doing so much for education.

Hon. C. W. Robinson made a few happy remarks, and J. D. Hazen followed eloquently pleading for the best education and promising to his utmost to support such a policy. Education would never be made a footstool for party politics if he could prevent it.

The programme included speeches by Dr. Ross, of Florenceville; J. T. Hawkes, of Moscot; Robert Armstrong, of St. Andrews. Then Dr. W. B. McVey made the announcement that he would present to the school an equipment for physical culture according to the Swedish system. Introduction of the prize winners and marching past of the pupils followed. Good-byes were hurriedly said; the vans loaded the visitors to the waiting Champlain, where manager Green and his staff had an excellent dinner waiting, and then a quick run to the city. The attendance upon the trip was excellent and contributed not a little to the pleasure of the day.



HON. L. J. TWEEDIE, PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK

and without help. In this sad situation I found myself in the necessity of coming to Spain to help my daughter, and bring her in my company to your country.

Before leaving, considering it imprudent to take along with me this respectable sum of money, I decided to place it in a good bank in London (that you only will know if you accept my proposal) against my special private contract, and only as a deposit, as appears in the account, which is payable to me bearer that the bank gave me as guarantee, which document I have hidden in a concealed hollow of my person, and will make, which the most keenest eyes cannot find out. I was very satisfied that the money was in security, I started for Barraças to help my daughter, I was discovered by the military authorities, brought immediately before the government military of Barraças, and condemned to 18 years penal servitude, destined to undergo my condemnation at this Barraças, where I suffered deprived of all communication from outside.

What was wanted by my father, and I have been happy, but my protector, who could not succeed in making his company to Barraças, and not being in my power to see Cuba, ruled by an adversary politics, I joined the army in behalf of the Emperor, but as we were victims of the greatest treason, I was obliged to flee with my money, valued to \$25,000, twenty and nine thousand.

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thanks for the great honor you have done us and the Macdonald school at Kingston in visiting on this occasion.

During the past year we have been honored on several occasions by visitors from the distinguished men, but this visit of your honor, the representative of His Majesty the King, in this province, is the greatest honor yet done our school.

I regret other engagements prevent me from joining you Thursday. Sir William and I are deeply appreciative of the interest shown by members of legislature and wish them enjoyable and fruitful visit to consolidated school.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

Award of Premier Tweedie's Prizes.

Dr. Scott, of the University, called upon to make the examiner's report upon the essays for which prizes had been offered by Premier Tweedie, spoke at some length of the excellence of the competition and the difficulty of making the award in one contest. There was only one essay upon the history of Kings county--that of Miss Genevieve Dickson, but it was well worth the prize of \$10.

Eight essays upon the Province of New Brunswick had been sent in and three of them were excellent. Dr. Bruce Flewelling was awarded the \$25 in gold, but the admirably illustrated essay for a girl of thirteen, in the title grade, that she was given \$10 by the governor and the ex-governor.

Premier's Happy Address.

Premier Tweedie made a happy address when present at the press, dwelling upon the importance of knowing the history of our own country. He spoke upon the fact

and girls. We believe in learning by seeing and doing, therefore we will not weary you by reading that before you leave in your car you have seen some evidences of our work during the past year.

We hope that you will carry away many pleasant memories of your visit to the Macdonald school.

EMERIL THOMSON,
MANAGER PUBLISHING,
WASHER BLDG.

Ex-Governor McClellan, a Good Friend of Education.

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Gagetown News.

Gagetown, June 15.--Rev. H. A. Cody preached in the Episcopal church last evening to a large and attentive congregation. His topic was Missions and he spoke particularly in the mission of the work of the school, he spoke of how strongly he was convinced that this was the school of the future. At the end of three years the province would not be without a school, he spoke of how the people should do their part, and in contributing more to the support of the school would place a higher value upon it. So he was convinced that the people, seeing the advancement of their children, would be prepared to do their share. The highest education is none too good for the children. That was the policy of the

that so few of the people knew much about the magnificent heritage they possessed. Then after warmly endorsing the work of the school, he spoke of how strongly he was convinced that this was the school of the future. At the end of three years the province would not be without a school, he spoke of how the people should do their part, and in contributing more to the support of the school would place a higher value upon it. So he was convinced that the people, seeing the advancement of their children, would be prepared to do their share. The highest education is none too good for the children. That was the policy of the

Do You Suffer With HEADACHES?

Don't you get tired by the experience of other people who take what they call "headache pills" as they cure the headache? They remove the fruit poisons which cause it, but they relieve you only for a few hours. This letter is the proof that puts an end to all doubt.

I have tried many different kinds of headache pills, but I have never found a better one than Fruit-Liver Tablets. I think they are a splendid medicine, and am recommending them to my friends. MRS. J. DULONG, Thessville, Ont.

Fruit-Liver Tablets

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

Manufactured by Fruit-Lives Limited, Ottawa.

WOMAN CLAIMS FOR \$200,000 WORTH OF QUEBEC PROPERTY

Mrs. Wm. A. Campbell of Brooklyn Says She Can Prove Her Title--Sir Wilfrid Laurier Said to Be Her Heir, Too.

New York, June 15.--Seeking to establish her claim to a \$200,000 estate established by the late King Edward, Mrs. Campbell, a widow, who claims to be the daughter of the late King Edward, has filed a bill in the Supreme Court of New York to establish her title to the property.

The property in question is a tract of land in Quebec, Canada, which was granted to the late King Edward by the British government. Mrs. Campbell claims to be the daughter of the late King Edward, and therefore entitled to the property.

The case is being heard in the Supreme Court of New York, and is expected to be a long and complicated one.

UNKNOWN WOMAN FOUND DROWNED

Decomposed Body Taken from Booms 14 Miles Above Fredericton

Fredericton, N. B., June 14.--Workmen employed on the booms at Kingsville, four miles above this city, last evening discovered the body of a woman who had been washed into the booms near Edward Cliff's residence.

The body was found decomposed as though it had been in the water at least four or five days. Mrs. Wilby, who examined the body, found no marks of violence on the woman's person.

The body is apparently that of a woman some five or six years of age, with grey hair and brown eyes. She was about five feet five inches tall. She had artificial teeth, the top row of which had been lost. The body was clad in a black cloth jacket, red dress and white shirt, new boots and rubbers and coarse woolen stockings. From the boots, rubber and quality of the stockings the impression prevails that the woman might have fallen into the river before the cold weather broke up, probably through the decayed log.

Edward and James Cliff, J. P.'s summoned a jury who brought in a verdict in accordance with the above facts and ordered the body buried.

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AMHERST HORSE THIEF NABBED.

Williams Smith, the man who stole the horse from Amherst last week, was arrested here this afternoon at West Wednesday night.

After stealing the horse from Amherst Smith took it to Moncton and then came on to this city, arriving here yesterday.

Some five or six years ago Smith served here in the infantry school for a short time, and this morning he was arrested by the Engineers, which are now being recruited at the depot. Private John McQuinn, who made his application, thought the man looked rather suspicious, and he was arrested.

Smith served in South Africa in 1901 and 1902, and received three medals there. They were taken from him at Amherst, and he was ordered to return to the depot.

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MONCTON NEWS

I. C. R. Employee Has His Foot Crushed--More Weddings--Other Matters.

Moncton, June 15.--Last night, in the I. C. R. roundhouse, Seymour Sherwood sustained a painful accident. One of his feet caught between the turntable and rail and was quite severely crushed. He will be laid up for some time.

A pretty wedding took place last evening at the residence of P. E. Chapman, Cameron street, when Miss Maud Alma Coughlan was united in marriage to Charles L. McQuarrie, of the I. C. R. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. MacOdrum in the presence of only immediate relatives. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Maud Alma Coughlan, and her brother, W. W. Coughlan. The couple left for the Maritime provinces for Montreal and the Upper Provinces. On their return they will reside in Moncton.

G. M. Jarvis, district superintendent, I. C. R. in the city, T. C. Burpee, I. C. R. engineer of maintenance, returned to this morning from a trip to the north.

Public Inspector George Skiffington returned today from a trip to the north.

The death occurred this morning at Joseph Mines of Séguy, father of J. W. Clark, of the I. C. R. Mr. Clark was 29 years of age, and was one of the oldest residents of Moncton. He was married to a widow and had six children. The sons are J. W. Clark, I. C. R. engineer of maintenance, and Stephen, of Everett (Wash.). Mrs. Aymer, of Everett (Wash.), is a daughter of the late Mr. Clark.

A pretty wedding took place last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gibson, short distance from the city, on the Salisbury road, when their eldest daughter, Miss Agnes, was married to Frederick Harley Gibson, Boundary Creek. Rev. D. MacOdrum performed the ceremony.

Man Killed on C. P. R. Found by St. John

A man about twenty-five years of age was killed by the Montreal express a mile and a half west of Shefford (Que.), about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was travelling at a high rate when the air-brakes went on unexpectedly. There was found that a man had been run over and his clothing had caught and set the brakes. Portions of a man's body were found along the track, and were taken to Shefford on the train. When the train left Shefford the victim of the accident had not been identified. The body was horribly mutilated. It was evident that the deceased had been wearing a militia uniform.

Eighty Husbands.

Inspection of "A" Squadron will be held at or near the freight house, Sussex, on Wednesday, June 21, at 10 o'clock.

By order,
R. H. Arnold, Capt.,
8th Hussars.

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\$30,000 Worth of Stolen Jewels Recovered.

Cambridge, Eng., June 11.--All the jewels of the Duchess of Westminster, which she was robbed last month, and which are estimated to be worth \$30,000, have been recovered. They were buried in a field two miles out of town. It appears that a former night watchman at Grosvenor House was arrested in London, confessed to the theft and Scotland yard detectives came here today and arrested an accomplice who contacted them to the place where the jewelry was hidden.

Deputy Sheriff Belyea's Daughter Found.

The seventeen-year-old daughter of Deputy Sheriff Belyea, of Gagetown, who disappeared from her home last week, was located in Halifax Tuesday. With the aid of Detective Power, who found her staying with a friend. The girl and her father left for their home Tuesday.

PURE WOOL HEWSON TWEEDS

This Label in colors

on all genuine Hewson Goods

—I'll tell you what I want to let you see it and get acquainted with the brand, so you can always tell HEWSON TWEEDS. They don't cost high but are high quality.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

It is probable that Adjutant Cooper, in charge of No. 1 corps of the Salvation Army here, will leave for New Glasgow (N. S.)

The inspection of horses for D Squadron, 8th Hussars, will be held at Hampton station on Monday, 19th inst, at 11 a. m. Campy Sussex opens on 27th June.

Ambrose Kee, of the Union Street firm of Kee and Burgess, left Wednesday for the west on a trip for the benefit of his health and to see the country. He will go as far as McLeod, South Alberta.

Ernest O. Wilson, of this city, some time ago received one of the many letters referred to yesterday. He followed it up and it led to a request for money--nearly \$1,000--for alleged court expenses.

To Percy Wetmore, general passenger agent of the New Brunswick Southern Railway, was presented a handsome smoking outfit by the employees of the road Wednesday night.

The yearly alliance of the Reformed Baptists will convene at Benah Camp Tuesday evening, June 27. On the morning of the 28th, at 9 o'clock, the business session will begin. The annual camp meeting will open on June 29.

It is expected that the Star line steamer Victoria will be placed on the route between this city and Fredericton next week, and that the Victoria and the James R. will run alternately, the majestic being taken off.

Rev. Mr. Bailey, recently ordained by the Ontario Methodist conference, passed through this city Tuesday en route to Truro, where he will inaugurate a campaign here to be conducted throughout the maritime provinces in the interests of the Temple of Honor.

There is no confirmation of the rumor that the steamer Champlain is to go on the Lake Washademoak route. Residents of the Washademoak region assert that that steamer is to navigate the lake, and that the Crystal Stream will also be on the route.

Wm. H. Cutler, New York; A. I. True man, St. John; Geo. B. Jones, Aylesbury; A. P. Barnhill, Geo. Simonsen, St. John; Thomas F. White, St. John; Thomas Johnson and Edwin Carman, Fredericton; New York; Fredericton; A. Peters and James R. Woodburn, St. John, are applying for incorporation as the Nebedga Mineral Springs Co., Ltd., to acquire mineral springs in Kings county; capital stock \$50,000 in shares of \$5 each.

The teamsters' union at a regular meeting Tuesday night, confirmed the scale of prices for hauling coal, adopted at a special meeting on June 5. They are 20 cents a load from York Point and Union street to the Wall street cotton mill; 30 cents from Robertson's wharf to the Gas House; 30 cents to both cotton factories from Water street; also that there be no more day's work and that the price of yarding coal be 35 cents an hour, by day and 40 cents by night. The meeting was largely attended and two members were elected.

Miss Edith Duff, graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital, has succeeded Miss Hewitt as head nurse in the general public hospital.

Gilmour Brown, C. E., is now going over the Central railway, making a report for the government. It will take some time as he is to make a thorough inspection.

A man named Corbett, in the York County, has been arrested on Monday. While working around one of the machines an eye shuttle flew from it, striking him in the eye.

T. Collins & Co., North Market street, have installed a cold storage plant, the first of its kind in St. John, for the handling of dairy produce. It has a capacity for ten tons of ice and cold storage room. The floor space is twenty feet square.

The Publicity Bureau, State street, Boston, reports that another former resident of St. John, in the person of Thomas B. Elected Railway Company. He recently secured a very desirable position as conductor in that great railway system.

The semi-annual pharmaceutical examinations began yesterday morning in the Market building. Sixteen candidates took the preliminary and twelve the final examinations. The examinees were Clinton E. Brown, materia medica; C. K. Short, pharmacy; M. V. Paddock, chemistry, and W. H. Mowat, dispensing. The results are not yet announced.

New Brunswick Lodge No. 1 Knights of Balthaz has elected: Bayard Stillwell, C. C.; Chas. S. Everett, V. C.; Stanley H. Riley, P.; W. C. Bowden, M. of W.; S. Guy Smith, M. at A.; W. B. Kiewstead, I. G.; Alex. L. Martin, G. Representatives to Grand Lodge: W. R. Hopper, P. C., and I. O. Thomas, P. C.; alternates, John Benish, P. C., and Alex. L. Martin, P. C.

About twenty young men from the North End left for Halifax Wednesday. They will sail thence for Labrador, where they have been engaged to work in a saw mill for the next four months. They were hired in this city by Edward Gibb, and the owner of the mill is named McGrath. There will be another party leaving for Halifax tomorrow night, and all will ship together for the north. Steady work for the summer has been guaranteed them, and those who were leaving last evening were quite jubilant over the general outlook.

Premier Tweedie, speaking to a Telegraph reporter Wednesday, said business on the North Shore is generally good. He is in Campbellton this week and he indicated the growth of that town as most satisfactory and said a large business in manufacture of shingles is now being done there in addition to the working larger lumber. Asked as to the forest fires of last week the premier said the rain came in time to extinguish them and he was very glad for there was no saying when forest fires would stop if properly under way.

Ex-Governor McClellan, a Good Friend of Education.

and girls. We believe in learning by seeing and doing, therefore we will not weary you by reading that before you leave in your car you have seen some evidences of our work during the past year.

We hope that you will carry away many pleasant memories of your visit to the Macdonald school.

EMERIL THOMSON,
MANAGER PUBLISHING,
WASHER BLDG.

T. B. Kidner, Manual Training Superintendent in New Brunswick.

that so few of the people knew much about the magnificent heritage they possessed. Then after warmly endorsing the work of the school, he spoke of how strongly he was convinced that this was the school of the future. At the end of three years the province would not be without a school, he spoke of how the people should do their part, and in contributing more to the support of the school would place a higher value upon it. So he was convinced that the people, seeing the advancement of their children, would be prepared to do their share. The highest education is none too good for the children. That was the policy of the

RAFFLES, the AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

WILFUL MURDER

Fourth Story in the Absorbing Raffles Series
BY E. W. HORNING

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Of the various robberies in which we were both concerned, it is the first, I think, that will bear telling at any length. Not that the others contained details which even I would hesitate to recount; it is, rather, the very absence of outward incident which renders them useless for my present purpose. In point of fact our plans were so carefully laid (by Raffles) that the chances of a hitch were invariably reduced to a minimum before we went to work. We might be disappointed in the market value of our haul; but it was quite the exception for us to find ourselves confronted by unforeseen impediments, or involved in a really dramatic dilemma. There was a suspense even in

"Oh dear, no; only old Baird!"
"Baird? But wasn't it Baird who took the emeralds?"
"It was."
"Then how came he to chase you?"
"My dear father, I'll tell you if you give me a chance; it's really nothing to get in the least excited about. Old Baird was at last spotted that I'm not quite the common cracksmen I would have him think me. So he's been doing his best to run me to my burrow."
"And you call that nothing?"
"It would be something if he had succeeded; but he has still to do that. I admit, however, that he made me sit up for the time being. It all comes of going on

skinned him. By God, but I'd like to skin old Baird!"
"And his tone took a sudden low fury, made the more noticeable by another long silence which lasted, indeed, throughout an admirable dinner at the club and for some time after we had settled down in a quiet corner of the smoking-room without coffee and cigars. Then at last I saw Raffles looking at me with his lazy smile and I knew that the morose fit was at an end."
"I dare say you wonder what I've been thinking about all this time," said he. "I've been thinking what rot it is to go doing things by halves!"
"Well," said I, returning his smile,

a game after his mean old heart; blackmail from me, bribes from the police, the one bidding against the other; but he shouldn't play it with me, he shouldn't live, and the world will have an extortioner the less. Waiter! Two Scotch whiskies and sodas. I'm off at 11, Bunny; it's the only thing to be done."
"You know where he lives, then?"
"Yes, out Willesden way, and alone; the fellow's a miser among other things. I long ago found out all about him."
"I'll probably shall. Here's a machine it was a young man's club, and young men were laughing, chatting, smoking, drinking, on every hand. One nodded to me through the smoke. Live a machine I nodded to him, and turned back to Raffles with a grin."
"Surely you will give him a chance," I urged. "The very sight of your pistol should bring him to terms."
"It wouldn't make him keep them."
"But you might try the effect?"
"Yes, you may. Here's a drink for you, Bunny. Wish me luck."
"I'm coming, too."
"I don't want you."
"An ugly gleam shot from the steel-blue eyes."
"To interfere?" said Raffles.
"No, I don't want you."
"You've me your word?"
"I do."
"Bunny, if you break it—"
"You may shoot me, too!"
"I'm not certain," said Raffles, solemnly. "So you come at your peril, my dear man; but if you are coming—well, the sooner the better, for I must stop at my rooms on the way."
"Raffles stood very still, staring down at the Picedilly entrance to the Albany. I had a reason for remaining outside. It was the feeling—half hope, half fear—that Angus Baird might still be on our trail; that some more immediate and less cold-blooded way of dealing with him might result from a sudden encounter between the money-lender and our wretched but not warm him of his danger, but I would avert tragedy at all costs. And when no such encounter had taken place, and Raffles was still in our way, I felt that I had no choice but to wait. Willesden, that, I think, was still my honest resolve. I would not break my word if I could help it, but it was a comfort to feel that I could break it if I liked, on an understood penalty. Alas! I felt my good intentions were tainted with a devouring curiosity and overlaid by the anticipation which goes hand in hand with horror.



Posed by Kylie Bellew, Management Lieber Co.

THE COVERING FIGURE ROSE GRADUALLY ERECT

our spoil; for, of course, only the most precious stones were worth the trouble we took and the risks we ran. In short, the most successful escapades would prove the greatest weariness of all narrative form; and none more so than the date of the Ardash emeralds, some eight or nine weeks after the Milchester cricket week. The former, however, had a sequel that I would rather forget than all our burgherly get together.

It was the evening after our return from Ireland, and I was waiting at my rooms for Raffles, who had gone off as usual to dispose of the plunder. Raffles had his own method of conducting this very vital branch of our business, which I was well content to leave entirely in his hands. He drove the bargains, I believe, in a thin but subtle disguise of the fishy-seedy order, and always in the Cockney dialect of which he had made himself a master. Moreover, he invariably employed the same "fence," who was ostensibly a money-lender in a small (but yet notorious) way, and in reality a rascal as respectable as Raffles himself. Only lately I had been to the man, but in my proper person. We had needed capital for the getting of these very emeralds, and I had raised a hundred pounds, on the terms you would expect, from a self-spoken greybeard with an ingratiating smile, an incessant bow, and the slightest odd eyes that ever flew from rim to rim of a pair of spectacles. So the original sinews and the final spew of war came in this case from the self-same source—a circumstance which appealed to us both.

But these same final spoils I was still to see, and I waited and waited with an impatience that grew upon me with the growing dusk. At my open window I had gazed Sister Ann until the faces in the street below were no longer distinguishable. And now I was tearing to and fro in the grip of horrible hypotheses—a grip that was lightened when at last the lift-gates opened with a clatter outside—that held me breathless until a well-known fatso followed my door.

"In the dark!" said Raffles as I dragged him in. "Why, Bunny, what's wrong?"
"Nothing—now you've come," said I, shutting the door behind him in a fever of relief and anxiety. "Well? Well? What did they fetch?"
"Five hundred."
"Down?"
"Got it in my pocket."
"Good man," I cried. "You don't know what a stew I've been in. I'll switch on the light. I've been thinking of you and nothing else for the last hour—I was as good as dead."
"I've hundred."
Raffles was smiling when the white light filled the room, but for the moment I did not perceive the peculiarity of his smile. I was fatiguedly full of my own late tremons and present relief; and my first idle act was to spill some whiskey and squirt the soda water all over in my anxiety to do instant justice to the occasion. "So you thought something had happened?" said Raffles, leaning back in my chair as he lit a cigarette, and looking much amused. "What should you say if something had? Sit right, my dear chap! It was nothing of the slightest consequence, and it's all over now. A stern chase and a long one, Bunny, but I think I'm well to windward this time."
"And suddenly I saw that his collar was damp, his hair matted, his boots thick with dust."
"The police?" I whispered sghast,

the job so far from home. There was the old brute with the whole thing in his morning paper. He knew it must have been done by some fellow who could pass himself off for a gentleman, and I saw his eyebrows go up the moment I saw him. It was the man, with the same old twang that you could cut with a paper-knife. I did my best to get out it—swore I had a job who was a real would have him think me. So he's been doing his best to run me to my burrow."
"And you call that nothing?"
"It would be something if he had succeeded; but he has still to do that. I admit, however, that he made me sit up for the time being. It all comes of going on

"that's not a charge that you can bring against yourself, is it?"
"I'm not so sure," said Raffles, blowing a meditative puff; "as a matter of fact, I was thinking less of myself than of the man who's committed a murder and not half gone to the bad, and look at the difference between him and us! He's taken the thumb of a villainous money-lender; we are solvent citizens. He's taken a drink; we're as sober as we are solvent. His pals are beginning to cut him; our difficulty is to keep the pal from the door. Enfn, he begs or borrows, which is stealing by halves, and we steal outright and are done with it. Obviously ours is the more honest course. Yet I'm not sure, Bunny, but we're doing the thing by halves ourselves!"
"Why? What more could we do?" I exclaimed in soft derision, looking round, however, to make sure that we were not overheard.
"What more?" said Raffles. "Well, murder for one thing."
"Rot!"
"A matter of opinion, my dear Bunny; I don't mean it for rot. I've told you before that the biggest man alive is the man who's committed a murder and not yet been found out; at least he ought to be, but he so very seldom has the soul to appreciate himself. Just think of it! Think of coming in here and talking to me, men, very likely about the murder itself, and knowing you've done it, and wondering how they'd look if they knew. Oh, it would be great simply great! But, besides all that, when you were caught there'd be a merciful and dramatic end of you. You'd fill the bill for a few weeks and then snuff out with a flourish of extra special; you wouldn't rust with a vile repose for seven or fourteen years."
"Good old Raffles!" I chuckled. "I begin to forgive you for being in bad form at dinner."
"But I was never more earnest in my life."
"Go on."
"You know very well that you wouldn't commit a murder, whatever else you might do."
"I know very well I'm going to commit one tonight!"
"He had been leaning back in the saddle-bag chair, watching me with keen eyes sheathed by languid lids; now he started forward, and his eyes leaped to mine like cold steel from the scabbard. They struck home to my slow wits; their meaning was no longer in doubt. I, who knew the man, read murder in his cleared hands, and murder in his locked lips, but a hundred murders in those hard blue eyes."
"Baird?" I faltered, moistening my lips with my tongue.
"Of course."
"But you said it didn't matter about the room in Chelsea?"
"Anyway, you gave him the slip afterward."
"That was another. I didn't. I thought I had when I came up to you this evening; but when I looked out of your window—you remember? to make assurance doubly sure—there he was on the opposite pavement down below."
"And you never said a word about it?"
"I wasn't going to spoil your dinner, Bunny, and I wasn't going to let you spoil mine. But there he was as large as life, and, of course, he followed us to Albany. A fine game for him to play,

this glass that Raffles had first seen the light; and he now proceeded to take out a pane, with the diamond, the pane of the pane, and the sheet of brown paper which were seldom omitted from his impedimenta. Nor did he dispense with his own assistance, though he may have accepted the diamond had completed its circuit and the pane fell gently back into our hands. Raffles now inserted his hand, turned the key in the lock, and by making a long arm succeeded in drawing the bolt at the bottom of the door. It proved to be the only one and the door opened, though not very wide.
"What's that?" said Raffles, as something crunched beneath his feet on the very threshold.
"A pair of spectacles," I whispered, picking them up. I was still fingering the broken lenses and the bent rims when Raffles tripped and almost fell, with a gasping cry that he made no effort to restrain.
"Hush, man—hush!" I entreated under my breath. "He'll hear you! He'll hear you!"
"For answer his teeth chattered—even his hands began to tremble with his face waiting to be taken. Think of it; waiting for them to touch you on the shoulder! No, no, no. I'll give myself up and get it over."
His speech was changed; he faltered, floundered. It was as though a clearer perception of his position had come with the bare idea of escape from it.
"But listen to me," urged Raffles. "We're here at our peril ourselves. We broke in like thieves to enforce redress for a grievance very like your own. But don't you see? We took out a pane—the thing like regular burglars. Regular burglars will get the credit of all the rest!"
"That light!" said I, hoarsely; "the light we saw under the door!"
"With a start he turned to me."
"It's true! I had forgotten it. It was in here I saw it first!"
"He must be upstairs still!"
"If he is we'll soon rout him out. Come on!"
I laid a hand upon his arm, imploring him to reflect that his moment was dead now—that we would certainly be involved that now or never was our own time to escape. He shook me off in a sudden fury of impatience, his neck contempt in his eyes, and, bidding me save my own skin if I liked, he once more turned his back upon me, and this time he half reached to take him at his word. He had forgotten on what errand he himself was here? Was he determined that this night should end in black disaster? As I asked myself these questions his match flared in the hall; in another moment the stairs were creaking under his feet, even as they had creaked under those of the murderer; and the hummed faintly, faintly, in reliance of his risk was borne in also upon my slower sensibilities. Could we let up the creaking stair and to overhaul Raffles on the landing.
But three doors presented themselves; the first opened into a bedroom which had been burned down but unburned; the second room was empty in every sense; the third door was locked.
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"Jack—Rutter!"
The words came thick and slow with horror, and in horror I heard myself repeating them, while the covering figure by the bathroom window rose gradually erect.
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"We may tell you that when you tell us what in God's name you've done, Rutter!"
"Done? What have I done? The unhappy wretch came into the light with bloodshot, blinking eyes, and a bloody shirt front. You know—well, you see, but I'll tell you if you like. I've killed a robber; that's all. I've killed a robber, a usurer, a jockey, a blackmailer, the cleverest and the cruellest villain among men, ready to hang for him. I'd kill him again!"
And he looked us fiercely in the face, a fine defiance in his disordered eyes; his breast heaving, his jaw like a rock.
"Shall I tell you how it happened?" I went passionately on. "He's made my life hell these weeks and months past. You may know that. A perfect hell! Well, to-night I met him in Bond street. Do you remember when I met you fellows? He wasn't twenty yards behind you; he was on your tracks. Raffles, he saw me nod to you, and stopped me and asked me who you were. He seemed as keen as knives to know. I couldn't think why, and didn't care either, for I saw my chance. I said I'd tell him all about you if he'd give me a private interview. He said he wouldn't. I said he should, and held him by the coat; by the time I let him go you were out of sight, and I waited where I was till he came back in despair. I had the whip hand of him then. I could dictate where the interview should be, and I made him take me home with him, still swearing to tell him all about you when we'd had our talk. Well, when we got here I made him give me something to eat, putting him off and off; and about 10 o'clock I heard the gate shut. I waited a bit, and then asked him if he lived alone."
"Not at all," says he; "did you not see the servant?"
"I said I'd seen her, but I thought I'd heard her go; if I was mistaken no doubt she would come when she was called; and I yelled three times at the top of my voice. Of course there was no servant to come. I know that, because I came to see him one night when he was here, and he swore to himself through the gate, but wouldn't open it. Well, when I had done yelling, and not a soul had come near us, he was yawn at the ceiling. Then I told him we could have our chat at last; and I picked the poker out of the fender, and told him how he'd robbed me, but by God he shouldn't rob me any more. I gave him three minutes to write and sign a settle-

ment of all his iniquitous claims against me, or have his brains beaten out over his own carpet. He thought a minute, and then went to his desk for pen and paper. In two seconds he was round like lightning with a revolver and I went for him half-headed. He fired two or three times and missed; you can find the holes if you like; but I hit him every time—my God! I was like a savage till the thing was done. And then I didn't care. I went through his desk looking for my own bills, and was coming away when you turned up. I said I didn't care, nor do I; but you were going to give myself up to-night, and shall still; so you see I shan't give you fellows much trouble!"
He was done; and there we stood on the landing of the lonely house, the low, thick, eager voice still racing and ringing through our ears; the dead man below, and in front of it his impatient slayer. I knew to whom the impudent appeal when he had heard the story, and I was not mistaken.
"That's all, my dear Raffles, speaking after a pause; 'we shan't let you give yourself up."
"You shan't stop me! What would be the good? The woman saw me; it would only be a question of time, and I can't face waiting to be taken. Think of it; waiting for them to touch you on the shoulder! No, no, no. I'll give myself up and get it over."
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"Shall I tell you how it happened?" I went passionately on. "He's made my life hell these weeks and months past. You may know that. A perfect hell! Well, to-night I met him in Bond street. Do you remember when I met you fellows? He wasn't twenty yards behind you; he was on your tracks. Raffles, he saw me nod to you, and stopped me and asked me who you were. He seemed as keen as knives to know. I couldn't think why, and didn't care either, for I saw my chance. I said I'd tell him all about you if he'd give me a private interview. He said he wouldn't. I said he should, and held him by the coat; by the time I let him go you were out of sight, and I waited where I was till he came back in despair. I had the whip hand of him then. I could dictate where the interview should be, and I made him take me home with him, still swearing to tell him all about you when we'd had our talk. Well, when we got here I made him give me something to eat, putting him off and off; and about 10 o'clock I heard the gate shut. I waited a bit, and then asked him if he lived alone."
"Not at all," says he; "did you not see the servant?"
"I said I'd seen her, but I thought I'd heard her go; if I was mistaken no doubt she would come when she was called; and I yelled three times at the top of my voice. Of course there was no servant to come. I know that, because I came to see him one night when he was here, and he swore to himself through the gate, but wouldn't open it. Well, when I had done yelling, and not a soul had come near us, he was yawn at the ceiling. Then I told him we could have our chat at last; and I picked the poker out of the fender, and told him how he'd robbed me, but by God he shouldn't rob me any more. I gave him three minutes to write and sign a settle-

ment of all his iniquitous claims against me, or have his brains beaten out over his own carpet. He thought a minute, and then went to his desk for pen and paper. In two seconds he was round like lightning with a revolver and I went for him half-headed. He fired two or three times and missed; you can find the holes if you like; but I hit him every time—my God! I was like a savage till the thing was done. And then I didn't care. I went through his desk looking for my own bills, and was coming away when you turned up. I said I didn't care, nor do I; but you were going to give myself up to-night, and shall still; so you see I shan't give you fellows much trouble!"
He was done; and there we stood on the landing of the lonely house, the low, thick, eager voice still racing and ringing through our ears; the dead man below, and in front of it his impatient slayer. I knew to whom the impudent appeal when he had heard the story, and I was not mistaken.
"That's all, my dear Raffles, speaking after a pause; 'we shan't let you give yourself up."
"You shan't stop me! What would be the good? The woman saw me; it would only be a question of time, and I can't face waiting to be taken. Think of it; waiting for them to touch you on the shoulder! No, no, no. I'll give myself up and get it over."
His speech was changed; he faltered, floundered. It was as though a clearer perception of his position had come with the bare idea of escape from it.
"But listen to me," urged Raffles. "We're here at our peril ourselves. We broke in like thieves to enforce redress for a grievance very like your own. But don't you see? We took out a pane—the thing like regular burglars. Regular burglars will get the credit of all the rest!"
"That light!" said I, hoarsely; "the light we saw under the door!"
"With a start he turned to me."
"It's true! I had forgotten it. It was in here I saw it first!"
"He must be upstairs still!"
"If he is we'll soon rout him out. Come on!"
I laid a hand upon his arm, imploring him to reflect that his moment was dead now—that we would certainly be involved that now or never was our own time to escape. He shook me off in a sudden fury of impatience, his neck contempt in his eyes, and, bidding me save my own skin if I liked, he once more turned his back upon me, and this time he half reached to take him at his word. He had forgotten on what errand he himself was here? Was he determined that this night should end in black disaster? As I asked myself these questions his match flared in the hall; in another moment the stairs were creaking under his feet, even as they had creaked under those of the murderer; and the hummed faintly, faintly, in reliance of his risk was borne in also upon my slower sensibilities. Could we let up the creaking stair and to overhaul Raffles on the landing.
But three doors presented themselves; the first opened into a bedroom which had been burned down but unburned; the second room was empty in every sense; the third door was locked.
"What is the name of this?"
"He's in there," said he, cocking his revolver. "Do you remember how we used to break into the studios at school? Here goes!"
His flat foot crashed over the keyhole, the lock gave, the door flew open, and in the sudden draught the landing gas heated over like a cobble in a squall; as the flame ignited itself in a flash, but by that time towels knotted together—an open window—a covering figure—and Raffles struck against the threshold.
"Jack—Rutter!"
The words came thick and slow with horror, and in horror I heard myself repeating them, while the covering figure by the bathroom window rose gradually erect.
"It's you! he whispered, in amazement less than our own: "It's you! What's that all mean, Raffles? I saw you get over the gate; a bell rang the place is full of them. Then you broke in. What is it all mean?"
"We may tell you that when you tell us what in God's name you've done, Rutter!"
"Done? What have I done? The unhappy wretch came into the light with bloodshot, blinking eyes, and a bloody shirt front. You know—well, you see, but I'll tell you if you like. I've killed a robber; that's all. I've killed a robber, a usurer, a jockey, a blackmailer, the cleverest and the cruellest villain among men, ready to hang for him. I'd kill him again!"
And he looked us fiercely in the face, a fine defiance in his disordered eyes; his breast heaving, his jaw like a rock.
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"Not at all," says he; "did you not see the servant?"
"I said I'd seen her, but I thought I'd heard her go; if I was mistaken no doubt she would come when she was called; and I yelled three times at the top of my voice. Of course there was no servant to come. I know that, because I came to see him one night when he was here, and he swore to himself through the gate, but wouldn't open it. Well, when I had done yelling, and not a soul had come near us, he was yawn at the ceiling. Then I told him we could have our chat at last; and I picked the poker out of the fender, and told him how he'd robbed me, but by God he shouldn't rob me any more. I gave him three minutes to write and sign a settle-



Posed by Kylie Bellew, Management Lieber Co.

RAFFLES . . . SUCCEEDED IN DRAWING THE BOLT

"You mean that I shan't be suspected?"
"I do."
"But I don't want to get off scot free," cried Rutter hysterically. "I've killed him, I know that. But it was in self-defense; it wasn't murder. I must own up and take the consequences. I shall go mad if I don't."
His hands twitched; his lips quivered; the tears were in his eyes. Ruffles took him roughly by the shoulder.
"Look here, you fool! If the three of us were caught here now, do you know what those consequences would be? We should swing in a row at Newgate in six weeks' time! You talk as though we were sitting in a club; don't you know it's 1 o'clock in the morning, and the lights on, and a dead man down below? For God's sake pull yourself together, and do what I tell you, or you're a dead man yourself."
"I wish I was one," Rutter sobbed. "I wish I had his revolver to blow my own brains out. It's lying under him. O my God, my God!"
His knees knocked together; the frenzy of reaction was at its height. We had to take him down stairs between us, and so through the front door out into the open air.
All was still outside—all but the smothered weeping of the unstrung wretch upon our hands. Ruffles returned for a moment to the house; the all was dark as well. The gate opened from within; we closed it carefully behind us; and so left the starlight shimmering on broken glass and polished spikes one and all as we had found them.
We escaped; no need to dwell on our escape. Our murderer seemed set upon the scaffold drunk with his deed, he was more trouble than six men drunk with wine. Again and again we threatened to leave him to his fate, to wash our hands of him. But incredible and unmerited luck was the three of us. Not a soul was met between that and Willesden; and of those who saw us later, did one think of the two young men with crooked white teeth, supporting a third in a seemingly unmanageable condition, when the evening papers apprised the town of a terrible tragedy at Kensal Rise?
We walked to Munda Vale, and thence drove openly to my rooms. But I alone went upstairs; the other two proceeded to the Albany, and I saw no more of

morality—by sobriety, devotion, courage, and intelligence. They did not win by the and bluster either. They have shown, in peace and war, a calm fair-mindedness, a predominating taste, a hostility to mere noise and thunder, an ability to be quiet and mind their business, whether that business be art, domestic labor, or deadly war. To be sure of the quality of our sailors, the disinterestedness of promoters, the honesty of contractors, the subordination of personal gain and ambition—all this is more important than the tonnage of our fleet. It is not so much the number of torpedoes, boats, or battleships as it is the way they will be managed in emergency. In reading of Japanese victories we have reflected less upon the exact number of torpedoes, or battleships, or the promotion of General Wood, the career of General Algor, the squabble between Sampson and Schley, the politics for and against Miles, the temporary madness of Admiral Dewey, and the relation between naval contracts and the acquisition of private wealth. Some of our readers will think this editorial is unsympathetic; but there are two ideals of patriotism. The Russian bureaucrats rejoiced loudly and sufficiently in their virtues and their prowess. The Japanese represented an ideal which was different, but not less truly patriotic.
Greene—Tomkins spoke quite complimentary of you today. He said you were a man of grit."
Scoop (Greene).—"It may be complimentary to me, but don't you think it sounds like an imputation upon the honesty of my sugar?"

Ragged clothes quickly—that's what common soaps with "premiums" cost, but
SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE
Ask for the Octagon Bar

WANTED—Second class female teacher for next term to teach the school in District No. 4, Parish of Drummond. One lady from the Normal School preferred. Apply, mailing salary, to John Walker, South Ferry, Victoria Co., N. B. 6-17 41 w

WANTED—Second or third class Teacher for School District No. 6, Parish of Charlotte county, applying, stating terms, to Thomas Haggerty, Secretary School Trustees, New River, Charlotte Co., N. B. 6-17 41 w

WANTED—Second or third class teacher for School District No. 4, Parish of Drummond, county of Victoria. Salary, \$100 per month, plus expenses. Apply to Secretary H. Howlett, Lake Edward, Victoria county. 6-17-41-w

LOCAL and General Salesmen wanted in every town and district in New Brunswick to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special list of hardy varieties for New Brunswick. Start now at best selling season. Write for prospectus and send \$2.00 for our handsome aluminum microscope—magnifies 4 1/2 times, just the thing for business. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 6-17-41-w

CHILD for general housework for the summer at Riverside, or telephone No. 84 H. Barnes, Riverside, or telephone No. 84 H. 6-25-41

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise and introduce our goods. Working up show-cards on trees, fences, etc. Small advertising matter. Salary \$50 per year or \$100 per month and extra \$50 per week for steady employment to good reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. 12-10-197-d-20 daw.

WANTED—Gentlemen of 18 to 25 years of age and experience. 2, W. McKee, 127 Bay street, Toronto. 6-17-41-w

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LIBERALS WIN BOTH SEATS

Hyman and Smith Returned

Minister of Public Works Had 330 Majority, and North Oxford Went for Government Candidate by 349—Great Rejoicing at Ottawa Over the Result.

London, Ont., June 13.—(Special)—Hon. Charles Hyman and Mr. Smith returned to Ottawa on Monday morning. The Minister of Public Works had a majority of 330 in the House of Commons, and the Government candidate for North Oxford was elected by a majority of 349. The result was a great rejoicing at Ottawa.



HON. CHARLES S. HYMAN.

IMPORTANT OFFICE FOR MILLTOWN PASTOR

Rev. J. C. Robertson Appointed General Secretary of Presbyterian Sunday Schools.

Kingston, Ont., June 13.—(Special)—At the General Assembly today the committee appointed to consider the question of appointing a general secretary for Sabbath schools recommended that Rev. J. C. Robertson, of Milltown, N. B., be appointed at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. The assembly has accepted the recommendation.

EQUITABLE REBUKE FROM CLEVELAND

Accepting Trusteeship He Says, "We Shall be Safer When We Look on Personal Use of Property in Trust as on Other Stealing."

New York, June 12.—"We can better afford to slacken our pace than to abandon our old, simple, American standards of honesty, and we shall be safer if we regain our old habit of looking at the appropriation for personal uses of property and interests held in trust in the same light as other forms of stealing," Grover Cleveland said today when he accepted trusteeship of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He said that the trust was a safe one, and that he would be left untrammelled in the matter of selecting the members of the board.

BIRTHS

GOLDING—At 101 Victoria street on June 12, to the wife of W. H. Golding a son, Walter. Birth date, June 12, 1905. To Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Patterson, a son.

MARRIAGES

NOBLE-NORTHUP—At 126 Duke street, on the 12th inst., by Rev. G. M. Campbell, Joseph I. Noble, Jr., to Laura Northup, nee Ryan. Birth date, June 12, 1905. To Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Patterson, a son.

DEATHS

ANDERSON—Suddenly, on June 12th, John Anderson, eldest son of Rev. W. M. Anderson, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. Burial in the cemetery, June 14, 1905. To Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Patterson, a son.

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, June 13. St. John's, Thompson, Boston via Maine ports, W. G. Lee. St. John's, Thompson, Boston via Maine ports, W. G. Lee. St. John's, Thompson, Boston via Maine ports, W. G. Lee.



Every Family in the Province Will Want a Wall Chart

with the very latest map of the Maritime Provinces showing the proposed route for the Grand Trunk Pacific through New Brunswick. 35 Cents. sent to The Telegraph will bring one of these by return mail. Regular price \$1.00.

The defeated candidate claimed that the sinews of war at the disposal of the minister had been too much for him. The result by wards were: Ward. Hyman. Gray. One. 1,135. 1,034. Two. 945. 738. Three. 1,209. 1,254. Four. 1,274. 1,229. Total. 4,583. 4,253. Majority for Hyman 330.

Smith Wins by 349 Majority. Woodstock, Ont., June 13.—(Special)—North Oxford, the seat left vacant by the death of Hon. James Sutherland, remains Liberal today's polling says. George Smith, the government candidate, a majority of 349 over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Wallace.

Joy at Ottawa. Ottawa, June 13.—(Special)—The triumphant return of two Liberals, had a very depressing effect upon Mr. Borden and his followers this evening. It followed the return of the government was jubilant. A city and a country constituency in the strongest Protestant part of Ontario have stood by the verdict of the west. Mr. Hyman's majority has increased from about 200 to about 400, and Woodstock, which has an acknowledged Conservative majority of 500, only gave a little more than 200 to Wallace. Mr. Smith's majority in his constituency will be close to 400.

When the returns were coming in from Woodstock, Hon. John Haggerty, minister of the Interior, congratulated Mr. Hyman and the Conservative candidate did not get 500 of a majority in Woodstock, the Liberals were elected. When he was told that he had only 200, the minister was going to carry the city. The opposition saw this as one of them maintained that North Oxford was theirs. "Wait until Zorra is heard from," said one of the Liberal supporters. "Zorra is all right," the Liberal retorted. "Just wait." The returns from Zorra showed that whatever happened the remainder of the constituency Woodstock was not going to be drawn away from its old moorings.

Number 6, the headquarters of the Conservatives, was soon deserted. There was nothing but mourning here. Room 10, the Liberal headquarters, was crowded, and the excitement was intense. Telegrams of congratulations to Hyman and Smith were speedily despatched. The boys were in a jubilant mood and sent the following to J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto News: "The Cartoons did it. Give us Grey's Elegy in tomorrow's issue."

When the hour met at 8 o'clock, the Liberals were present in large numbers, and were particularly enthusiastic. "What's the matter with London?" shouted Johnston, of Cape Breton, and the party responded, "London is all right." The same was said of North Oxford.

When the premier arrived all the Liberals rose in their places and cheered heartily. "What's the matter with Sir Wilfrid?" and followed with "What's the matter with Clause 16" and "What's the matter with room 16" and they were in the rolling of which began immediately. While the roll was passing through, an employe named White was caught in the rollers and had his legs badly mangled. He cannot recover. The roll produced was 85 pound heavier and was 65 feet long, uncut.

CAPE BRETON CONVICTION FOR VIOLATING ALIEN LAW

Sydney, N. S., June 12.—A conviction was had on Monday morning in the stipendiary magistrate's court against the Cape Breton Electric Company for the employment under contract in Boston, of A. Townsend, general superintendent of the road at Sydney. A fine of \$200 was imposed upon the company. The evidence adduced for the prosecution showed that the result at least of an implied contract made in Boston that Townsend came to Sydney and took the position of general superintendent.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AT GLACE BAY, N. S.

Sydney, N. S., June 13.—(Special)—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which opened here today, laid the corner stone, and dedicated the new masonic temple at Glace Bay this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of people who were attracted to the ceremonies. Addresses were made by the Grand High Priest, Charles R. Smith, K. T. of Amherst, Hon. Senator Ross, S. G. Wilson, and others.

Harcourt Weddings.

Harcourt, June 15.—Yesterday afternoon in the Presbyterian church, Harcourt, two marriages were solemnized by Rev. B. Hensley Stavert. The church was handsomely decorated, and the wedding march was finely rendered for both by Miss Siella G. Wilson. The first couple united were Isaac D. Dunn and Miss Merilla Agnes Beers, both of Beersville. William Gloucester and Miss Annabell Dunn stood up. The bride and bridesmaid were attired in grey ladies' cloth, with pearl trimmings and white chiffon hats. A reception was held for them at the residence of Phineas Beers, grandfather of the bride. The numerous gifts testified to the young people's popularity. They will reside in Beersville.

Ladies Who Like Small Shoes

Those who take pleasure in wearing small shoes will find it very comfortable without the pain and discomfort of large shoes. Use Foot Elm. It prevents the swelling, allays the inflammation, cures the corns, and gives relief to the feet. It is sold at all drug stores or may be purchased of our \$100.00 price only.



Stott & Jury, Dept. of Government Printing. Makes your New Shoes comfortable. Foot Elm.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Prince celebrated their Anniversary Yesterday. Moncton, N. N., June 13.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. William L. Prince of this city celebrated a notable event in their lives yesterday, the occasion being the sixty first anniversary of their marriage. No elaborate preparations were made for celebrating the auspicious event but the occasion was simply taken advantage for a reunion of the members of the Prince family in this section. A number of friends called to offer congratulations and messages in the form of gifts, letters and telegrams were received from friends and relatives at a distance.

MONCTON COUPLE 61 YEARS MARRIED

Amherst, on June 13, 1844, by Rev. Dr. Tupper, father of Sir Charles Tupper, at the residence of Mrs. Prince's uncle, the late William Logan, granduncle of the present member for Moncton, June 23, 1848, and was the second son of the late Thomas Prince, who came to Moncton from Portland, Maine, in June 1848, and went into mercantile business. Mr. Prince spent some of his early life in Nova Scotia, being book keeper in the Halifax Chronicle office for five years. In 1870 he was appointed to a clerkship in the I. C. R. office at Moncton and has lived here ever since.

Lightning Franks.

Lightning struck a dining room in East Stroudsburg, where Drs. Angle and Cross were eating. Dr. Cross was knocked off his chair and under the table. When he picked himself up he discovered that a piece of bread he had held in his hand had been nicely toasted by the lightning.

AMHERST STOLEN RIG FOUND AT MONCTON

Moncton, N. B., June 13.—The horse and carriage stolen from Archibald's livery stable in Amherst on Thursday morning last have been located in Moncton. On Thursday night a stranger left the rig at the Palace livery stable, W. A. Humphrey, proprietor, but has not yet returned for it. Yesterday after the notice appeared in the press in reference to the stolen rig it was found that the unclaimed horse was one tallying with the description of the one stolen from Amherst.

Wool Wanted AT ONCE

Cash paid for same in small or large lots. Vassie & Company Limited. Wholesale Dry Goods. Cor. King and Canterbury Sts. St. John, N. B.

HELP WANTED (FEMALE)

Wanted—Ladies to do plain sewing at home, whole or spare time; \$5 to \$10 per week; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. Luna Manufacturing Co., Montreal. 6-14-1905-21-w

FOREIGN PORTS. Boston, June 13.—Arrd stmr Tordenskjold (Nor.) from Louisbourg (C. B.). Boston, June 13.—Arrd stmr Tordenskjold (Nor.) from Louisbourg (C. B.). Boston, June 13.—Arrd stmr Tordenskjold (Nor.) from Louisbourg (C. B.).

Canadian Ports. Campbellton, June 10.—Cld, bark Aurora, Thorsfall, for Liverpool. Campbellton, June 10.—Cld, bark Aurora, Thorsfall, for Liverpool. Campbellton, June 10.—Cld, bark Aurora, Thorsfall, for Liverpool.

British Ports. Belfast, June 13.—Arrd, stmr Teelin Head, from Newcastle (N. B.). Belfast, June 13.—Arrd, stmr Teelin Head, from Newcastle (N. B.). Belfast, June 13.—Arrd, stmr Teelin Head, from Newcastle (N. B.).

List of Vessels Bound to St. John. Ackworth, 1233, New York, June 12. Ackworth, 1234, Greenock via Sydney; at Sydney, May 15. Ackworth, 1235, at St. John's (NSB), June 22.

Marine News. The following charters a. announced: Br. bark St. Paul, 400 tons, Hansport to Havana, under, 11. Nor. bark Nexo, 1020 tons, Restigouche to Buenos Ayres, under, 11. Nor. bark Nexo, 1020 tons, Restigouche to Buenos Ayres, under, 11.

MR. POND'S DRIVE MAY REACH SCENE OF FORMER TROUBLE TODAY

River Driver and His Attorney, F. LaForest, Are in St. John Again—Mr. Pond Makes Statement and Answers Reports Published in United States Papers.

Levi W. Pond, the river driver who had trouble recently with the Van Buren company's booms on the St. John river opposite Van Buren is at the Victoria with his attorney, F. LaForest, of Edmundston (N.B.) Speaking Tuesday for Mr. Pond, Mr. LaForest said he was here on private business with the lumbermen for whom he is driving and that there was nothing of a public nature in their visit.

Mr. Pond, as before stated in The Telegraph, is bringing down another drive for Grand Falls and it is expected to reach Van Buren in a day or so, perhaps this afternoon. It is expected there will be no obstruction and that the logs will pass unhindered but if the booms are out again there is liable to be more trouble.

Mr. LaForest was asked as to legal proceedings arising out of the recent trouble, but said he could not speak on that subject. A former case of Mr. Pond against the Van Buren Company is, he said, to come up for trial in September next.

Mr. Pond feels that not full justice has been done his position in the river matters and he gave out Tuesday a statement of which the major portion is here given as follows: "So many conflicting and misleading reports have been published regarding the troubles between myself and the Van Buren Lumber Company, that I deem it my duty to set matters right, let the authors of these unwarranted reports state their object, which can be none other than to prejudice public opinion.

"We all know that the time is soon approaching when the question of free navigation on the St. John river, where it is the boundary line, is to be settled either in the courts or by international arbitration. Those who are most interested are the parties who own mills along this part of the river, and who place what I claim are obstructions to navigation in the river so as to direct logs coming down stream from their natural course towards the mills they own.

"As a contractor of the Madawaska Log Driving Company, having charge of the drive from the Allegash River to Grand Falls, I am not supposed to know whose logs I am driving; my duty being simply to drive the logs and receive a certain sum for my services. I own no mill on the river or in its banks. If one mill owner swears the logs of his neighbor towards his own mill it is none of my concern. That is a matter for the mill owners to settle between themselves. But in order to drive the logs in the river it is necessary for me to go up and down the river with my crew and boats, by logs, rafts and bateaux, and all I claim is, that I have the right to do so and can remove any obstruction that impedes my passage.

"The St. John Lumber Company recoup me for any damage or loss occurring to me by passing over their booms. On the contrary, the Van Buren Lumber Company never would agree and absolutely refuse to pay me any damage which they have occasioned to me. More than the last named company, they do not pay me a cent, but refuse to pay me one cent of toll for driving their logs for the last two years.

"As to International Aspect. Much ado has also been made by this company in the press to raise a very unwarranted international feeling. This is most reprehensible. It is not a question between Canadians and Americans. It is simply a right which I or any other person, regardless of his nationality have to a free and open navigation of the St. John River without obstruction. The only international feature in the whole matter, which has excited the feelings of the Canadians, is the action of the Van Buren Lumber Company in sending from Van Buren a crew of Americans, with American rifles and taking possession of the Canadian shore, and chasing off that shore, parties who were committing no other offence than asking to be allowed passage to go up the St. John River, and in case of refusal attempting to make a passage as they had a lawful right to do.

"In conclusion I wish to state that I never had an interview with Allen E. Hammond, nor did the latter make any promises to my solicitor as reported; neither did the attorney general N. B. Brunswick refuse to allow me to apply for an injunction against the Van Buren Lumber Company. I never intended to do so. I applied for and got a preliminary injunction to accompany my drive to preserve the peace and to let the Van Buren Lumber Company know that if they thought I had no right to navigate the St. John River without obstruction from them, they could not take the law in their own hands, whilst I was removing these obstructions, and if I was doing anything unlawful it was for them to have recourse to law."

and strengthen the structure. The company has not been running their heaviest engines over the bridge because it was not deemed wise.

HARMSWORTHS GET RIGHTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Visitor from Ancient Colony Brings Interesting News—French Warships Salute of British Flag in Token of End of Century-long Dispute.

Percie Johnson, of St. John's, Newfoundland who has just arrived from the ancient colony, told a reporter Tuesday that he had travelled as far as Halifax with W. Porter Allen, of New York, who was the representative of Harmsworth Bros., the English firm owning The Daily Mail and other papers. This concern, as is well known, have been endeavoring to secure large concessions in Newfoundland for the purpose of making paper pulp and a good thing for the colony as it would bring considerable capital into the country and give increased employment.

Mr. Johnson said that there had been much opposition in the island from people who did not understand the proposition. He thought the work would be commenced within a short time.

The visitor from the north also told of an interesting incident which recently marked the close of the long standing disagreement between England and France as to the shore rights in Newfoundland. He said that the French war vessel Trossard arrived at the English ensign at her mast head and saluted it; thus officially ending a dispute which had lasted nearly a century.

BROTHER OF FATHER BROUGHAL KILLED

Fell from Sixth Story Window of Boston Building to Sidewalk.

Thomas W. Broughal, brother of Rev. L. V. Broughal, C.S.C., was killed in Boston Monday by falling from the sixth story of a building to the street. He was a porter employed in the building, Liberty Square and while washing a window on the sixth story, fell 75 feet to the sidewalk. He was taken to the relief station in an ambulance, but died just as he reached the hospital.

Mr. Broughal was married, living in Dorchester, where his wife keeps a small store. He belonged to one of the oldest and best known Catholic families in Boston, and is survived by seven brothers, one of whom, Rev. L. V. Broughal, C.S.C., was ordained to the priesthood in December 1887. He was a student of St. Joseph's College and is well known by many in St. John.

OBITUARY

Miss Annie Lowery. Woodstock, N. B., June 13.—(Special)—Miss Annie Lowery, formerly of Fredericton, who has been dangerously ill for some weeks from a complication of diseases, died this evening in the 34th year of her age. She was a sister of Mrs. S. D. Lister and has made her home here for some time. The body will be forwarded to Fredericton by the Gibson train tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Walter N. Hayes, Head of Millstream. The death of Mrs. Walter N. Hayes, of Head of Millstream, occurred recently at her home in St. John. She is survived by her husband, father and mother, she was a native of St. John. Her husband, Walter N. Hayes, was a member of the firm of Hayes, Lister and Lister, and has made his home here for some time. The body will be forwarded to Fredericton by the Gibson train tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Daniel Thompson. Woodstock, N. B., June 13.—(Special)—The death occurred at her residence this afternoon of Mrs. Daniel Thompson in the 70th year of her age. Last Saturday evening deceased was attacked with a sudden attack of illness. She is survived by her husband, four sons: John H., William, Frank and Dr. R. G. Thompson, and one daughter, Miss Blanche, who resides at home. The funeral will take place from her residence on Thursday morning at St. Gertrude's church, where a mass of requiem will be celebrated, after which interment will be made in the Catholic cemetery.

Mrs. Mary Emery. Mary, widow of William Emery, who was for years engaged in the shipping business, died Wednesday, after a lingering illness. Three daughters and two sons survive. The daughters are Mrs. Thomas Miller, of Bradford (Pa.), Mrs. H. H. Butler, of Boston, and Mrs. C. H. Smith, residing at home, and with whom Mrs. Emery had of late years resided. The sons are W. Albert, in the employ of the Eastern Steamship Company, Portland (Me.), and George, of this city.

Mrs. Ada McKay. Halifax, June 14.—The death occurred here today after a long illness, of Mrs. Ada McKay, wife of John B. McKay, mantle manufacturer. The deceased was forty years of age and a native of Petticoat (N.B.). She leaves one child.

WM. BRODIE TO LEAVE HIGH SCHOOL STAFF

Intends Associating Himself With His Brother, the Architect.

William Brodie, for the past three years teacher in the St. John High School, has tendered his resignation and the board of school trustees at the next monthly meeting will act upon it.

Mr. Brodie's work on the High school staff will close with this term and he will then go for a month on a visit to his brother Harry, of the C. P. R., Winnipeg. After his return, he will become associated with his brother, F. Neil Brodie, architect, in his work.

The school officials express regret at the fact that Mr. Brodie has resigned, for he has been a most capable teacher. He is a post graduate of Harvard and in every way was unusually well qualified to give instruction.

WM. BRODIE, WHO RESIGNS FROM HIGH SCHOOL STAFF

has been a most capable teacher. He is a post graduate of Harvard and in every way was unusually well qualified to give instruction.

REV. MR. PHILLIPS' NEW CHURCH HOME

Rev. Mr. Prosser Home From Re-dedication of Church at Pembroke—Supply by Students Arranged.

Rev. A. J. Prosser returned Tuesday from Pembroke, Ontario county, where he preached the re-dedication sermon on Sunday morning last in the Free Baptist church. The church in Pembroke has been erected, Carleton county, under the period it was rebuilt, and is now practically ready for occupancy. Rev. Mr. Prosser, a Presbyterian pastor in the Waterloo street church, is pastor, and as Mr. Prosser was formerly pastor of the Pembroke church it was thought fitting that he should re-dedicate the service, the church gratified.

During the service, the church gratified the people of the city, and Mr. Prosser will spend his holidays on the Pembroke coast, Carleton county, under the period it was rebuilt, and is now practically ready for occupancy.

The Sunday School Revival

Wednesday Dr. G. O. Eschman delivered his second evening lecture in Fairville Methodist church. His subject was "The Work We Plan." These meetings are not for Teachers and Officers only, but are for all interested in Sunday school work and in children. At the services an offering will be taken to defray expenses.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting the addresses on The Little Child and The Preparation of the Teacher were particularly good.

Michael Kelly's Temperance Lecture

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelly, of St. Martin's, are in the city. Tuesday night in the parlour Hall, Carleton, Mr. Kelly, who is organizer for the Sons of Temperance, delivered an address at a meeting presided over by W. J. Smith. David Fisher also spoke. Mr. Kelly has just finished a month's work in St. John, Queens, Charlotte, Queens, Sunbury, York and Carleton counties, where he gave twenty-three addresses. He expresses his thanks to the people of the localities visited and to the railway and steamboat officials for courtesies.

He has yet to visit a division in Albert and one in Charlotte and is ready to organize divisions on application to his address, St. Martin's.

MANY JUNE BRIDES

Large Number of Weddings in Which St. John People Are Interested.

Murray-Chase. Miss Ada Chase, of No. 53 Victoria street, and Frederick Murray, of the Telegraph business staff, was united in marriage Wednesday morning at the bride's home, by Rev. David Hutchinson, pastor of Main Street Baptist Church, of Main street.

The bride's wedding dress was of grey silk and her travelling dress of light covert cloth. The young couple left by steamer Prince Rupert for a tour through Nova Scotia and on return, will reside at No. 55 High street. Many beautiful gifts were received, including a peacock chair and silver candelabra from Mr. Murray's fellow employes on the Telegraph, and hat tree from Albert McArthur, of Main street.

The bride and groom are popular and deservedly so and they will have the good wishes of very many friends for much happiness in their married life.

Butterfield-Macneil. The Kingston, (Ont.), Whig of June 7 tells of the marriage of Francis Butterfield, of Montreal, formerly of St. John, and Miss Ethel Macneil, of Kingston, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Prof. James Cappon, of Queen's University. Rev. Dr. Ross, uncle of the bride, officiated at the ceremony.

The bride and groom were brides and Dr. Morrow of McGill was best man. The bride and groom left for Buffalo and Lake St. George on the honeymoon trip. Martinson-Ervin. The marriage of Miss Annie E. Ervin, of Carleton, to Arnold Martinson, wharf superintendent of the Furness & Mansfield lines in this city, was solemnized Wednesday afternoon at the home of W.C. S. Paynter, brother-in-law of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. D. Martin, of Carleton. Methodist church, in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The bride, who was unmarried, was given away by Mr. Paynter. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Martinson left on the C. P. R. for Montreal, Quebec and other Canadian cities, where the honeymoon will be spent. Mr. Ervin will reside at 133 St. James street, West End.

Many handsome presents were received, among them a beautiful automobile, a new car, and he was also the recipient of an oak sideboard. Miss Ervin was registered at the Hotel McLaughlin. The bride and groom were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Martinson left on the C. P. R. for Montreal, Quebec and other Canadian cities, where the honeymoon will be spent. Mr. Ervin will reside at 133 St. James street, West End.

McConnell-Engall.

A quiet and very pretty wedding was celebrated Wednesday at the home of John Grey, Millford, when his stepdaughter, Charlotte A. Engall, was united in marriage to Charles McConnell, son of Robt. McConnell, 603 Main street. The ceremony was performed under an arch of beautiful flowers, by the brother of the groom, Rev. W. McConnell, of Moncton. The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of cream voile; her travelling dress was navy blue with hat to match.

A numerous list of monetary presents was given away by Mr. Paynter. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell left for Halifax and other Nova Scotia points.

McManus-McDonald.

Sydney, N. S., June 14.—The marriage took place in the Church of the Sacred Heart at an early hour this morning of Miss Margaret, daughter of Ronald McDonald, collector of excise, of Sydney, N.S., and Mr. McManus, contractor, Memramouc (N. B.). Rev. D. M. McEad, officiated by Revs. D. V. Phalen and C. J. Brady, assisted by the bride's mother, Mrs. McDonald, daughter of Hon. Senator McDonald, Glouce Bay, who the groom was supported by his brother, Edward E. McManus. The newly married couple left on the early train for a tour of Upper Canadian cities, and on their return will reside at Bedford, Halifax. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold brooch set with pearls, and to the bridesmaid a gold ring set with pearls.

Richie-Stewart. Halifax, N. S., June 14.—The marriage of W. B. Almon Ritchie, of the law firm of Borden, Ritchie & Chisholm, to Lillian, daughter of L. Col. Stewart, took place at St. Luke's this morning, and was a brilliant affair. The church was crowded to the doors.

Dugan-Blair. Saturday at the residence of J. H. C. Muir, Montreal, Miss Helen L. Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Blair, of Chatham, and W. A. Sydney Dugan, were married by Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill. The bride wore a travelling costume of green cloth, and pale blue hat. Mr. and Mrs. Dugan left for Quebec.

Smith-Robson. Wednesday at St. Jude's church, Carleton, Miss Bertha Elizabeth Robson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Robson, of Carleton, and Gordon Bennett Smith, were married. Rev. G. F. Scovill performed the ceremony and a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. The bride and groom received many handsome gifts.

O'Brien-Ready. In St. Rose's church, Fairville Wednesday Miss Blanche Ready, daughter of James Ready, was wedded to Joseph O'Brien, by Rev. Charles Collins in the presence of a number of invited guests and relatives of the bride and groom. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Ready, while the groom was supported by his brother, Arthur Ready, a sergeant in the United States Army. From the employes of the James Ready Company, of which the groom is accountant, the bride received a very handsome silver tea service. She was recipient of many wedding tokens.

Cheyne-Lane. A quiet wedding took place Wednesday at 169 Wright street, when Miss Reta L. daughter of Walter Lane, was united in marriage to W. Frank Cheyne. The bride wore white organdie with white satin trimmings, bridal veil with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Little Misses Marion Reid and Winnie Morrow, nieces of the bride,

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after JUNE 4, 1905, trains will depart and arrive daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN. 6.00—No. 2 Express for Point du Chene, Halifax, Campbellton, Pictou, the Sydney. 7.45—No. 6 Mixed for Moncton. 11.00—No. 4 Express for Point du Chene, Quebec and Montreal. 11.45—No. 25, Suburban Express for Hampton, Pictou and Halifax. Express for Hampton. 13.15—No. 158, Suburban Express for Hampton. 17.15—No. 3 Express for Sussex. 18.45—No. 158, Suburban Express for Hampton. 22.40—No. 157, Suburban Express for Hampton. TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. 6.25—No. 9 Express from The Sydney, Halifax and Pictou. 7.45—No. 4 Express from Point du Chene, Quebec and Montreal. 11.00—No. 25, Suburban Express from Hampton, Pictou and Halifax. 13.15—No. 158, Suburban Express from Hampton. 17.15—No. 3 Express from Sussex. 18.45—No. 158, Suburban Express from Hampton. 22.40—No. 157, Suburban Express from Hampton. All train run by Atlantic Standard Time; 24.00 clock is midnight. D. POSTINGER, General Manager. CITY TICKET OFFICE—7 King St. E. Halifax, N.S. Telephone 103. GEO. CARVILLE, C. T. A.

Students Can Enter At Any Time

As we have no summer vacation, do not divide into terms, and the instruction given is mostly individual. We do not find it convenient to give a summer term, as many of our students are far from home, and would be seriously inconvenienced by an interruption of their work. Besides, St. John's summer weather is so cool that a vacation is not necessary. The tuition is free to any address. S. KIRK & SON.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Boston, the bride wearing a fawn-colored traveling suit with brown hat. Vaughan-Gross. Yesterday morning Miss Helen Gertrude Gross and Frank Frederic Vaughan, electrician, were married in German street Baptist church, Rev. Dr. George Blair, officiating. The bride wore a traveling dress of navy blue, with champagne and blue trimmings, and hat to match. She was given away by her brother, Harley W. Gross. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan left on a honeymoon trip to western cities. Spencer-Sparks. In the Methodist parsonage, North End, Wednesday evening, Miss Rachael Sparks and Joseph Spencer were married by Rev. Samuel Howard. The bride was attended by Miss Hodder, while T. Linton was groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer will reside in Moore street. Cosman-Fowler. Wednesday, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Fowler, 51 Stanley street, their daughter, Hattie Mae, and John W. Cosman, were married by W. O. Raymond. The bride wore white organdie and carried a bouquet of carnations. Mrs. Cosman will be at home to her friends Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evening, June 21 and 22, at their home, 137 Marsh Road. Hughson-Stewart. Miss Mary Stewart and Geo. M. Hughson were married Wednesday evening at the residence of C. Daley, No. 125 Adelaide street. Rev. R. P. McKim officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Maud Daley, and the groom by Daniel Daley. Watson-Uphardt. At the home of the groom, 70 Sydney street, Miss Ella Blanche Uphardt, daughter of Mr. Daniel Uphardt, of Kars, Queens county, was united in marriage to Edward P. Watson, Rev. Christopher Barnett officiating.