

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

NO. 79

GREAT BATTLE AT HAND NOW.

Iroki and Oku trying to Effect Junction.

Kuropatkin Seeks to Prevent it - Russians Continue to Retreat, Being Hard Pressed by Japs - 1200 Russians Slain in Ambush.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—The imminence of a battle in the northern part of the Liaoning peninsula is admitted by the Japanese despatches from the Associated Press.

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DOMINION COAL CO. PASSES DIVIDEND

Action of Directors Causes a Sensation in Financial Circles.

STOCK TROUBLES.

Half the Employes at the Mines Discharged; Night Work Abolished, and Only Half Day Shift—President of Steel Company Says the Wages Paid is Enough.

Montreal, June 22.—(Special)—As a result of the decision of the directors of the Dominion Coal Co. to pass the dividend on common stock, which has paid 8 and 6 per cent. respectively for two years, there was great interest in the action of the stock market today.

Sydney, N. S., June 22.—(Special)—Fifty per cent of the employes of the machine shop of the Dominion Coal Co. received notice today that their services will be no longer required.

St. John, N. B., June 22.—(Special)—The Dominion Iron and Steel Co., tonight made a statement regarding the position of the company with respect to the strike at the steel works.

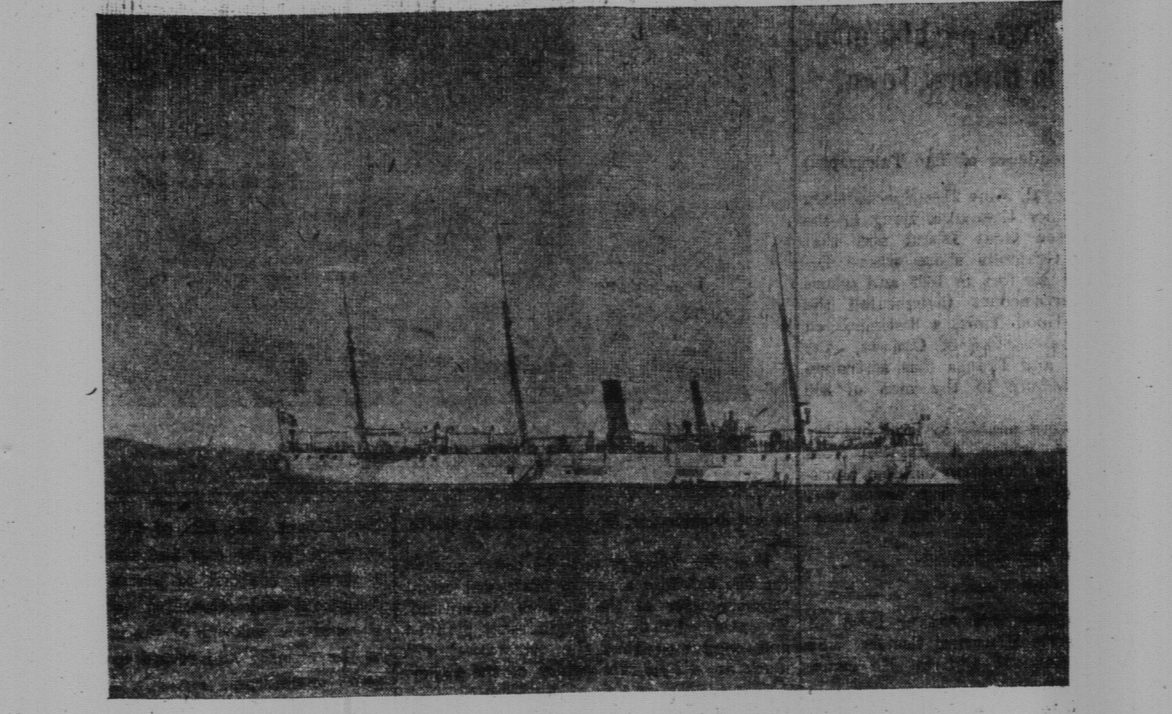
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AN AMERICAN BAND PLAYS BRITISH AIRS.



THE FRENCH CRUISER TROUPE. Representatives of Three Nations Assist in Laying Corner Stone of De Monts Monument at Annapolis.

Annapolis, June 22.—Saluted on his arrival by a guard of honor from French and American warships, while an American naval band played the British national anthem, and surrounded by representatives of the British army and navy, the French and American navies and governments, as well as distinguished citizens, Lieut. Governor Jones of Nova Scotia this morning laid the corner stone of the monument to the memory of the late Admiral De Monts.

audience packed close on all sides of the platform. The band of the Topetka played a lively sea air as Sir Archibald rose to speak. He first referred in grateful terms to the indebtedness of all to Mr. Longley, and then observed that they were there to perform an act of recognition and gratitude, and to honor the memory of great men. We were justly proud of our modern navies and mercantile marine, but we can hardly realize the courage, enterprise and endurance of those in mere creaking shells and almost without charts to this land. They planted themselves here and gained for civilization this rich inheritance and left us also a strain of their noble blood.

French and English and English and Americans. He declared it was a great blessing that we have French with us in Canada. Those of the past laid here the foundations of a vast nation, and it is for us to carry forward the work to completion. We are small in numbers, but our country is vast in area and resources. Who can foretell what Canada will be three hundred years hence? De Monts came here with a com-

WILL MOVE FOR SCOTT ACT HERE

WILL DISCUSS DUNDONALD TODAY

Laurier Tells Borden He is Waiting to Thrash Out the Matter.

PRIVATE LETTERS

Opposition Wants Hon. Mr. Fisher to Produce Them, But He Refuses—Commander Bought \$100 Overcoat and Had it Charged to Marine Department.

Temperance People Hold Convention.

They Urge United Action, Back Up Committee Which Met Government and Say There Must Be Something Done by the Government by Next October, or Scott Act Will Be Moved For.

Ottawa, June 22.—(Special)—When the orders of the day were called in the house, Mr. Kaulbach (Cons.) referred to the hauling down of the Canadian flag by the British consul at a port in Argentina. The captain who made the complaint was Captain Taylor, of the schooner J. M. Taylor, Nova Scotia. Mr. Kaulbach pointed out that the captain had a perfect right to do what he pleased with the flag of his own country. It was full of meaning to Canadians, and they hoped to see it floated on ships sailing every sea. Unless this was done we would feel ourselves in an ignominious position. He would like to see the flag floating from all schools in the country.

Mr. Fisher brought down a memorandum that was omitted in the correspondence of Colonel Smart to the minister of agriculture. He said that there were two letters from Colonel Whitley, one marked "private" and the other "strictly private," and these he would not produce. If the member for Jacques Cartier (Monk) would say he wanted the originals of two of the letters he would have them produced, although it was not customary.

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Mr. Wilfrid Laurier—Certainly, we shall do so with pleasure.

An act to amend the shipping casualties act, passed through committee.

The house then went into committee for the estimates of the marine and fisheries department.

Mr. Prefontaine, in reply to Mr. Casgrain, said that all the correspondence in regard to the purchase of the Gauss was submitted to the house when the amount was asked for to pay for the steamer.

On behalf of the commissioners of Fort Anne, Frederick Leavitt asked the governor to lay the corner stone of the monument to the memory of the late Admiral De Monts. The following were deposited in the corner stone: Copies of the Halifax Herald and Chronicle of June 21st, 1904; copies of Annapolis Spectator, Bridgetown Monitor and Middleton Outlook; coins of Canada, 1904; list of names of officials of Annapolis, 1904, and of commissioners of Fort Anne, 1904; copy of Belcher's Almanac, 1904; booklet—A Glimpse Through Annapolis Royal.

Lieut. Governor Jones expressed his appreciation, and assured the commissioners that it afforded him the liveliest satisfaction to have his name as the head of the government of Nova Scotia associated with the important and memorable function of the day. He trusted the monument would be completed, and that the unveiling would bring together a large gathering of distinguished men. He creation was an indication to our brethren of the French and English that the claims of the great discoverer were recognized in all earnest sincerity and good will. In presence of the illustrious representatives of three great powers and with their assistance he dedicated that spot to the erection of a monument, and declared the corner stone laid truly laid.

The band of the Topetka played another air, and at a signal given by flags the French and American warships fired a salute of 21 guns.

Hon. Mr. Longley then invited the great crowd to move over to the platform in the interior of the old fort, where a series of addresses were to be delivered. The distinguished guests took seats on the platform.

Hon. Mr. Longley took the chair, and after an appropriate reference to this auspicious event of the celebration paid a tribute to Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, and introduced him to the vast

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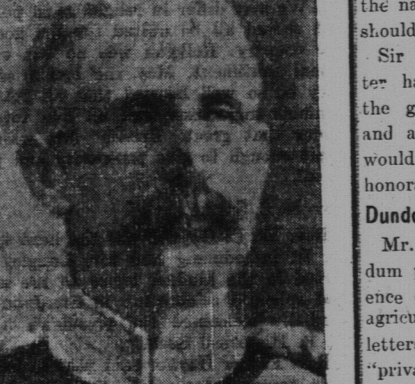
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COL. GEORGE T. DENISON. President of the Royal Society of Canada.

mission to establish perfect religious freedom, and it has existed ever since. The British army that the Nova Scotia Historical Society and congratulated them on the success of the celebration. No soldier, he said, could fail to observe the admirable selection of the site of this fort. It proved that among those men of three hundred years ago were some possessed of remarkable military talent. As to the De Monts' monument, it was the wish of the British army that the statue be an everlasting token of friendship between the British empire, France and the United States. (Cheers.)

F. B. Wade, M. P. F. B. Wade, M. P. for Annapolis, was asked by the chairman to speak in behalf of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the government, who have consented to erect the statue. Mr. Wade delivered an eloquent address. He said that when he asked Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues to make an appropriation for this monument they readily and gladly granted it. By Oct. 15th it would be ready to be unveiled. The erection of this monument meant more than the commemoration of the landing of De Monts. Mr. Wade referred to the old strife and the present harmony between

really Blair. The old Renfrewshire Cochrane ended with an heir, Elizabeth, in the seventeenth century. She married a younger son of an equally old family, Blair of Blair, and he took her name and arms.

Lord Roberts, writing to the Canadian Associated Press, says that after his promised visit to the United States takes place he also looks forward to a visit to Canada. At present no date has been decided upon for his visit to the United States and it will not take place at present.

LORD ROBERTS TALKS OF VISITING CANADA

Date Is Uncertain, But It Will Be After a Visit to the United States.

Lord DUNDONALD'S REAL NAME IS BLAIR—Australian Minister of Defence Favors Abolishing Office of Commander of Militia and Creating Office of Inspector General.

Montreal, June 22.—(Special)—The Star's London cable says: "A somewhat curious circumstance in connection with Lord Dundonald says the St. James Gazette is that while the family name is nominally Cochrane, it is

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883 BODIES RECOVERED FROM SLOCUM BURNING.

New York, June 22.—Although a week has elapsed since the steamer General Slocum went to destruction on North Brother Island, the bodies of its victims continue to be found in the waters adjacent to the scene of the disaster. Today 37 came to the surface, making the total number recovered 883. Of these 778 have been identified. From present indications, however, it is apparent that the death toll will total nearly a thousand.

FATAL FIRE.

Quincy, Ill., June 22.—A fire in the Tremont House tonight Miss Elizabeth Welch, principal of the Jefferson school, met death by suffocation, and her sister, Miss Mary Welch, principal of the Jackson school, was probably fatally burned. Edith Stinson, cook in the hotel, was badly burned and may die.

The Tremont House is a five story structure and the oldest hotel in the city. The financial loss is \$75,000.

TO MAKE CERTAIN LOSS OF MEMBER

Amendment to Act to Remove Doubt About N. B.'s Representation.

TO AID SHORE LINE.

Legislation Asked from Parliament That Mr. Borden Objects To—Marine Expenditures Cause Some Criticism—Other News of the House.

Ottawa, June 21.—(Special)—Alexander Gibson presented a petition asking leave to introduce a bill in favor of the New Brunswick Southern Railway, notwithstanding that the time for receiving petitions for private bills had expired.

tion respecting the voters lists in any of the provinces? Sir Wilfrid—No, that is not the intention.

The exchequer court bill passed its third reading allowing appeals from the tribunal to the supreme court in cases both big and small.

The steamboat inspection act and the Yukon Territories act both passed their third reading without opposition.

Provision to Punish Pilots. The minister of marine's amendment to the shipping casualties act provides for preliminary inquiries into shipping accidents which may result in punishment to the pilot as well as the master and mate.

Marine Department Expenditures. The votes for the marine department were then taken up. The minister's attention was called to the purchase of cigars and table luxuries for the departmental steamers.

Mr. Prefontaine explained that the purchases were made for the entertainment of distinguished guests.

Hon. Mr. Casgrain then referred to Capt. Bernier's alleged newspaper interview in which he was credited with blaming the government for not giving him a few hand in the choice of his crew for the steamer Gause.

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ANNAPOLIS ROYAL IN GALA ATTIRE.

Notable Men Present.

Distinguished Sons of United States and Canada Speak of Conditions Now and 300 Years Ago—Enormous Crowds in Historic Town.

(Staff Correspondence of The Telegraph.)

Annapolis Royal, June 21.—(Special)—On the little steamer Granville, lying in the channel between Goat Island and that spot on the Granville shore where DeMonte erected his fort in 1605 and where the gay Pouturicourt inaugurated the Order of the Good Time, a distinguished company, representative of Canada, the United States and France this afternoon paid fitting tribute to the men of 300 years ago.

The party were unable to land but lay near the shore where a flagstaff from which floated the Canadian emblem marked the site of the old fort which was erected forty years before that at Annapolis.

The weather was delightful.

Arthur Lord. The first speaker was Arthur Lord, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who delivered an eloquent address. He came, he said, not as a stranger for around him were familiar faces and everywhere he heard familiar names. He came from historic Plymouth, from which came some of those who took part in the exile of the Acadians and also some of those Loyalists who settled here after the revolution.

After recalling vividly the history of the period when every wind that blew between the early colonies was rumbling of impending attack, he touched on later events and said the two peoples were bound together by peculiar ties of history and memory and are now proceeding together along their splendid way as rivals only in the generous art of peace, so might their friendship continue as unending as the memory of their deed.

Hon. Charles Langlier. Hon. Charles Langlier next delivered a brilliant address in French and spoke afterwards in English. He said Nova Scotia was remarkable in that it had never seen those religious conflicts which had been seen in some other provinces. This showed that the people of the province were of a different stamp from those of the United States.

Rev. W. C. Gaynor. Rev. W. C. Gaynor was the next speaker. In introducing him Mr. Longley referred to the kindliness of his father and the splendid celebration in St. John and cordially welcomed the president of the N. B. Historical Society.

Judge Savary. Judge Savary, who is an authority on the history of this region, gave a very interesting account of the erection of the fort opposite Goat Island and of that at Annapolis between 1654 and 1746. His historical review was intensely interesting.

President Hannah of King's College. President Hannah of King's College, said that he had been inspired today as seldom before in his life. It seemed to him as if he were seeing today the birth of a new nation.

Mr. Longley. Mr. Longley announced that the American Historical Society, which was founded in 1790.

Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams announced that the Massachusetts Historical Society, which was founded in 1790.

Mr. Cooper. Mr. Cooper, of Toronto, editor of the Canadian Magazine, said that in Ontario they had begun a new work. They were seeking to stop the Exodus of brainy young men to the United States.

Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart, of St. John, said that he was proud to see the young men of his country who were so proud of her that they will not leave her borders.

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U.S. Cruiser Detroit.

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Hon. Mr. Longley is to be congratulated for the splendid array of oratorical talent representative of the nations interested.

Everything has been so admirably planned and conducted that the celebration will mark an era in the history of the valley.

The weather, too, has been delightful, partially cloudy with a cool breeze tempering the heat.

The American visitors were very cordially greeted. Capt. Dillingham, of the Detroit, said this morning that he had come 1,800 miles at full speed from San Juan to be here and nothing short of disaster or fog could have prevented his arrival.

Prof. Thwaites. The Academy of Music was crowded this evening when a series of brilliant addresses were delivered.

Mr. Longley presided and first introduced Prof. Thwaites, of Wisconsin, and a distinguished author representing on this occasion the American Historical Association.

He conveyed their greetings. He dwelt upon the significance of the coming of DeMonte and his companions and upon the thrilling history of New France, and the achievements of French explorers, voyagers and missionaries all over the continent.

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Hon. Mr. Longley is to be congratulated for the splendid array of oratorical talent representative of the nations interested.

Everything has been so admirably planned and conducted that the celebration will mark an era in the history of the valley.

The weather, too, has been delightful, partially cloudy with a cool breeze tempering the heat.

The American visitors were very cordially greeted. Capt. Dillingham, of the Detroit, said this morning that he had come 1,800 miles at full speed from San Juan to be here and nothing short of disaster or fog could have prevented his arrival.

Prof. Thwaites. The Academy of Music was crowded this evening when a series of brilliant addresses were delivered.

Mr. Longley presided and first introduced Prof. Thwaites, of Wisconsin, and a distinguished author representing on this occasion the American Historical Association.

He conveyed their greetings. He dwelt upon the significance of the coming of DeMonte and his companions and upon the thrilling history of New France, and the achievements of French explorers, voyagers and missionaries all over the continent.

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METHODIST CONFERENCE FAVORS CHURCH UNION.

Resolution Pledging Their Earnest Support to the Scheme Passed—Next Meeting to Be Held at Charlottetown Third Thursday Next June.

Fredericton, June 21.—(Special)—Rev. Dr. Chown, the general secretary of temperance and moral reform, addressed the conference this morning. He stated the importance of the work such as that to which the general conference had appointed him.

The Christianizing of the great political and business forces of the world is a greater work than Cecil Rhodes ever dreamed of. The church of today, he said, must be converted to broader ideas in a manner in which it has not yet done.

Man does not save a soul to be saved; man is a soul and to save a man is to save his manhood. The outside non-Christian world were judging Christianity by our public life. He was said by Rev. A. C. Borden, who recently returned as a missionary from Japan, that they knew as much about the Ontario Gaiety political scandal as we knew ourselves.

We must touch also the growing evils of stock gambling, for ministers do not see the evil of this phase of our public life as they should. It was said to him that the younger ministry could not handle these public problems as the older men, but many forget that in politics and business the moral forces are much more complex than they ever were, and it is true that instead of keeping up with a fight against these growing social evils the problem is ahead of us.

In the temperance work he reported great advances. In Ontario the premier had assured him that his work had a wonderful indirect political force and the address was heartily applauded.

John A. Cooper. John A. Cooper, of Toronto, editor of the Canadian Magazine, said that in Ontario they had begun a new work. They were seeking to stop the Exodus of brainy young men to the United States.

Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart, of St. John, said that he was proud to see the young men of his country who were so proud of her that they will not leave her borders.

Mr. Longley. Mr. Longley announced that the American Historical Society, which was founded in 1790.

Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams announced that the Massachusetts Historical Society, which was founded in 1790.

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ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nature of the Country Through Which It Will Pass.

The country being opened by the building of the Alaska Central railroad is one of the richest and most fertile sections of the world.

The district is on the same parallel with northern Europe, and has a greater abundance of resources than Denmark, Norway, Sweden and northern Scotland, that support a population of more than 14,000,000 people.

The Northwestern Commercial Company has made contracts for carrying 30,000 tons of freight from Seattle to Nome during 1904.

For this purpose the vessels of the Northwestern Steamship Company have been chartered. The first consists of the Victoria, Olympia and Tacoma.

These vessels will make five round trips each during the season. The company has expended \$100,000 in overhauling the vessels.

At Olympia and Tacoma will each carry 400 passengers and the Victoria 700 on a trip it is estimated that 4,000 first class passengers will leave Seattle for Nome in the next few weeks.

The steamer Casca and Monarch will be operated on the Yukon between White Horse and Fairbanks.

Both boats belong to an independent line and will compete with the British Yukon Navigation Company. The fare as at present announced is \$40 to Dawson on the boats and \$50 on the up-river run.

Because of an anticipated rate war no tickets are sold in Seattle for White Horse direct.

A party of capitalists from New York and Washington has gone to Valdez to survey another new railroad route to the interior. The company is represented by Alfred B. Hes, a well known Alaskan promoter.

In addition to the new railroads under way, plans are being made for good roads. Alaska has a public road law and in a few weeks engineers will be appointed for the numerous districts.

Every resident of a district is liable for a road tax amounting to each a year or work two days on the public highway. But beside the work and funds expended through the road law, private trails have been established through the forests and over the mountains, while the valleys on every side are being opened to settlers.

The last session of congress appropriated \$5,000 for surveying roads in Alaska. Of this amount one-half will be used in running the lines between Valdez and Eagle City and the remainder in surveying the route between Coldfoot and the Yukon River.

Promises have been made by the western congressmen recently at the next session congress sufficient money to open these roads.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

CUNARD LINE MAKES ANOTHER CUT IN RATES.

New York, June 22.—The American says: With an eastbound cut of \$15 to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, London and Belfast, the Cunard line has begun retaliation on the ship trust and the German lines, which hits at their weakest point, the eastbound steamer.

The former rate was \$28 and \$29.50. The Cunard also reduces its eastbound rates to Gothenburg and Scandinavian ports to \$30, from the former \$33 and \$34.50 and to Hamburg and Antwerp \$17 from \$30 and \$32. These rates are bound to bring to the line the immigrants who induced to come to America at the \$10 rate, are able to go back. The round trip European steamer now is \$24.00.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

GAINED TEN POUNDS!

His Weight Increased Many Pounds—His Health and Strength Completely Restored by Ferreroze the Great Food Tonic.

Mr. A. L. Godfrey is well known to everyone in Victoria, where he has been engaged in business for many years. Last winter he had by grippe, he writes, "and recovered very slowly. When well enough to leave the house I had many pounds lighter than my usual weight. My appetite was poor and my blood was thin. Ferreroze restored my weight in a short time and I have felt like a new man ever since."

From Nelson, B. C., comes the strongest endorsement of Ferreroze as a health-giving tonic. "I was run down, tired and nervous. I had once before been benefited by Ferreroze, when living in Boston, and started using it again. Ferreroze at once gave me a splendid appetite, toned up my nerves, and actually made me fat. I used Ferreroze regularly and increased my weight several pounds. My nervous troubles disappeared and I haven't had a single day's illness since using Ferreroze."

Ferreroze supplies the system with nourishment in condensed form, and builds up weak constitutions to a state of permanent good health. It restores all weak organs, perfects digestion, enriches the blood and fortifies the nerves.

If it is better health you are seeking, you can find it with Ferreroze. Don't be misled into accepting a substitute or any article represented as "just as good." Ferreroze is unexcelled and it is in your interest to get it when you ask for it. Price 50c, per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all reliable druggists or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Suppose Russia Should Win

[New York Sun.]

We hear a

POOR DOCUMENT

M C 2 3

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

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The following agents are authorized to can-
vas and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-
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Wm. Somerville.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 25, 1904.

A STORY THAT IS NEVER OLD

Colonel Denison's address Tuesday—
the words of a Loyalist to Loyalists—
re-echoed, in its main features, a familiar story;
yet it is a story which never can lose its
charm and its importance in St. John.
Colonel Denison's narrative was at once
thorough and instinct with life—a moving
story, and yet one that dealt with causes
and effects. Something of the fire and
feeling of the olden days marked the de-
liverance, and even a less sympathetic au-
dience than that which listened last evening
with marked pleasure.

A soldier of experience, the speaker fol-
lowed with unerring eye the influence of
the Loyalist element in all the crises since
the rebellion of the American Colonies,
dwelling deeply upon the sterling services
to the Empire and to Canada rendered by
the men of 1783 in 1812, 1838, at the time
of the Fenian raid, and at different times
in later years when devotion to King and
country preserved the integrity of this col-
ony or confederation. Under Colonel Deni-
son's treatment the value of these loyal
men assumed its true proportion, which
is very great; but it was in no way ex-
aggerated.

To men the descendants of the Loyalists
the tale could not but appeal with power.
Here, and throughout Canada, the force
which leavened the whole population in
many an hour of doubt and hesitation and
danger, has spread until its sentiments and
ambitions are those which rule the Con-
federation in this hour of its confi-
dence and prosperity. They fought for no
empty words, the Loyalists of old. They
were stubborn and steadfast men whose
faith has been abundantly justified, and
whose high example remains a heritage and
an inspiration to those who have come
after. The tale of their self-denial, their
struggles, their serene faith and their un-
flinching loyalty is never an old story here
in the city they builded upon a rock.

THE REPUBLICANS.

When the Dutch bought Manhattan Isl-
and from the Indians for \$24, a Roosevelt
was among the thrifty purchasers. The
principal and strenuous descendant of that
Dutchman, made president of the United
States by a series of curious and tragic
mishchances, is now about to be nominated
to succeed himself as first of the Ameri-
cans. The well-oiled machinery of the
Republican national convention at Chicago
gives out, no jarring sound, Roosevelt's
first choice for presidential nominee. There
is no second. Senator Fairbanks, of In-
diana, is apparently to be the candidate
for vice-president; but whether it be he or
another is of little moment as affecting the
result of the battle in November. There
never was a convention much more out and
dried than this one. Figures which fo-
mented trouble or bred presidential boons
are absent. Hanna, the hard-headed fa-
vorite son of Ohio, is dead. Reed, the great
man from Maine, is dead. Quay, who plot-
ted with Platt to side-track Roosevelt by
making him vice-president and succeeded
only to have an assassin promote the sec-
ond man into the empty chair of the first,
is dead, leaving no fragment memory. Platt
himself has lived to see his power slip
away from his grasp to that of a younger
man, Odell, governor of New York, who
is one of Roosevelt's lieutenants. The
machine is for Roosevelt, absolutely. To-
day or tomorrow ex-Governor Frank Bick-
el, of New York, will nominate the strenuous
one in a speech so clean-cut and eloquent
one would almost ignore its dominant note
which will be—republicanism.

After that the main question relates to
the sinews of war, Morgan, and all Wall
street save only the Rockefeller interests,
are said to be reconciled to Roosevelt and
committed to a Republican triumph. The
Goulds, the Pennsylvania railroad mag-
nates, and all the coal carrying interests
which shied at Roosevelt for his action in
the anthracite coal strike, are reported to
be in line again. Rockefeller, and James
J. Hill, and the great City National Bank,
are said to be allied with the Democrats,
but the indications are that in the matter
of corporation campaign contributions the
Republican national treasurer will be in
the tallest clover. Mr. Roosevelt, who
used to boast that his state administration
would be kept "as clean as a hound's
tooth," will have behind him in his bid
for the first office "a fund for legitimate
expenses" without equal in Republican
history.

The betting will favor the Republicans.

The manufacturers will be told that the
next administration will have it in its
power to avert their revenues or lessen
them. The platform to be adopted now
will deal with the tariff, but platform
guarantee no performances. The manufac-
turers will be asked to contribute as never
before. Many of them will do the bidding
of the men at whose hands they expect to
seek favors a year hence.

The calm at Chicago, which means unanim-
ity, is in strong contrast with the dis-
order prevalent in the Democratic ranks,
which disorder can scarcely subside before
the St. Louis convention. Indeed it bids
fair to reach a climax there. Mr. Bryan
has just visited New York, where he ad-
dressed an anti-Parker convention of radi-
cal Democrats. He denounced Judge Par-
ker as the candidate of the plutocracy,
standing on a platform of cowardly com-
promise, and sold body and bones to Wall
street in advance. He stormed against Mr.
Cleveland as a traitor who delivered the
democracy to the trusts and whose sin-
gle to Democratic defeat in 1896 and 1900.
Judge Parker, however, is generally ac-
cepted today by leading Democratic in-
fluences as the man who will be chosen.
Conservative newspapers like the New
York Evening Post and Brooklyn Eagle
will support him if the platform is suitable
and the influence of ex-Senator David B.
Hill is not offensively apparent. There will
be at St. Louis enough un instructed dele-
gates to choose another man, but it is
unlikely that these can be united to
stampede the convention away from the
New Yorker. The scene of 1896, when
the convention swung from Bland to
Bryan is not likely to be repeated. There
is little against Judge Parker beyond the
ministerial influence of Hill. There is, on
the other hand, not a great deal in his
favor in that his position on some of the
leading issues is unknown. It will be a
great fight, with the chances in Roose-
velt's favor. Should the president win
the development of his strenuous char-
acteristics will be well worth watching.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Sydney is hoping for the end of the
strike which has paralyzed its business
and which is already beginning to cause
distress, Tuesday President Plummer,
of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company,
issued a statement. He says the company
will resume operations if the city guar-
antees to protect those who go to work
and if men sufficient to man the plant are
obtainable. The company is willing to en-
ploy any or all of the strikers if they
play a work without asking any ques-
tions. The company will grant no increas-
ed wages at present, asserting that it pays
what is fair. Citizens of Sydney, like the
strikers, had hoped for something more
promising than this, something in the na-
ture of a compromise; but evidently they
did not know the company. Mr. Plum-
mer's ultimatum is not calculated to make
peace, unless he has reason to believe that
the strikers are willing to capitulate. On
the face of it, the president's statement is
not that of a man anxious to patch up a
modus vivendi. He insists that the strik-
ers abandon the claims to enforce which
1,800 men left work. If the men can live
without any such complete acknowledg-
ment of failure they may be expected to
remain out.

But the company's stand raises several
awkward questions. It imposes a plain
duty upon Sydney. The city is asked if it
will guarantee to protect such men as go
to work, strikers or outsiders. Sydney
will undertake to afford this protection.
It cannot do anything else. Its citizens
strongly desire to see work resumed, since
the mill is the life of the city. Sydney
also has much sympathy for the strikers.
But the city dare not say that it cannot
and will not protect any and all men who
desire to accept the wages which the com-
pany offers. The city's duty in these cir-
cumstances is not determined by the
justice or injustice of the strikers' cause.
The preservation of order and the enjoy-
ment of liberty are more important than
the company and its employes or the cause
of either.

The strikers have won friends in many
directions because as a body they have
been orderly from the first. A more severe
test is before them. They need money.
Their strike pay is not enough to live upon
very long. They may accept their former
wages or refuse to accept them. No one
can quarrel with them if they do not re-
turn to work. That is their business. But
if others desire to accept the wages they
refuse, these others must be permitted to
earn them without molestation. It would
be bitter to the more determined to see
the strike fall because outsiders, suppli-
mented by some of the union men, went
to work and to broke the strike, but it
must be clear that interference of any
kind which amounts to intimidation or
violence can only make matters worse.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The passing years bring old foes into
graceful and friendly relationship. At the
site of old Fort Anne, Annapolis, Wednes-
day, where was impressively laid the cor-
ner stone of a monument to the Sieur de
Monts, the handmen of the United States
Ship Tokpa, principal God Save the King.
Honoring the principal figures represent-
ing three nations was an escort of Ameri-
can bluejackets and men from the French
cruiser, Troude, and from the water the
guns of French and American cruisers
roared on a royal salute in unison. To
commemorate the great work of a French-
man there gathered the representatives of
the three nations whose armies met again
and again in supreme struggles for domi-

on on this new found continent. Today
these representatives put away the mem-
ories of red fields and exalt the memory of
those stout-hearted and far-seeing ad-
venturers who put into uncharted
waters to find and consecrate new domains
overseas.

Over the new regions these seekers
found the kings they served contended.
And after the forces, the colonists. Today,
when these forces which once contended
dwelt together in peace and amity, they
thought revert to the great explorer-sea-
men whose courage held their prow true
to the unknown and fearful course at the
end of which lay the New World. Today,
when there are few secrets of geography
unexplored, when busy millions people
are unceasingly, it is well to turn aside
for a day from the imperative and ever
increasing demands of modern existence
to read and mark with a fitting moment
here and there the accomplishments of the
first white men whose eyes feasted upon
these rugged but beautiful shores.

That war should follow in their foot-
steps was inevitable. There was a time
of dividing the land with the sword, the
strongest the widest areas. But now,
so far as the three nations most interest-
ed in the events of this week are con-
cerned, they look forward to no strife
among themselves but rather rejoice in
friendly understandings, which should grow
into definite alliances, looking to peace and
all the mighty benefits which it bestows.

A CONTEST.

The only considerable success gained by
the Russians since the war began was
that of their flying squadron which sank
three unarmed transports with many hap-
less Japanese on board. We do not yet
know whether this triumph was gained
without violating the common usages of
war. Without classifying it further we
may with profit contrast it with the man-
ner in which the Japanese opened the
naval campaign.

Admiral Uriu, with six ships of war, dis-
covered the Russian cruiser Varieg and
the gunboat Korietz lying in the harbor
of Chemulpo. He ordered them to sur-
render or come out and fight. They ac-
cepted battle, and steamed out to their
fate with colors flying and bands play-
ing. The Japanese commander could have
surrounded them and sunk them with every
shot on board. But, to quote an account of
the action which has just been made pub-
lic, "He detailed the two of his ships
nearest in fighting strength to the Rus-
sians to go and do the fighting. The four
others stood off out of range and saw the
Russians beaten and put to flight. The
two Japanese in action exceeded the two
Russians in strength by one six-inch gun
and two eight-inch guns only. They were
much larger vessels than the Russians and
therefore better targets, but they were
untouched, while the Varieg was riddled
and sunk. The Korietz was struck re-
peatedly and put to flight. She took
refuge in the harbor, behind a French
warship. Let us for a moment regard
Admiral Uriu's victory from his stand-
point. It was the first battle between a
European and an Asiatic fleet. Admiral
Uriu declined to begin the war with
altruism. With remarkable confidence in
his men and guns he refused to take ad-
vantage of a brave foe. He deliberately set
to work to show the world that on the
water, at least, man for man, the Japanese
were equal to the Russians. What a glo-
rious incentive for the rest of the navy
and for the troops in the field! How it may
have increased the confidence and enthu-
siasm of the people at home!"

The Japanese have treated their many
prisoners humanely, even handsomely.
They have spent many tollsome hours
after hard-fought battles in giving decent
burial to the Russian dead. These "bar-
barians" are making a record of which
all of the European nations might be
proud.

STIRRING UP THE SOUTH.

Points across the line will exhibit a
perceptible rise in temperature as a re-
sult of one of the sections of the platform
adopted at Chicago yesterday by the Re-
publicans. This section aims a blow at the
solidly Democratic South. It proposes
legislation to ascertain whether in any
state citizens have been improperly dis-
franchised, and if any states are found to
have sinned in that direction the propo-
sal is to reduce their representation in Con-
gress and in the electoral college.

This means that sovereign states like
Alabama, which have virtually disfranchised
the negro by constitutional amend-
ments requiring a proof of education which
the mass of colored men cannot show, are
to be punished for establishing white domi-
nation and incidentally suffocating a large
Republican vote.

The South will not take this punishment
lying down, nor even the threat of it con-
tained in the Republican platform. The
idea expressed in the platform is that at
the South is solidly Democratic it can-
not effectually resent the Federal inter-
vention threatened by the ruling party,
and that in the South the ruling party has
sided to lose and so little to fear. But,
aside from the justice or injustice of the
legislation forehanded, the threat will
go far to check the recent growth of re-
publicanism in the Gulf states, and may
turn to the Democrats a great number of
Southerners now living in the North who
will be quick to resent any attempt to
dispute the Southern dictum that when
the negro becomes a political power in any
Southern community the proper step is to
deprive him of his influence by making
laws which deprive him of his vote.

The proposed Federal interference would
be dictated by no unselfish desire to
guarantee to the negro the enjoyment of
his constitutional rights. It would be dic-
tated by the expediency of partisan poli-
tics. It will give the South another
chance to talk boldly about state rights,
and it is very likely to be the cause of
much perfervid oratory denunciating of
Northern republicanism between the con-
ventions and election day. The immedi-
ate result of this will by no means amelio-
rate the condition of the colored man.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A St. Petersburg despatch represents
affairs in Port Arthur as simply lovely.
Business is good and food is plenty. This
information must have been "wafted by
the wireless."

The inquest into the Sporn horror al-
ready shown even more neglect than was
disclosed in the investigation of the Tro-
quois disaster. By the way, has any-
one been punished yet for that?—Boston
Globe.

No one. Some of the men responsible
were pilloried by the American newspapers
for a few days and were forced to spend
some money in improving their property.
But no one was really brought to book.

The New York horror grows. The death
list has reached 845, no less than 112
bodies having been recovered yesterday.
The inquest shows frightful criminal
negligence by the company. The life-pres-
ervers dragged down those who used
them. The steamer fire hose was bought
for sixteen cents a foot. No good hose
costs less than a dollar a foot. There are
other revelations calculated to arouse in-
dignation.

The Russian admiral reports the seizure
of the British steamer Allanton, coal
laden, in the Sea of Japan. He is not cer-
tain that she was violating the laws of
neutrality, and a prize court at Vlad-
ivostok is to decide what shall be done
with her. Her owners may have taken
some chances forgetting Mr. Kipling's
warning:

And loss it is that is and as death to lose
both trip and ship
And loss it is to rotting contraband on Vlad-
ivostok ship.

It will not be an army relying only on
muskets and leather cannon that is to op-
pose the British advance, and, as the
Thibetians have shown, unopposed
bravery; it is safe to count on their furni-
shing some stiff fighting before General
Macdonald can enter the forbidden city.

That point reached, there will still be the
serious problem to solve whether, even
should the Thibetians yield to the British
on every point, it will be safe to with-
draw all the troops and what the Thibe-
tians live up to their promises.—Boston
Herald.

The British will cross that bridge when
they come to it—after they have occupied
Lhasa.

Complaint in Canada after the Alaska
decision was slight compared with that
now made by the French newspapers in
St. Pierre as a result of the Anglo-French
agreement. Here is a sample:

"By the last mail the official text of the
Anglo-French convention in relation to the
surrender of our rights on the French
Shore, arrived in St. Pierre. From press
comments culled we were already aware
that we had been completely deceived.
The Thibetians have shown, unopposed
bravery; it is safe to count on their furni-
shing some stiff fighting before General
Macdonald can enter the forbidden city.
That point reached, there will still be the
serious problem to solve whether, even
should the Thibetians yield to the British
on every point, it will be safe to with-
draw all the troops and what the Thibe-
tians live up to their promises.—Boston
Herald.

There was a run on a bank in South
Framingham (Mass.) the other day. The
Boston Post tells that caused it:

"Bridget Mulcahy, domestic, gave it as
her opinion to Laura Downey, also domes-
tic, that in her opinion banks, not any
single one in particular, but speaking of
them in general, were not safe. Laura Downey
gave this opinion to Mary Oliver, who is
domestic, who was about to deposit one
dollar in the Farmers and Merchants
Bank, and when this opinion came to her
ears she decided she wouldn't, and told
her mistress, Miss Harriman, that she
heard the bank was not safe. Mrs. Harri-
man talked the matter over with friends.
Result of it all was that when on Mon-
day the cashier of the Farmers and Mer-
chants Bank opened for business he was
astonished to see a crowd of women de-
positors waiting for their money. For four
days they pulled it out steadily, and after
they had withdrawn \$50,000, common sense
asserted itself and the run stopped. It
all came about through Bridget Mulcahy
having an opinion that Laura Downey con-
fided in and Mary Oliver believed. It
all proved to be the most ridiculous bank
run ever known in Massachusetts."

Professor Goldwin Smith is inclined to
believe that the bottom may drop out of
the American republic and that they may
choose a king. In an article in the Ameri-
can Monthly Review he writes:

"In annexing Hawaii and in conquering

the Philippines the American republic has
departed from its fundamental principles
and changed its character. Its possession
of the canal and practically of Panama,
seems likely to lead to the ultimate an-
nexation of Mexico and the whole of Cen-
tral America. There being added to the
South and West, with their negroes and
their unrepentant sentiment, the result
can hardly fail to be either a radical
change of policy from the Republican form
to something practically imperial, such as
is the necessary concomitant of empire, or
to the disruption of the Union. Jingoes
is still in full blast. Flag-worship is the
religion of the day. Language the most
self-dramatization and anti-humanitarian,
to use no stronger term, is rife in the
press. Every day produces something
foreshadowing an advance upon that line. An
excellent journal writes the Panama ques-
tion by saying, "It was in our line of
business; we have got it, and we mean to
keep it." There are still, undoubtedly,
forces and powerful forces, on the other
side. But the balance wavers. It is a
critical hour in the life of the American
republic, and therefore in the life of the
world."

Edward VII. Ambassador.

Let us briefly inquire into those quali-
ties which make the King successful as a
diplomatist, which give him his personal
equipment. It is significant and imagin-
ary sovereign has made no tactical mis-
takes, has, as has Prince of Wales and
King, turned the flank of more than one
false movement, and has, by his intelli-
gence and skill, won the admiration of in-
tellectual men. He has been called
shrewd, but I prefer to think of him as
a diplomatist, a tactician, a strategist, and
with an instinct as keen as that of a dra-
matist, or painter, and with the impulses
of the instinct rationalized by wide and
high experience, and by the best of knowl-
edge—that directly gained viva voce from
the ablest men of the world. In such as-
sociations, in this sort of tuition, he has
had the best of the thing laid bare, the
essentials concisely presented for him to
apply at once in the discharge of his pub-
lic duties. I believe that the King is natu-
rally one of the most impulsive men in
his empire, but his intellectual qualities,
and his capacity for comparison, histor-
ical and immediate, his earnestness when
feeling that "the other man is thinking,"
have steered him to powerful use that tem-
perament which, left to flourish unham-
pered by the convention of duty, neces-
sity, and high responsibility, might have
been called genius. In truth, the King
has a genius, happily for himself. All
that rare faculty of saying and doing the
right thing, for remembering faces and
incidents, and people and places, and the
equipment of the man of temperment,
it is the secret of his popularity.

Geniality is no name for it, for he feels
what he feels and he knows when to
"speak regularly." He is too powerful in
such a temperament as he possesses, there
is no doubt in his Majesty's mind, in cer-
tain inaccessibility, due to his capacity to feel
strongly, to the sharp decision of his
mind. He is no wavering, he does not
lean on either side, and he has a keen in-
telligence with the dull or the inane; but
long ago the native inaccessibility was
brought—and kept—under control, and
the capacity to be well-to-do is impetu-
ous, to be impulsive—lies at the very root
of his strength. It all belongs to his in-
fluence upon men, quite what he represents.
Men who know the things that count in
intellectual equipment have never un-
derestimated the King's knowledge, and
his capacity for seeing all sides of a ques-
tion, though he is known to take one side
strongly, and that not from natural pre-
dilection but according to his own judi-
cious right or wrong.—Sir Gilbert Parker,
M. P., in July Smart Set.

Expansive "Covering"

A seller of the market with margin in arrears
was threatened by his broker, still moved to
retire to his room.
And he watched the rallying market as his
life's coin ebbed away
And he bent with sorrowing glances o'er the
ticks on his play board
Then he murmured to his broker as the tear-
drops came and fell
On the receipt "buyer's letter" that had
cautioned him to sell:
"I've a farm to buy, a cottage and I've
cattle, horse and swine,
And they are all bunched at Bingen, far
Stages on the Rhine."
"It's a gold chain and a pocket that I'll
gladly pledge with you,
If only you'll guarantee that your house will see
me through;
I will give you all the trinkets I have treas-
ured up for years
To supply that lacking margin which is so
near to my ruin."
And then I got a mortgage on the house
and horse and swine,
Which are worth full fifty thousand, at Bin-
gen on the Rhine."
But the ticker still was ticking, and the
ticks on his play board
As the broker took the margin: "Chain and
pocket on account!"
"I'll not be a penny short," he sternly argued, "for this
market will not break."
His margin was not to give him that will
good collateral make?"
"You've my bank account and town house,
You've my salary for a year,
You've my diamond ring and scarf-pin that
cost me nearly a hundred dollars,
Take my forty thousand interest in the
bank, and my life insurance policy,
I'll I can mortgage Bingen, dear Bingen on
the Rhine."
"Have you naught of greater value? Have
your stock and bonds all gone?
Have you not a set of Shakespeare that
cost me nearly a hundred dollars?
"All my goods and worldly chattels I have
given you in pawn,
In the one despairing hope, sir, that your
house would see me through."
"Then cannot more protect you, cannot
stand within the breach,
For the market still is rising, and your
stocker near out of reach."
So they "covered" all his shortage, as his
stock would not decline.
And thus they saved his homestead at Bingen
on the Rhine. F. J. M.
New York, June 16, 1904.

My Love and I.

We wandered down the woodland way,
My love and I, my love and I;
I'll far behind us dimmed the day
And in the sky, deep in the sky
The Pleiads shone with splendid light,
And brave Orion hung his shield;
The planets glared and shone
The planets glared and shone
No sound disturbed the brooding dark,
Save for the twitter of a bird;
I strayed here and there above the award.
We spoke no word—"was better so;
Such dreams we had, such dreams we had;
—Dreams that the saints and angels know."
They made us glad, they made us glad.
So shall we two, my love and I,
Side by side, still side by side,
Walk on till death's great cheer
Shall open wide, shall open wide
The mystic doors by which we wait,
My love and I, my love and I;
And love shall reach his full estate
Beyond the sky, beyond the sky.

St. John, N. B., June 18, 1904.

Black Suits \$8.75 and \$10.

The most economical suit a man can wear is one
of our guaranteed Fast Black Suits. They are made
and trimmed in the very best style, and will fit so well that
you will wonder why you have paid twice the price for suit-
with clothes, style and fit no better. We invite your
examination.

Black Suits, Two Special Prices \$8.75 and \$10

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier,
199 and 201 Union Street.

WAUKEGAN Barbed Wire Fencing

Costs about 10 per cent more but runs 20 per cent further
than any other brand and is therefore cheapest for farmers to
use. Strong as the strongest.

If your dealers cannot supply you write to

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

WHY BOBRIKOFF WAS ASSASSINATED

Warning to the Czar That
Finland Can Endure
No More.

RUSSIAN CRUELTY.

Finns Stripped of All Civil Authority
and Ordered to Quadruple the
Strength of Standing Army—
Emigration Increased Tenfold in
One Year.

Count Bobrikoff's death at the hand of
a Finnish patriot is the writing on the
wall, and it is for the Czar to read. In-
stead of being a warning, the Russian
has endeavored to the utmost the
oppressions which her master has inflicted
on her with the ability of cattle.
Have they reached the limit of their en-
durance, and is the act of Schumann the
sign by which the world may know? Or
is it the isolated act of a man of a differ-
ent mould from his fellows? If the latter
be true, then Bobrikoff's assassination will
be the worst thing that has happened Fin-
land since 1809; if not, the name of Schu-
mann may rank in history with that of
John Sobieski.

Robus, Swedes and Finns.

To understand the events which have
led up to Bobrikoff's assassination, it is
necessary to glance at a few pages in Fin-
land's history. About the middle of the
seventeenth century the Swedes conquered
the Finns, and from that date down to
the middle of the eighteenth century Fin-
land was the scene of many battles between
Russia and Sweden. As a result of one
of these wars a considerable strip of Fin-
nish territory was ceded to Russia. Gus-
tavus III. in 1787, made a determined
effort to recapture what had been lost,
but he failed, and 1809 saw a Russian in-
vasion from which Sweden was glad to
escape by surrendering the rest of Finland
to the Bear. Then began modern history
for Finland. For 70 years this country
had been part of Sweden, with the result
that the Finns had become in every re-
spect Swedes. Sweden's cession of Fin-
land was not that of a herd of prey which
yields a victim to a more powerful rob-
ber, but that of the hawk, which offers its
young to the eagle as the price of peace.

Making Finns of Swedes.

Russia at once began the work of Rus-
sianizing these Swedes, and the first step
was to make them Finns again. Every in-
ducement was offered them to study the
language and revive the customs which
had been their centuries before, but the
plan was a failure, and Sweden the Finns
remained. Russia soon wearied of this
subtle diplomacy and abandoned it alto-
gether. If these Swedes would not be-
come Finns, they should be made Rus-
sians at once. Under Alexander I. the
Czar of all the Russias at the time of
the acquisition of Finland, the Finns were
guaranteed every liberty they had previ-
ously enjoyed. How this promise was
kept may be judged from the fact that he
did not meet once. When after fifty-four
years this parliament did assemble, the
Emperor of Russia irradicated promises
for the future. The Diet was to be regu-
larly convened, and many reforms were
to be introduced. For some years the
Diet met more frequently, but as its laws
could not become operative without im-
perial sanction, its deliberations were of
purely academic interest, for St. Peters-
burg refused to endorse the notes drawn
by Helsingfors. The most important of
these ineffectual laws was that passed in
1872, which declared for the liberty of the
press. One rather smiles at the sublime
simplicity of the Diet, which expected
Russia to encourage a free and outspoken
press.

The Strasburg Goose.

The history of Finland, however, offers
new proof of an astonishing fact, which
has dumbfounded students of political
economy many times. A country may
have hardly any liberty; its political affairs
may be in a wretched condition, and yet
it may fairly wallow in prosperity. It

may, in effect, be a sort of Strasburg
goose. So it was with Finland. Despite
Russian tyranny and unfaithfulness, the
Finns grew fat. This was the signal for
their undoing. Other parts of the empire
became jealous, and in 1809 there began a
series of attacks on Finland by the semi-
official press of Russia. These journals
persisted in regarding the Finns as pam-
pered favorites, and loudly demanded that
any remaining privileges which they pos-
sessed be revoked. So persistent and bitter
did these assaults become that the Finns
were alarmed and appealed to the
Czar, who relieved their apprehension by
ratifying the ancient constitution. So there
fell a little quiet on Finland, and the
stout citizens breathed easier.

The Mask Off.

Then came the bolt from the blue sky.
In 1808 the Czar issued his famous de-
claration, which at a stroke rendered the
constitution so much waste paper. The
Diet was deprived of even such slender au-
thority as it had wielded. The Finns
were ordered to quadruple the strength of
their standing army, which hitherto had
served only for Finnish soil. In the future
these soldiers were to be like other
Russian soldiers, liable to duty anywhere.
The term of enlistment was increased
from three to five years, and the strength
of the army was increased. In the future
these soldiers were to be like other
Russian soldiers, liable to duty anywhere.
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from three to five years, and the strength
of the army was increased. In the future
these soldiers were to be like other
Russian soldiers, liable to duty anywhere.

Cornering the Hats.

Then gossamer settled down on Finland,
and casting aside the last pretence, Rus-
sia began her work. Russian troops, the
thousands were poured into the province,
while Finnish soldiers were drafted
to the other side of the huge empire. The
cities became Russian. Russian officers
behind the troops marched the spies who
spread over the land and began their
necessary work. Finnish patriots were
arrested and imprisoned on the strength of
pretext; fair trials were heard of no more.
In one year the emigration increased ten-
fold. A night had fallen on the land.
Only last year all telephone communica-
tion between Finland and Sweden was destroyed,
and no disaffected Finns were per-
mitted to cross the border. The gates of
captivity were closed. The despatch from St.
Petersburg told how one hat had turned
on his tormentors.

Ramsay's Paints For Spring Painting. Whether you are going to touch up the woodwork, paint the floors, brighten the porch, or make the whole place fresh and bright as new—get Ramsay's Paints.

Dr. Silex. A STIRRING TALE OF ADVENTURE. The New Serial. Exclusive Copyright for these pages secured by The Telegraph.

had perished in the joy of welcoming the living whom they had thought to be dead. Tired as I was, I did not sleep much that night. I rested my aching limbs on a couch and watched the moonlight streaming through the door of my tent.

this task before me, I had little leisure for my own private affairs. Yet during the last year I have found time to write you this narrative, in the hope that some day it may reach your hands. It is possible that I may never see you again, and I should wish you and the world to know the true story of the Silix Expedition, and that I myself was the first to reach the North Pole.

WANTED New York Harbor Disaster. I wanted everywhere at once for our terrible "General Silixian" Disaster New York Harbor. A complete and accurate account of this great catastrophe.

Are You Looking For a school where for a SMALL EXPENSE you can send your BARN A GOOD SALARY! That school is Fredericton Business College.

WANTED—Agents to sell for Canada's greatest Nurseries. Big and better lots of berries and specialties than liberal terms; pay weekly; exclusive territory; send 25 cents for our catalogue. Everyone should have a genuine plant and trees for houses & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

Notice! The undersigned non-resident taxpayer of School District No. 14 in the Parish of Lunenburg, in the County of St. John, is requested to pay to the undersigned secretary of said district the amount of school tax due on his name.

FOR SALE—Farm at White's Corner, Stirlingfield, Kings county, N. B., containing 150 acres, 50 under good cultivation, hence hardwood. Apply to James Huggan, 185 Main street, St. John, N. B.

Barkers' Prices On Flour. Barkers' White Satin only - \$5.20 Per Bbl. Barkers' Prize " - 5.25 Mohawk " - 5.35 Kent Mills " - 5.35

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property in amounts to suit at current rates of interest. H. S. FORT, 27-29, 31-33, 35-37, 39-41, 43-45, 47-49, 51-53, 55-57, 59-61, 63-65, 67-69, 71-73, 75-77, 79-81, 83-85, 87-89, 91-93, 95-97, 99-101, 103-105, 107-109, 111-113, 115-117, 119-121, 123-125, 127-129, 131-133, 135-137, 139-141, 143-145, 147-149, 151-153, 155-157, 159-161, 163-165, 167-169, 171-173, 175-177, 179-181, 183-185, 187-189, 191-193, 195-197, 199-201, 203-205, 207-209, 211-213, 215-217, 219-221, 223-225, 227-229, 231-233, 235-237, 239-241, 243-245, 247-249, 251-253, 255-257, 259-261, 263-265, 267-269, 271-273, 275-277, 279-281, 283-285, 287-289, 291-293, 295-297, 299-301, 303-305, 307-309, 311-313, 315-317, 319-321, 323-325, 327-329, 331-333, 335-337, 339-341, 343-345, 347-349, 351-353, 355-357, 359-361, 363-365, 367-369, 371-373, 375-377, 379-381, 383-385, 387-389, 391-393, 395-397, 399-401, 403-405, 407-409, 411-413, 415-417, 419-421, 423-425, 427-429, 431-433, 435-437, 439-441, 443-445, 447-449, 451-453, 455-457, 459-461, 463-465, 467-469, 471-473, 475-477, 479-481, 483-485, 487-489, 491-493, 495-497, 499-501, 503-505, 507-509, 511-513, 515-517, 519-521, 523-525, 527-529, 531-533, 535-537, 539-541, 543-545, 547-549, 551-553, 555-557, 559-561, 563-565, 567-569, 571-573, 575-577, 579-581, 583-585, 587-589, 591-593, 595-597, 599-601, 603-605, 607-609, 611-613, 615-617, 619-621, 623-625, 627-629, 631-633, 635-637, 639-641, 643-645, 647-649, 651-653, 655-657, 659-661, 663-665, 667-669, 671-673, 675-677, 679-681, 683-685, 687-689, 691-693, 695-697, 699-701, 703-705, 707-709, 711-713, 715-717, 719-721, 723-725, 727-729, 731-733, 735-737, 739-741, 743-745, 747-749, 751-753, 755-757, 759-761, 763-765, 767-769, 771-773, 775-777, 779-781, 783-785, 787-789, 791-793, 795-797, 799-801, 803-805, 807-809, 811-813, 815-817, 819-821, 823-825, 827-829, 831-833, 835-837, 839-841, 843-845, 847-849, 851-853, 855-857, 859-861, 863-865, 867-869, 871-873, 875-877, 879-881, 883-885, 887-889, 891-893, 895-897, 899-901, 903-905, 907-909, 911-913, 915-917, 919-921, 923-925, 927-929, 931-933, 935-937, 939-941, 943-945, 947-949, 951-953, 955-957, 959-961, 963-965, 967-969, 971-973, 975-977, 979-981, 983-985, 987-989, 991-993, 995-997, 999-1001.

Our flower seeds Have Arrived. Large and very fine assortment to choose from. Seed One, Grand Seeds, Clover Seeds, Corn, Barley, Black Tares, Flax Seed, Buckwheat, and all the other varieties. PRICES LOW.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after SUNDAY, June 25th, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows: TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Farmers' and Dairmen's Association of New Brunswick. MIDSUMMER CONVENTION. The Programme begins at 2 p. m., Monday, 27th, when a number of modern plows, cultivators, etc., will be practically tested.

Remember! We have no summer vacation. St. John's cool summer weather makes study enjoyable during our warmest months. Also, students can enter at any time, as instruction is mostly individual, given at the student's desk.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.—(Continued). Then the whole outline of the sunken castle began to appear black in the moonlight. The water sank from our waists to our knees, from our knees to our feet, and half dead with the cold and the buffeting, we crawled to the far side of the parapet, where the ice towered like a wall of death. Before we reached it, the ice wall tumbled backwards and crashed into the lake.

CHAPTER XXXIV. The Darkness and the Dawn. Worn out with cold and hunger and wind of way, we descended the tower, and made our way through the silent city to the plain. I, Thorsen, and the two sailors staggered rather than walked, and made such demands on our strength that we had to rest for a few minutes before we could proceed.

CHAPTER XXXV. The New Empire. The next day the Princess Thora was formally proclaimed Queen of Asturia, and the next evening she was crowned in a magnificent ceremony. Before three weeks had passed the Government of the Queen and Count Guy of Marmorel was firmly and sweetly established in the country.

CHAPTER XXXVI. The Princess Thora. The Princess Thora was a woman of noble birth and noble mind. She was the daughter of a noble knight, and she had inherited his virtues and his courage.

CHAPTER XXXVII. The Princess Thora. The Princess Thora was a woman of noble birth and noble mind. She was the daughter of a noble knight, and she had inherited his virtues and his courage.

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SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, June 21. Scher Onward, 22, Wason, from Providence, A. W. Adams, bal.

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The Line of Brass and Iron Beds. We are showing will give you satisfaction. We can highly recommend these beds; they are cooler and cleaner than any other kind. The designs are new and attractive, and the prices surprisingly low. \$3.25 to \$44.00. GEORGE E. SMITH, Successor to F. A. Jones Co, Ltd, 18 KING STREET.

