

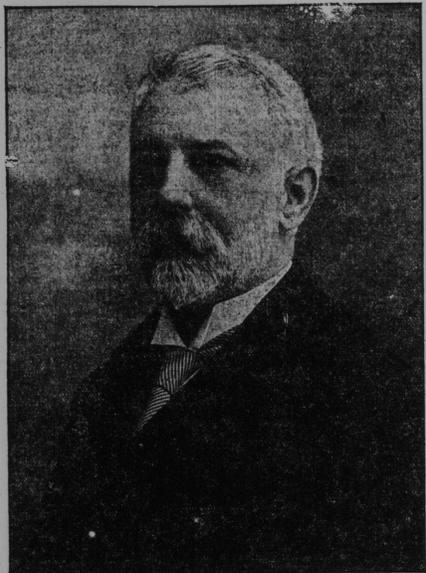
The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLIII

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905

NO. 83

FIELDING ANNOUNCES SURPLUS OF \$9,000,000 AND FAVORABLE OUTLOOK



FINANCE MINISTER FIELDING

Few Tariff Changes, and These Add Protection---American Silver To Be Deported

Revenue Not Increasing Much But Respectable Surplus Promised for Next Year---Many Evidences of Solid Growth and Prosperity---Details About Tariff Commission---Cabinet Ministers Will Hear Both Sides of the Question in Many Cities---Mr. Foster's Financial Criticism.

Ottawa, July 6 (Special)---The minister of finance gave the financial statement of the dominion today in a speech of one hour and a half, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, financial critic of the opposition, replied in a speech of one hour and a quarter. Both speeches were concluded before six o'clock, something which has never occurred before.

It was Mr. Fielding's ninth year of the progress and prosperity of Canada under liberal rule. The leading features in the story show a surplus of \$15,056,984 for 1904, a surplus of nine millions for 1905, and a promised respectable surplus for 1906.

During eight years of Liberal government there were surpluses of \$56,457,076, an average of \$7,054,654 each year. The revenue increased last year about \$600,000, and during the current year it is expected to increase about one million.

Money orders have increased nearly fourfold since 1899. American silver is to be deported.

The tariff commission will meet early and a revised tariff for next session is anticipated.

Statistics of all kinds show prosperity of the country. Tariff changes are 60 cents per hundred on rolled oats, 50 per cent. on dry white lead, 35 per cent. on white lead ground in oil, 25 per cent. ad valorem on cement bags, and 25 cents per gallon on South African wine.

When Australia gives Canada a preference its wines will get the same treatment.

Mr. Fielding's peroration was full of hope for Canada's future, and he spoke of how the great west was being rapidly peopled, and the desirability of encouraging settlers from the motherland. Mr. Foster's criticism of these points is given below.

Ottawa, July 6. (Special)---The finance minister expressed at the outset his regret for the late appearance of this, his ninth financial statement. The delay, however, was unavoidable and had resulted in no public inconvenience, since it was well known that no extensive tariff changes were intended this year. Mr. Fielding reviewed the financial accounts of the fiscal year that ended with June 30, 1904. He pointed with pride to the surplus of \$15,056,984 for that year, far and away the largest in the history of Canada. For the eight years ending up to 1904, leaving out special entries in connection with the readjustment of the provincial accounts, there was only an average increase of \$34,000 in the public debt. The surpluses during the same period totalled \$56,457,076, an average of \$7,054,654. The net amount paid in interest on the public debt in 1904 was \$8,892,308, as against \$9,202,659 in 1907.

ST. JOHN'S SAFETY DEPENDS ON COLONEL McLEAN TODAY

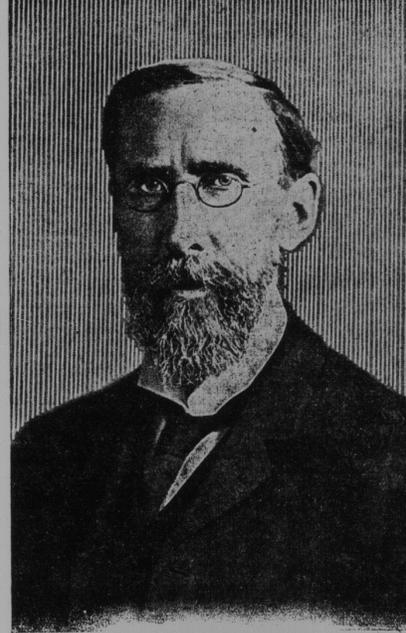
An Invading Force Has Effected at Landing a Moncton During a Fog, Burned the Town and Railway Bridges, and is Now at Penobscus---Defenders Near Apohaqui with Orders to Let No One By---Colonel Wedderburn in Command of Enemy, and a Desperate Battle is Looked For.

Sussex, N. B., July 6. (Special)---After one day's armistice in the war here today the parties will re-engage tomorrow, reinforced and with more decided effort, as the following camp orders of today show. A white force, of all arms, embarked in tramp steamers, passes up the Bay of Fundy in foggy weather, effects a landing at Moncton, the central depot of the Intercolonial railway, seizes the city of Moncton, blows up all railway bridges in the vicinity except those on that part of the I. C. R. running from Moncton to St. John and, reserving sufficient engines, carriages and cars for its transportation, sets fire to and destroys the railway works and plant and proceeds by train toward St. John in order to seize that port.

On reaching Penobscus the force learns that the track and bridges between that station and Sussex are so far destroyed as to be utterly unserviceable. The part of the white force in the first train to arrive at Penobscus detains and marches towards Sussex as an advance guard.

Crimson Force Will Defend. A crimson force of practically the same strength as the white force, has been mobilized and is assembling at Foxhall, about four miles from Sussex camp grounds, and occupies the roads on the north and south sides of the I. C. R., between Sussex and Apohaqui, its object being to obstruct the advance of the white force, hold it fighting if necessary, pending the arrival of reinforcements which are being organized.

The white force will be commanded by Lieut. Colonel Wedderburn. It consists of A and B squadrons 8th Hussars, under Major Markham; 12th Field Battery, under Major Lowry; 73rd and 74th Regiments, under Lieut. Colonel Harper. The crimson force, under Lieut. Colonel



HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER

REBEL SHIP BOMBARDING THEODOSIA; TOWN BURNING

Odessa Report Says Soldiers Are Engaged in Looting, and That Another Torpedo Boat Has Joined Mutineers---Russian Authorities Helpless, as Crews Refuse to Attack Kniaz Potemkin---Czar's Scheme of Reform.

London, July 7.---The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Odessa says it is reported there that the Kniaz Potemkin is bombarding Theodosia, that the town is burning and that the soldiers of the garrison are engaged in looting. He says it is also reported that another torpedo boat had just joined the mutineers.

Crews Refuse to Attack Rebel Ship.

Odessa, July 6.---8:21 p. m.---The Kniaz Potemkin still occupies the centre of the stage here. Her whereabouts are constantly reported, the authorities are well informed about her movements and her operations at the various Black Sea ports form the topic of continuous speculation and comment in business and official circles, and at the hotels, clubs and cafes. But as the opinion prevails here that she will not return to menace Odessa, the Odessians view her doings with interest, but not coupled with any particular alarm.

State of War in Theodosia.

London, July 6.---A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Theodosia, says that at 9 o'clock this morning a boat from Kniaz Potemkin was sent ashore and met by an infantry fire which killed two men and caused seven to jump overboard. The torpedo boat in the hands of the mutineers fired a shell which passed over the town and at noon the Kniaz Potemkin and the torpedo boat left the port but continued to manoeuvre in sight of the town. Theodosia, it is added, has been declared to be in a state of war.

Linevitch Claims a Victory.

St. Petersburg, July 6.---General Linevitch in a telegram to the emperor dated July 5, and announcing the defeat of the Japanese at Sanvalse, when a Japanese battalion was annihilated, says that after the capture of the position and the flight of the Japanese the latter were reinforced and resumed the fight, but all their attacks were repulsed. The Russians captured a considerable quantity of supplies and held the position until ordered to retire. The Japanese losses, General Linevitch added, were enormous. Many Russians were wounded in such a manner as to prove that the Japanese were using dum-dum bullets.

Czar's Scheme of Reform.

St. Petersburg, July 6. 1:30 p. m.---The Novosti this morning prints what it claims is the actual text of the final draft of Minister of the Interior Boulgair's programme for the formation of a representative assembly which bears out the forecasts of the measure given in the Associated Press despatches. The question of the election of members to the lower house of the Legislative Assembly is settled not on the basis of property, but on that of the universal suffrage of men and women, the latter voting by proxy.

Part of Mutineers Want to Surrender.

St. Petersburg, July 6. 7:45 p. m.---Despatches received from the governor of Simferopol who is exacting the decree of martial law at Theodosia, say that about half of the Kniaz Potemkin's crew de-

MUCH FUSS AND FEATHERS OVER BODY OF PAUL JONES

Handing it Over to Americans Accompanied by Great Military and Naval Pomp---Paris Streets Thronged to See the Pageant---Uncle Sam's 500 Marines Get Great Reception from the Crowd.

Paris, July 6.---In the presence of the highest dignitaries of France, the diplomatic representatives of many foreign governments and civil and naval officials of the United States, the body of Admiral John Paul Jones was today formally delivered to the United States government. The ceremony was one combining impressive dignity with military and naval pomp in which the soldiers and sailors of France and the sailors of America united in rendering honors to the illustrious founder of the American navy.

The occasion was unique and probably without parallel as the funeral was that of a revolutionary hero whose body had lain neglected in a foreign grave for more than 100 years.

Seldom has an event awakened such widespread interest in the French capital. Dense throngs packed the Champs Elysees and other principal thoroughfares to witness the imposing cortege, which for the elaborateness of its military feature equaled the martial display on the occasion of the visit of King Alfonso.

The ceremony of delivering the body was held in the American church on the Avenue de l'Alma at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The interior of this Gothic edifice was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers. At the foot of the chancel rested the casket wound in an American flag and literally buried in masses of floral emblems. The French government had taken charge of the arrangements and Hussars from the foreign office wearing impressive silver chains, acted as ushers.

At the right of the altar sat Ambassador McCormick, senior special American Ambassador Porter, junior special Ambassador Loomis, U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Rear Admiral Sigbee and other officers of the American squadron. Across the aisle sat Premier Rouvier with other members of his cabinet, practically the entire diplomatic corps and officers of the army and navy. The members of the diplomatic corps were in full uniform, making a brilliant appearance. Scores of American sailors in the naives on either side of the altar gave a fitting background to the imposing scene.

Body Handed Over.

After the religious service, General Porter, wearing evening dress according to the French custom, with the red sash of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor across his breast, advanced alongside the casket and formally delivered the body to Mr. Loomis, as the representative of the United States government, who accepted

it in the name of the government and commissioned Admiral Sigbee to transport it to the United States.

As the surprised choir took up "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the entire assemblage rose and joined in the strains of the patriotic hymn. Eight brawny sailors from the Brooklyn then stepped forward and raising the casket to their shoulders bore it slowly from the church to the waiting gun carriage. This was draped with the national colors and was drawn by six black horses. The casket was covered with flags and flowers and took the place of the undiminished gun.

The cortege was now formed and proceeded along the Avenue de l'Alma, the Champs Elysees, across the Alexander bridge to the Esplanade des Invalides. Republican guards lined each side of the avenue, holding back the dense throngs while all the converging streets were closed by barriers to prevent a crush.

American Marines Get Great Reception

The appearance of the detachment of 500 American sailors and marines was the signal for expressions of enthusiasm all along the line. Another French division composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery closed the cortege.

Arriving at the Esplanade des Invalides an imposing picture was presented. The French government had erected a large pavilion in which to deposit the coffin. The pavilion was richly hung with crimson velvet, with material emblems and battle axes, entwined flags and a row of brass field pieces along the front. Nearly rose the gilded dome of the tomb of Napoleon.

The casket was deposited in the center of the pavilion while the cortege passed, rendering military honors. Later it was borne to the Invalides R. D. station and placed in a funeral car, where, guarded by French and American sailors, it started for Cherbourg at 10 o'clock tonight.

Looking for a Record for Virginian's Mail

Cruiser Canada Starts to Meet Allan Liner and Rush Them to Sydney for Transportation by Special Train.

Halifax, N. S., July 6. (Special)---The cruiser Canada came off the marine slip today and will leave Saturday for the Cape Breton coast to meet the turbine Virginian, which leaves Monville tomorrow.

The turbine's mails will be transferred off the coast to the Cruiser which will rush them to Sydney, where they will be placed in a special train and dispatched to their destinations. The result of the test is awaited with interest.

BARK BOUND TO SLEDJAC DISABLED

The Norwegia Passed by a German Steamer---Schooners in Collision.

Philadelphia, July 6.---The German steamer Helios, which arrived here today from Shields, reports that on June 27, in latitude 52 12 N., longitude 32 25 W., she passed the Norwegian bark Norwegia, from Manchester for Sledjac (N. B.), with fore-sail and topmasts with yards carried away. The top of the lower mast was broken. The main gallant mast was rigged up forward.

Portland, Me., July 6.---Schr. Melissa A. Willey, Clark Island for Norfolk, which arrived here today, was in collision this morning with the schr. W. D. Hilton from Bangor. Jibboom and head rigging was carried away, and the Hilton sustained to the mast side and is leaking.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON. Fredericton, N. B., July 4 (Special)—The York municipal council met today in the chair and all the councillors were present.

ROTHESAY. Rothsay, July 6—There has been more travel than usual this year by the Gondola Point road, and those who patronize the ferry frequently were in hopes that the signals would be left unattended.

KARS. Kars, Kings county, July 6—One of the chief social events of Dominion day was the annual picnic given by Mrs. A. B. Cookson, of Belleisle.

MONCTON. Moncton, N. B., July 6 (Special)—The six-year-old daughter of John Volour was run over by a truck team at Shediac yesterday sustaining injuries which resulted in death an hour later.

HOPEWELL HILL. Hopewell Hill, July 5—Golden Rule Division, No. 51, S. of T., elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter: George W. Newcomb, W. P., George M. Russell, W. A., Ella Tingley, R. S., Minnie Gowan, assistant, R. S., Mrs. Jennie E. Rogers, S. S., Mary Archibald, treasurer, Mrs. G. M. Russell, chaplain; Roy Tingley, conductor; Evelyn Gowan, S. S.; Bertha Cleveland, I. S.; Allison Bishop, O. S.; Fred G. Moore, P. W.

HARCOURT. Harcourt, July 4—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lyons, of Millerton, who were visiting the latter's parents at Mortimore, returned to their home today.

GAGETOWN. Gagetown, July 5—Many visitors were in the village on Dominion day and several remained over Sunday. Mrs. Jennie Gowan, who was here on Monday, was accompanied by her husband, Mr. Harry Thomas and daughter, Miss Mina Bulyea, Miss Winifred Babbin, Miss Ethel Meddow, Mrs. G. M. Campbell and daughter, The Misses Barnes, D. Kennedy, Mr. Dawe, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Robinson and children, St. John.

GRAND FALLS. GRAND FALLS, July 4 (Special)—Ted Parent has a crew of men engaged in attempting to break the log jam in the narrow. At the walls and rocks the logs are piled six feet deep in the narrow. There are over 3,000,000 feet of logs in the jam. Dynamite is probably the best. Drivers working on the jam take their lives in their hands owing to the swirling rapids and whirling eddies and jammed by the rocky walls of the gorge.

should the drive take a sudden start they would never reach shore. On Saturday night Grand Falls experienced the worst thunder storm in its history. About five o'clock there was a terrific thunder storm. The thunder and lightning lasted half an hour, but the rain continued, and people thought the worst was over. Shortly after dark another terrific thunder storm passed over the town. However, thunder storm succeeded thunder storm, and for four hours bolts of chain lightning zigzagged in every direction.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905

FIELDING ANNOUNCES SURPLUS OF \$9,000,000

(Continued from page 1.) Continuing, the finance minister observed, the eight years up to 1904 had been years of prosperous finance. Last year also had been very satisfactory. The nation, however, had reached a period when the revenue might only increase at a moderate degree. It was necessary to guard therefore against too lavish expenditures, but in so doing the government would not fall into the mistake of denying the reasonable grants that were needed to assist the general advancement of the country.

A Medium Course. Wise expenditure he regarded as true economy. The happy solution of the question was to strike the medium course. Therefore they did not shrink from even a liberal expenditure in the coming year, realizing that the public outlay of the past few years had been a conspicuous factor in the great development of that period. The government had this season laid before parliament a consolidated fund for the current fiscal year totalling \$66,889,808. To this \$5,000,000 would probably have to be added next year. This would mean a total consolidated fund estimate of \$71,889,808.

Mr. Fielding—The highest estimate is \$90,000,000, and one opinion puts it at \$50,000,000. The Tariff Question. Mr. Fielding then took up the question of the tariff. He said: "In the earlier part of my remarks I said that there would be no extensive tariff changes this session because the policy of the government is to have an inquiry into the tariff before any extensive changes are made. The inquiry will be made by a tariff commission composed of members of the cabinet. The advantages of such an inquiry will be made apparent. The finance minister at present a large amount of information obtained privately from delegations of factors in having a public inquiry so that both sides may be heard in any question. It is not infrequently happens that a manufacturer or producer comes and asks for something in the way of tariff changes which, when it becomes known to other manufacturers or producers, may not be met because of conflicting interests. In public inquiry the people who are interested will know what representations will be made, and if they see fit to do so, may come forward and present the opposite view.

To Take in Whole Country. In 1897 we had an inquiry to a limited extent of that character, but we were not able to make a complete examination of the whole country. We did not go west of Winnipeg. The commission held meetings and heard a great many people in the provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and in the Maritime provinces. But we had to return to Ottawa without going further west. That we must avoid now, we must take care in making the inquiry we are able to have in all sections of the country. We will visit that country which we did not do last time.

The business of the tariff commission will be to hold public meetings in all the principal cities of the Dominion, certainly all the capitals of the provinces and other cities as well. In Ontario and Quebec, and in some of the smaller provinces it will be necessary to hold meetings in smaller places. It will be the policy of the government to have the inquiry made throughout the Dominion with the utmost care, with a view, if possible, to having the tariff revised before the opening of the next session. It is impossible to guarantee that, but that is our hope and our expectation. The tariff commission will be organized in Ontario and Quebec and the farmers' organization will make their representations as well as the fishermen and other bodies. Care will be taken to give an opportunity for all classes to present their views.

Mr. Fielding—What is the personnel of the commission? The minister of trade and commerce, the minister of customs and the minister of finance comprised the last commission. The government has not yet reached a conclusion as to the personnel of the coming commission, but naturally will take place as announced last year in the budget speech.

Tariff Changes. Mr. Fielding then announced the following tariff changes which, he said, were not generally important outside of the parties concerned. The duty on iron and steel was to be reduced from 60 cents per 100 lbs. to 50 cents per 100 lbs. This would mean a change in general classification with other iron and steel. The duty on dry white lead was to be reduced from 50 cents per 100 lbs. to 40 cents per 100 lbs. This would mean a change in general classification with other iron and steel. The duty on dry white lead was to be reduced from 50 cents per 100 lbs. to 40 cents per 100 lbs. This would mean a change in general classification with other iron and steel.

American Silver. For some time past attention has been called in the house and the press to the large amount of foreign currency, notably American silver, in use in this country. It is not desired that some thing should be done to minimize this evil. If our brethren across the line would accept Canadian silver there would be no interference with their trying to export the silver currency of the other. Our silver is not taken across the line, except at border towns, while American silver is given the benefit of a preferential rate of 25 cents per ounce, the same as on the light wines of France. The wine of South Africa, however, is not arranged they could not come at the same rate. We are desirous of encouraging the reciprocal trade arrangement with the South African colonies, and therefore we want to give them an opportunity to send their goods into Canada. The light wines of South Africa are to be admitted at the rate of 25 cents per gallon. Mr. Fielding—Does not Australia manufacture wine of the same strength, and if so is it the intention to discriminate in favor of one colony against the other?

Preference for Preference. Mr. Fielding—At the present time, year because Australia does not give us the benefit of a preferential rate of 25 cents per ounce, and therefore this is a proper discrimination. We all appreciate the desirability of having preferential trade with our friends in Australia, and we have taken steps to let them know that we are quite willing to make preferential relations with them. If they are willing to give us a preferential rate of 25 cents per ounce, we will be very near the same terms, but such some trouble during the past year owing to a forced intervention which some parties have been trying to give to the exemption which we allow. We therefore propose that the tariff on wine be admitted free. It may surprise the house to know that the contention has been raised that a United States contractor with a large amount of apparatus for construction purposes, and the construction plant is entitled to be brought in as a tariff effect. It is therefore intended to strike out the item of settlers' effects and insert it in very nearly the same terms, but such

Government Will Take the Risk. Mr. Fielding—I believe that when we get to the line there might be a question as to the power. If a man on the other side of the line would send his silver across to the other a very delicate international question would arise, but we intend to take the risk, notwithstanding the general advice of the majority in Ontario. We will arrange with the bank to take American silver at its face value, and then send it abroad. We shall pay them a small commission for that service, three eighths of one per cent, besides which we pay the express charges.

Mr. Fielding—For the bank's own service. Every additional dollar of silver which is put into circulation by Canada is a source of profit to our country. The arrangement we are making in Ontario will be met ten times over by the profits which Canada will make in the increased quantity of American silver which will be required by Canadian coin. The arrangement is for one year. At the end of the year the quantity of American silver in Canada will be so small that there will be no need in continuing that arrangement. If experience shows the American silver

changes as will only include the things which are admitted by all to be settlers' effects. The provision for the temporary admission of machinery for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, and the provision for the admission of machinery of a kind not made in Canada to be used exclusively in alluvial gold mining, has been extended to July 6, 1906.

The Molasses Duty. In our last budget we proposed a change in the duty on British West India molasses which was placed on the free list with the condition that it must be direct. It has been represented that there was a hardship on our sister colony of Newfoundland. Newfoundland sends ships laden with fish to the West Indies and brings molasses usually for Newfoundland, but when there is a surplus the Newfoundlanders send it to Canada, coming by Halifax or St. John. The present tariff would not treat that as a direct import. We think this an extreme view, and having also desire for the most friendly relations with Newfoundland, and hoping to see her some day join her fortunes with ours, we propose to amend that clause in favor of Newfoundland. These are all the tariff changes which I have to announce to the house.

No Change in Ootton. Mr. Bergeron—Is there anything in the report to cotton? Mr. Fielding—Cotton? My hon. friend has not been reading some of the cotton reports in the press. Mr. Bergeron—I am asking if there is any change. Mr. Fielding—There is none. Many representations have been made with reference to the tariff items. We have dealt with some of them regarding which we are satisfied our sources of information are complete. The others will have to wait the tariff commission.

Claims Credit for Conservatives. Mr. Foster asked if the menacing expenses of the country's service would not be made up all the increased revenue. We have a large area opened, larger fields planted and larger crops marketed. Immigration was a good thing, but he asked why the foreign elements coming into the country. Settlement, production and transportation were the secret of Canada's prosperity, but as a last word he said the present government could not claim complete credit for this prosperity. The conservatives had spent eight years laying a sound foundation for this prosperity.

Standing Committee Appointed. Dr. Daniel. Dr. J. W. Daniel, of St. John city, regretted the finance minister had not seen fit to carry out an intimation which had been given that the chair was to be extended only to goods coming to Canada by Canadian ports. The carrying out of this idea would benefit Canada without seriously interfering with trade.

Formerly of St. John. Mrs. Eliza Bowden Dalling Anderson died at Toronto Friday, aged eighty-eight. She was born in Greenock (Scot.) in 1837. She married William Anderson in Edinburgh and sailed for New York in that year. Soon after they removed to St. John and lived here for some time.

Mrs. Besse Saunders. Mrs. Besse Saunders, widow of Chas. Saunders, 31 Hiyard street, and the funeral will be held after noon. She leaves three sons, James and George, who reside in the United States, and Charles at home, and one daughter, Miss Saunders, at home. She had been in poor health for some time.

Mrs. Mary Jane Vaughan. Mrs. Mary Jane Vaughan, beloved wife of John Vaughan, of Millidge street, died Wednesday at the residence of her son-in-law, John Welch, Millidge street, aged 67 years. She had had a long and tedious illness of nine weeks. Mrs. Vaughan was a respected resident of the North End, having lived in that part of the city fifty-three years. She was noted for her hospitable spirit and ready sympathy, and she will be sincerely mourned and much sympathy will be extended to her aged husband in his sad loss. Mrs. Vaughan was a daughter of the late John Hoppey of St. Martins. She was married there fifty-three years ago and moved to the North End to live. She is survived by two sons and four daughters besides her husband.

Scored Intercolonial Management. Mr. Foster warmly after the Intercolonial. He asked if the country had received any adequate return for the millions poured out on the Intercolonial. Last year there had been a deficit of \$1,000,000, this year of \$2,000,000. He paid no interest, and under adequate management it could be made to at least pay its way. The prime minister had given the reason for the deficit. It was, he said, due to the vicious system of management. The trouble with the Intercolonial was that it was a hand of the heel. The employees were taken on and retained on political considerations and not business reasons. The thing could not be allowed to continue. Mr. Foster congratulated the finance minister on having been able to effect a

Obituary. Formerly of St. John. Mrs. Eliza Bowden Dalling Anderson died at Toronto Friday, aged eighty-eight. She was born in Greenock (Scot.) in 1837. She married William Anderson in Edinburgh and sailed for New York in that year. Soon after they removed to St. John and lived here for some time.

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Mrs. Mary Jane Vaughan. Mrs. Mary Jane Vaughan, beloved wife of John Vaughan, of Millidge street, died Wednesday at the residence of her son-in-law, John Welch, Millidge street, aged 67 years. She had had a long and tedious illness of nine weeks. Mrs. Vaughan was a respected resident of the North End, having lived in that part of the city fifty-three years. She was noted for her hospitable spirit and ready sympathy, and she will be sincerely mourned and much sympathy will be extended to her aged husband in his sad loss. Mrs. Vaughan was a daughter of the late John Hoppey of St. Martins. She was married there fifty-three years ago and moved to the North End to live. She is survived by two sons and four daughters besides her husband.

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The Stoops to Conquer. You want a reliable, durable, and comfortable chair? The Stoops to Conquer is the answer. It is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last for years. It is available in all colors and styles. Write for a catalogue to the Stoops to Conquer Co., 123 Main Street, St. John, N.B.

NEW BRUNSWICK GIRL WRITES OF HER TOUR IN SAXON SWITZERLAND

Bright and Interesting Letter from Miss Nellie A. Clark, of Rexton, N. B.

IS STUDYING MUSIC NOW AT LEIPZIG

Writes of Holiday Jaunt Which She and Several Other Young Ladies Enjoyed During Holy Week - Description of Mountain Scenery - A Visit to Dresden.

A tour through Saxon Switzerland is told of in an interesting way in a letter to Geo. N. Clark, of Rexton, Kent Co., written by his daughter, Miss Nellie A. Clark, who is a Mount Allison Conservatory of Music graduate of 1903, and who now is pursuing her studies in Leipzig, Germany.

As we were not allowed to practice on our pianos during holy week I and three other music students decided to take a short outing to the day before Easter we took the train at Leipzig for Dresden. We were quite a representative party - one from Australia, one from New Zealand, one from the United States and myself from Canada.

It happened that the train was similar to our accommodation, seeing that we were not allowed to practice on our pianos during holy week I and three other music students decided to take a short outing to the day before Easter we took the train at Leipzig for Dresden. We were quite a representative party - one from Australia, one from New Zealand, one from the United States and myself from Canada.

Scenic Beauty.

Soon before reaching this we came to what seemed a huge natural theatre. It is a deep valley filled with tall spruce trees and almost surrounded by great columns of beautiful grey rocks, some of which are sometimes standing together sometimes only one, but all around like a cupola or dome. The Baetic is a high rock of the Elbe and from here the traveller has a magnificent view. To the right is the natural theatre, to the left is the slope, gradually becoming much lighter in color, to the bank of the Elbe; on the other side of the river were beautiful green fields with a little village rising there and on the background great abrupt detached hills resembling giant castles.

Thunder, Rain and Snow.

As we were leaving Baetic a thunder storm came on. The rain soon changed to snow which, falling in great flakes to the valley below, made a picture that I shall not soon forget. We then descended to the valley, often through narrow openings in the rocks, and then a steep climb took us to the scene of one of Weber's operas, a dark gruesome place where one could imagine all sorts of macabre things. There was a little waterfall which, while we looked at it, became a roaring Niagara, but after a few minutes it was again a little trickling stream. We were rather mystified till a small boy came with a saucer in his hand and asked for a tip for the waterfall, which had been turned on for us. Still ascending we came to the village of Rathewalde which gave us a good idea of the old German farm houses. The walls of many are ornamented with little painted scenes or inscriptions, but the oldest of all have thatched roofs and are dwelling houses and stable combined - one end for the family and the other for the cattle. By the way cattle are never seen here. They are always kept in the stable.

Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best



Ask for the Octagon Brand.

Titled Women Who Dabble in Literature



BARONESS DE BERTOICH, COUNTESS OF WARWICK, COUNTESS OF SCARBOROUGH, LADY HELEN FORBES, LADY MARGARET SACKVILLE

The day when the nobility were content with the role of patrons of literature has passed away, and now there are dual novelists and poets and numerous noble playwrights and writers, says London Sketch.

One sign of the times is that so many great ladies who have won fame in other fields wish to add literary laurels to their garlands. This is the career followed by the Duchess of Sutherland, who has published one striking story, One Hour and the Next; the Duchess of Leeds, whose Capricious was one of the best collections of short stories written of late years. Lady Warwick, who, in addition to writing constantly on subjects near her heart, has also published an elaborate and readable

account of Warwick Castle and its Earls; and Mrs. Alfred Lytton, who has found time in the intervals afforded by the life of a political hostess and philanthropist to publish a novel and produce a play, Warp and Wood, which had the merit of presenting a new social problem to the ledged playgoer.

The divine fire has never spared those of high degree, and a curious volume might be written on peer poets. They are now headed by the sovereign's brother-in-law, His Grace of Argyll, who inherits his literary gift from his father. As Marquess of Lorne, the duke wrote the libretto to a Scotch opera, Diarmid, and he has written much stirring as well as scholarly verse.

But in the matter of poetry the ladies are serious rivals to the men. Lady Eher is a writer of occasional verse; Lady Margaret Sackville is a making a reputation, and the young Countess of Cromartie is a poet as well as a story writer. Baroness de Bertoich is one of the popular song writers of the hour, and Lady Arthur Hill's verses, in the Gleanings, have won fame.

The Earls of Ellesmere and Idlesleigh write novels, the former cheerful sporting works and the latter more ambitious stories, such as Luck o' Lassendale. Lady Helen Forbes, Lord Craven's sister, first made her mark with a historical story entitled His Eminence, and, to show her versatility, she has just published a modern study of Anglo-Indian military life. A charming writer, known better in Ireland and America than in England, is Lady Gilbert, sister-in-law of the late Lord Russell, of Killowen. She interprets the romance and deep feeling of her country-

men and countrywomen as few writers have known how to do. Perhaps the most popular of her books was Nanno. Long is the list of aristocratic travellers who have written books recording their experiences in foreign lands - the Duchess of Somerset, the Dowager Lady Duffield, Lady Florence Dixie, have led the way. The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil's account of South Africa has political as well as general interest. The same praise may be awarded to Lady Lugard's coming work on Nigeria. The latter began her literary career on the Times, and as Miss Flora Shaw was considered a leading authority on colonial questions.

Lady Violet Grenville was the pioneer of titled women journalists. She contributes a weekly column to more than one paper and is one of the best writers on feminine sport. Speaking of the Commercial of the arrest, Deputy Sheriff Irving said: "Warrants were handed me on Thursday, the 29th of June, for the arrest of Zachariah and Elijah Arbo, of Blackville. I got Policeman Gallahue to go up with me as I knew I was up against something pretty hard. On arrival there we went to their home and found the doors locked. I demanded admittance but was refused. We then broke in the door and searched the house, but did not find them. We then went to the barn, and had to break the door to get in but didn't find them. Saw when they had slept in the loft and found a loaded revolver and rifle, and some cartridges.

After leaving the barn we saw Zachariah near the house and arrested him. We then took to the woods in search of Elijah, and found him about nine o'clock at night in a grove near his home. He ran when he saw us. We called to him to surrender, but he wheeled around and said he would die first, and that the first man to come near him he would murder. He was armed with a sword and axe; a sword in one hand and axe in the other. We asked him several times to surrender, and then tried to arrest him. He made at us with the weapon. I fired two or three revolver shots, thinking to frighten him. He made a charge at Mr. Gallahue with the sword, but the officer put him off the blow with club, breaking the club. He made another charge at him with the sword. I then fired the shot that wounded him, but he continued the fight. I then got a fence pole and struck him; that brought him down. We searched his pockets and one loaded revolver and one sheath-knife. The arms at the Arbo place consisted of three guns, two revolvers (all loaded), one sword, one axe, one sheath-knife and a large quantity of ammunition. We brought the prisoners and firearms down to jail. The wounded man I tried to dress. His wound is very slight.

Mrs. E. A. Brewster, of St. John and her sister, Mrs. Geo. Wood, of Lynn (Mass.), and Mrs. Leavitt and son have returned from an extended tour through Maine.

FOUGHT SHERIFF WITH SWORD AND AXE IN BLACKVILLE WOODS

Sensational Arrest on North Shore Following Brother's Clubbing of Brother

TWO OF FAMILY HELD FORT IN FOREST

Arbo Brothers Fought, and One Was Knocked Senseless - The Sheriff Finds Their Home an Arsenal, With Guns, Revolvers and Weapons of Steel, But Arrest is Effected.

The Chatham Commercial of July 4 publishes the following remarkable story of the North Shore woods: Word reached here Thursday of a serious row at Upper Blackville, between two Arbo brothers, in which Reuben Arbo was clubbed about the head and seriously injured.

Dr. Wier, of Doaktown, attended the unfortunate man who was later sent to the Hotel Dieu hospital, Chatham, where he is slowly recovering from the beating.

The Arbo brothers - Elijah, Reuben and Zachariah - are said to be rather peculiar characters. They live in a shack and are well supplied with guns, revolvers, ammunition, swords, axes, etc., and are ready for all comers.

The row started over the question of the ownership of some harness, and Elijah settled the matter to his satisfaction by knocking Reuben in the head with a club and leaving him unconscious. The trouble was made known to Deputy Sheriff Irving, of Newcastle, and he, with Policeman Gallahue, went up to make an arrest.

Elijah took to the woods and when discovered he attacked the officers with a sword and an axe, keeping them at bay until the deputy sheriff put him out of business by sending a revolver shot through his shoulder and knocking him down with a fence rail.

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HOSPITAL SECRETS. A Nurse Says: "Pe-ru-na is Tonic of Efficiency."



MRS. KATE TAYLOR. Mrs. Kate Taylor, a graduated nurse of prominence, gives her experience with Peruna in an open letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

CHICAGO, ILL., 477 Monroe Street - "As far as I have observed, Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after-effects of any serious illness. "Peruna seems to restore vitality, increase bodily vigor and renew health and strength in a wonderfully short time." - MRS. KATE TAYLOR. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, if you desire free literature on catarrh.

RIVER HOTEL SCHEME

St. John Men Plan to Purchase "Rockdale," at Brown's Flats, and Adopt Up-to-date Methods.

There is much probability of the handsome hotel, Rockdale, at Brown's Flat on the river falling into the hands of some owners at the close of the present season, owing to the decision of the present owner and builder, James L. Bolya, who has retired from the activities of the work shortly.

The Rockdale, one of the most popular hotels on the river, was built about five years ago and is a substantial and well equipped structure. It is owned by one and nicely situated. Mr. Bolya has found the strain of hotel life a little tiresome and wishes to return to a quieter walk in which he moved before.

Those interested in the purchase of the hotel are enterprising St. John men, who will not only acquire the house and appliances, but several acres of land roundabout which are to be converted into recreation grounds, such as a base ball field, a cricket ground, golf links, etc.

Besides these improvements the house itself will be made thoroughly up-to-date and accommodated to increase its capacity to 200 guests. A general store is also included in the calculations of the parties negotiating for the hotel. Some attention to aquatic pleasures is on the slate, as well.

Those who are planning to close a bargain will form themselves into a joint stock company and will carry their business on in a thoroughly business-like manner, such as the best American suburban hotels are conducted. They claim the advantage the hotel possesses in being situated within a hour and half's steamer ride of the city is almost a guarantee of success, if the management is good.

JUMPED FROM STEAMER TO DEATH

Passenger on the Penobscot on Voyage Here Commits Suicide

DEAD WHEN PICKED UP BY SMALL BOAT

Strange Features of the Case Reported by Captain Mitchell - E. R. Knapp, After Purposely Waiting Until Isle of Shoals Was Reached, Then Leaped Into the Water.

A determined case of suicide by jumping from the deck of the Penobscot was reported on arrival of the steamer from Boston Tuesday. Eugene R. Knapp, a passenger from Boston, leaped overboard on Monday when off the Isle of Shoals, between Boston and Portland, and although he was picked up with little delay, life was extinct, though the body floated.

Captain Mitchell, of the Penobscot, said his own inquiries after leaving Boston as to how long it would be before the Isle of Shoals was reached, remarking he was born there. He also asked for writing materials and then wrote several letters, as communications addressed to Mrs. Knapp at Brookline (Mass.); to the captain and purser, and to the authorities, who have placed the body in his stateroom, after his death.

About 1:30 p. m. Knapp came to the pilot house door and asked the captain once more if the Isle of Shoals was near. His action was witnessed by C. B. Williams, night watchman on the steamer, who at once gave the alarm. The steamer was quickly stopped and a boat lowered. Knapp was picked up, but although for an hour every effort was made to revive him, no sign of returning life was manifest.

The catastrophe was also seen by a man and his daughter, who were on the same side of the ship at the time, but they declined to give their names. The body was taken to Portland and with the effects found in the cabin were handed over to the authorities, who have placed the case in the hands of the coroner.

Mr. Knapp is described as about sixty-seven years of age and well dressed. He is said to have been manager of an apartment house in Brookline and to have been recently dismissed from that position. With the letter to the captain Mitchell was a small sum of money and the letter requested the captain to send word to Mrs. Knapp at Front's Neck, with the suggestion that a telephone message would be sent for at the receiving end.

A curious point about the affair is that the body did not sink and some have suspected that Knapp had taken poison before making the leap. No evidence of poison has, however, been found. The suicide took place within an hour of the time of the collision between the Penobscot and the schooner, which resulted in the death of one of the crew of the smaller vessel.

Clas. Short, son of C. K. Short, the Garden street druggist, is confined to his home because of an injury to his eye by a popgun. The accident happened a few weeks ago and though the lid was taken up river in the hope that his general health might improve, his condition now is but slightly better. He returned from Brown's Flats Monday.

SYDNEY YOUNG WOMAN SUICIDES

Minnie McDonald, Lately of Halifax, Took Carbolic Acid - Steamer Labeled.

Sydney, N. S., July 5 (Special) - Minnie McDonald, who came here from Halifax three weeks ago, committed suicide last night by taking a dose of carbolic acid. She was 27 years of age and an inmate of a questionable resort at the Cape Cove.

The Norwegian steamer Sverre has been labelled for \$20,000 at the instance of the owners of the Gloucester fishing schooner Columbia, which was sunk by the Sverre off Low Point, last Sunday. The steamer will be released tomorrow on furnishing necessary bonds of \$40,000.

Funeral of Drowned Chatham Lad.

Chatham, July 4 - The funeral of James Ryan, aged twelve years, who was accidentally drowned Sunday night, was held this morning, and was largely attended. Service was conducted by Rev. Father O'Keefe, and burial was in St. Michael's cemetery.

"Some of the salesmen in that big department store look pretty, don't they?"

"I don't know."

"Do you mean to say you never noticed how they look?"

"Oh, yes; I've noticed that they invariably look in the opposite direction when I want them to wait on me." - Philadelphia Press.

TRANSFERRED FROM ST. JOHN TO BOSTON

Three Maine Salvation Army Corps Now Out of Col. Sharp's Command - Changes in Location of Officers.

At local Salvation Army headquarters last night it was announced that the three Maine corps, of Calais, Houlton and Eastport, formerly under the jurisdiction of Col. Sharp, have been transferred to the Boston headquarters.

The following appointments and changes were also announced: Capt. James transferred from Sydney to New Aberdeen (C. B.). Lieut. Wayne, from Sydney to Dominion.

Ensign Trickey, from Newfoundland to Sydney. Ensign Allen, from Halifax to Sydney. Lieut. Grant, from Halifax to Port Hood.

Lieut. Galloway, from Dominion to Fairville. Lieut. Falls, from Sussex to St. John, No. 5. Ensign Green, from Woodstock to West St. John.

Ensign Greenland, from Eastport (Me.), to Chatham. Lieut. Cooper, from St. John to New Glasgow. Ensign Bowring, from North Sydney to Springfield.

Capt. Richards, from Sydney to Sackville. Lieut. Wild, from New Glasgow to St. Stephen. Capt. Miller, from Westville (N. S.), to Woodstock.

It is expected that the musical troupe will be in Annapolis for next Sunday and Monday, and special meetings will be conducted by Col. J. D. Sharp and Mrs. Sharp. Mrs. Sharp is now touring Nova Scotia with the troupe, and great success has been attained in the holding of special meetings.

A special welcome meeting will be held in the Union street barracks next Monday evening.

People are Changing

There was a time when people spent their money for tooth powders, face lotions, hair tonics, etc., but never thought for a moment of their poor feet which had to bear the weight of the whole body day after day. The feet could sweat, but they were not allowed to. In the preparation of Foot Elm, however, many years ago, it was learned how to change foot conditions and foot happiness. It was called Foot Elm.



Foot Elm Changes foot misery into foot happiness. 48 powders 25c. at all Drug Stores. Stott & Jory, Dept. 6, Bowmanville, Ont.

OUR JULY SALE IS NOW ON

THE pruning-knife has been applied to every department. Prices have been reduced everywhere in the store. An opportunity is afforded to buy the best, the newest and the most reasonable as bargains.

Year by year this annual event has grown until it is now looked forward to as one of the money-saving opportunities of the year. And this season's offerings are, if anything, more tempting than ever before.

Our July Sale Catalogue is now being distributed. It is descriptive of wonderful values, and interesting, every page of it. The patterns that are shown represent the latest creations both for men and women. And the prices quoted; well, you can see them for yourself.

THE CATALOGUE WE SEND FREE ON REQUEST

Send for it without delay; the sale lasts only for the month of July; if you hesitate you will be too late.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED TORONTO CANADA



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. All remittances must be sent by post or by order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

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., JULY 8, 1905.

STILL AT LARGE.

The Black Sea mutineers who were to be subdued and punished are still at large, their ship a menace to peaceful commerce and shipping. The scandal of the incident is very damaging to Russia in the eyes of the world.

A PLAN TO PREVENT WAR.

In discussing the next Hague peace conference and what may be expected from it, Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court asks if it is possible to prevent war without exerting physical force.

A TEST AND ITS RESULTS.

When big Russia went to war with little Japan the strength of the former seemed overpowering. A year of conflict and the Russian system broke under the strain.

LOCAL CRIME.

"When thieves fall out"—the saying runs—"honest men get their due."

"The population of Japan, as officially stated, is 47,812,702. This leaves us little cause for wonder at the number of men that she can draw upon to recruit her army and navy and still have enough left so that industrial pursuits do not suffer.

Here is clearly seen the obligations she must meet. For her source of production she has over 17,000,000 acres of forest more than 7,000,000 acres devoted to rice culture.

FINISHED?

This morning's news that Russia has abandoned her attempt at mobilizing fresh troops for service in Manchuria should mean a speedy peace, since it is in effect a Russian admission either that more troops cannot be raised in the present state of public opinion, or that even if they could be raised the most stubborn government on earth despairs of employing them successfully against Japan.

THE BUDGET.

The country is prosperous and the outlook is satisfactory, though there is some indication that the crest of the wave of prosperity was reached last year.

HAY'S SUCCESSOR.

No one will question the ability of Mr. Elihu Root who, at the moment, is much spoken of as likely to succeed the late John Hay in the Roosevelt cabinet, though few would credit him with the fortunate equanimity, humanity and breadth of view of the man so unexpectedly summoned by death.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

P. E. Island figures in the estimates for an ice breaking steamer. This is all the tunnel advocates hoped for this season.

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out at all endorsing as reasonable the demands which seem sometimes to assail some of our jurymen at critical moments.

Something is wrong with the administration of justice hereabouts. It may be that we lean too far in the direction of mercy—a leaning not always commendable—so that jurymen are too little in sympathy with the larger purposes of justice and too impressionable in other directions.

"A NATIONAL PROGRAMME"

There is much to commend in this "national programme" suggested by a correspondent of the Toronto News.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The glorious Fourth of July was as tragic as usual in the republic. The casualty list is long enough to suggest the necessity for reforming American celebrations.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The local government, following out its policy of forest protection, is appointing fire rangers to follow the G. T. R. survey from Edmundston to Moncton and prevent forest fires.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

There is \$100,000 in the estimates for dredging in St. John harbor. This will suffice to make a start.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Secretary Taft roundly scolded the Panama canal engineers who resigned in order to get more "paltry" pay.

way development (in Canada) and unsatisfactory rates in the United States continue. With increased rail facilities to take care of wheat raising, mining, cattle, etc., the outlook for prosperity is such that reciprocity may soon cut a very small figure with Canadians.

A LITTLE GIANT.

We hear much of Canada's progress, and we have become accustomed to speak of Japan as working industrial as well as military miracle; but think of a country whose entire population is no greater than Canada's and whose foreign commerce in 1904 reached \$451,463,000, or more than that of Japan with its nearly 50,000,000 inhabitants.

"The marvelous social, economic, educational and material development of North America has blinded the eyes of a goodly proportion of its citizens to an appreciation of what is going on beyond its borders.

MUCH BUSINESS AT FIRST SESSION OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

Lower Wickham, July 5.—The first session of the 20th annual session of the new Eastern Southern Baptist Association was held at 10 o'clock this morning.

WEDDINGS.

Before a gathering of the relatives and near friends of the contracting parties, Rowland Frith and Miss Gertrude St. Clare Schofield, daughter of the late Geo. A. Schofield, were married Wednesday morning at 10.15 o'clock in the Mission church.

WEDDINGS.

At an early hour Wednesday morning at a nuptial mass, Rev. Jas. Borgan, O.S.B., united in marriage Miss Agnes K. McCuskey and Michael McCann.

BANTY TIM!

(By John Hay.) (Remarks of Sergeant and the Joy to the White Man's Committee of Spooky Point, Ont.)

BANTY TIM!

Let's reason the thing a minute, I've an odd notion that I know too. The I said my politics out of the way for to keep till the war was thru.

THE NEW PRESS.

The addition of a new press containing the latest appliances, not had by any press in the domain, for colored work enables the St. John Telegraph and Times to present to readers the most complete and satisfactory to its friends and highly complimentary to the staffs of both papers.

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY SUITS HERE

BECAUSE we buy direct from the manufacturers and sell strictly for cash, thus saving the middleman's profit and have no "bad debts," no bookkeeper or collector's salary to pay out of our profits.

MEN'S BLUE and BLACK SUITS - \$5.00 to \$15.00

MEN'S TWEED SUITS - 3.95 to 12.00

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



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

SOME MODERN MIRACLES

The death of John Pratt, inventor of the typewriter, was recorded in the week's news. The inspiration to construct a machine that would write mechanically came to him in 1833. Today they are a necessary fixture in every office and study in the world.

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PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED.

8 feet wide, 4 feet high including hinges and latch \$2.25 10 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch 3.25

St. John, N. B., July 8th, 1905

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BANTY TIM!

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THE NEW PRESS.

The addition of a new press containing the latest appliances, not had by any press in the domain, for colored work enables the St. John Telegraph and Times to present to readers the most complete and satisfactory to its friends and highly complimentary to the staffs of both papers.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED.

8 feet wide, 4 feet high including hinges and latch \$2.25 10 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch 3.25

WANTED. WANTED—A first or second class Male Teacher for School District No. 4, Miramichi, N. B. Apply to undersigned, stating salary, MacLellan, Secretary to Trustees. 7-4

WANTED—Third class Female Teacher for School District No. 3, parish of Hammond, Kings county. District rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to James Oscar Seely, Secretary to Trustees, Hammond, Kings county, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

WANTED—A Female Teacher of the third class. Apply, stating salary wanted, to per Kinross, V. C. Co. 7-5-11-aw

WANTED—Second class Female Teacher for District No. 10, South Musquash. Apply, N. Hepburn, South Musquash, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

WANTED—Second or third class teacher for school district No. 15, Parish of St. George, county of Charlotte, district rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to Isaac Spinney, secretary St. George, Charlotte county, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

WANTED—A Biggar Ridge school district No. 11, Parish of St. George, county of Charlotte, district rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to Isaac Spinney, secretary St. George, Charlotte county, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

TEACHER WANTED—A female teacher to take the Sisson Ridge school first of next term. Apply, stating salary, to J. A. Wark, secretary to trustees, Sisson Ridge, Victoria county, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

WANTED—Third class male or female teacher for District No. 16, Peterville, Queens county. Apply, stating salary, to J. A. Wark, secretary to trustees, Sisson Ridge, Victoria county, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

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WANTED—First or second class teacher in District No. 15, Parish of St. George, county of Charlotte, district rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to Isaac Spinney, secretary St. George, Charlotte county, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for District No. 6, in the parish of Robbinston, Kings county. Apply, stating salary, to J. H. Saunders, secretary school trustees, Robbinston, Kings county, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

WANTED—Provincial Hospital, two young women to engage in nursing. Good wages. Previous experience not necessary. Apply to Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. V. Anglin, Fairville, N. B. 6-24-11

LOCAL and General Business wanted in every town and district in New Brunswick. Special list of hardy varieties for New Brunswick. Start now at best selling season. Write for prospectus and send 50c. to J. H. Saunders, secretary school trustees, Robbinston, Kings county, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

WANTED—Reliable man in every locality throughout Canada to advertise and introduce our goods. Good wages. Previous experience not necessary. Apply to J. H. Saunders, secretary school trustees, Robbinston, Kings county, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

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REBEL SHIP'S WHEREABOUTS IS STILL A MYSTERY

Russian Destroyer Seeks Her in Vain—Rumor That Mutineers Seized Italian Steamer for Coal—Oyama Reports Winning Sharp Fight.

Bucharest, July 4.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Semetiv appeared off Kustine today and signalled that she was seeking the Kniaz Potemkin.

It is stated that the Kniaz Potemkin has attacked an Italian vessel carrying coal.

There is much uneasiness among Russian vessels at Rumanian ports.

Mystery About Location of Rebel Battleship.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—The admiralty says it is without information as to the whereabouts of the Kniaz Potemkin but the officials are inclined to believe that the mutineers have sought refuge in the mountains of the Caucasus.

The seven column official report of the occurrences at Odessa which will be printed all over Russia, contains no mention of the prominent part which the governor reported the Jews took in inciting the rioting and in co-operating with the mutineers on board the Kniaz Potemkin and Georgi Pobiedonosetz.

The Associated Press learns that General Treppoff himself forbade all references to the Jews, believing that referring to them would serve to excite the people and perhaps lead to reprisals not only at Odessa but elsewhere.

Today's official reports from Odessa say that there are thousands of people idle and the general public is still nervous and apprehensive.

The Stovo announces that the imperial proclamation providing for the convocation of an imperial duma will be issued July 15.

U.S. Navy Working for an Armistice.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—With the completion of arrangements for the Washington peace meeting, President Roosevelt has resumed his efforts at securing an armistice. No light is shown upon the exact status of the negotiations or the character of the communications passing between the Russian and Japanese governments at Washington. The matter is an exceedingly delicate one, but the outlook for success, nevertheless, from all information obtainable, is not unpromising. If Japan is ready to sheath the sword until the Washington meeting develops whether a basis for peace is possible, Russia is not without resources.

In diplomatic circles it is felt that Great Britain could render service by timely advice to her ally, but so far as known she is not prepared to do so.

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RAFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN

I have never been in America, and the American public is the last on earth that I desire to insult, but my idiom and intonation alike would have imposed upon my inexperience. I had had to make a day far northward for the purpose of cutting off the enemy's retreat. Engaged the enemy's infantry at noon fourteen miles north of Yuesung. Our detachment also engaged and repulsed them northward, inflicting heavy losses on them. Meantime our detachment made a detour far northward for the purpose of cutting off the enemy's retreat. Engaged the enemy's infantry at noon fourteen miles north of Yuesung. Our detachment also engaged and repulsed them northward, inflicting heavy losses on them.

NO SINECURE

I do not dwell upon my own mystification in this matter. I merely pass it by as a thing which I was keenly enjoying that very moment. No one could have been more typical of Rafles and the past. It was only my own attitude that was changed.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Farm, with 50 acres under good cultivation. 15 tons of hay, also one heavy work horse, cow, heavy farm wagon, carriage and farming utensils. Will sell for \$1000.00. Apply to J. H. Saunders, secretary school trustees, Robbinston, Kings county, N. B. 7-5-11-aw

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BIRTHS

PIDGEON—At 206 Douglas avenue, on July 5, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. David B. Pidgeon, a son, W. G. Lee, male and good.

BURNETT—Born July 6, to Rev. and Mrs. Christopher Burnett, a son.

DEATHS

CATHART—In this city, on Tuesday, July 4, Daniel Cathart, in the 83rd year of his age, leaving a wife, four sons and a daughter.

MERRITT—At No. 10 Spruce street, on the 4th July, 1905, Gabriel Merritt, in the 82nd year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, July 4. Stmr Penobscot, Mitchell, from Boston via Maine ports, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

Stmr Albert D. Mills, 336, from Boston via Maine ports, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

Stmr Margaret May Riley, 241, from Boston via Maine ports, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHOT MAN DEAD FOR JOSTLING HIM

Stellarton, N. S., July 4.—(Special)—The community was shocked this morning when it learned that a murder had been committed on the main street shortly after midnight. John Ferguson, aged 21 years, was the victim, having been shot through the chest by John McKenzie, of New Glasgow.

Ferguson, who is a fireman on the I. C. R., arrived in Stellarton about 10 o'clock last night from Moncton. He had been with a light engine. He met a companion, Malcolm Campbell, and the two walked about town until about midnight when they were joined by another man, who McKenzie pulled a revolver on them and in an instant there was loud report, Ferguson staggered a few feet and fell to the ground. McKenzie pulled a revolver on them and in an instant there was loud report, Ferguson staggered a few feet and fell to the ground.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CITIES COMPARED

The following statistics of the population and area of the largest nine cities in the world are given in an article by Arthur T. Dooling in the Strand Magazine.

London, with a population of 4,358,541, is the largest city in the world. Its area is 362 square miles, or 935,000 acres. It is situated on the banks of the River Thames, and is one of the most important cities in the world.

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It acts as a gentle laxative. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Small text describing the product and its availability.

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THE PATENT LAWYER

A STORY OF LOVE, INTRIGUE AND ADVENTURE

By SCHUYLER STAUNTON
Copyrighted 1905 by The Reilly & Britton Company and published exclusively in The Telegraph by special arrangement with the Canada Newspaper Syndicate.

SYNOPSIS

Robert Harcliffe, fresh from college and a member of a firm in New Orleans, and which his Uncle Nelson is the head, is sent by his uncle to Brazil to act as private secretary and confidential companion to Dom Miguel de Pintra, head of the revolutionary movement against Dom Pedro. Dom Miguel had been a good customer of the Harcliffes, and he and the elder member of the firm were fast friends. Liking the prospect of adventure, Robert consented to go.

On the voyage he encountered Valcour, a spy sent by the Emperor of Brazil, who knew that the American secretary was expected. This spy had decided that Robert was the person for whom he was looking and had planned to make with him. But the American elevated by three him off the vessel and resorted to safety. There he was, however, arrested, but on the way to the police headquarters his captor was murdered by Police Sergeant Marco, a fellow, and he was allowed to escape, finally reaching his destination through the assistance of many devotees to the cause. At the beautiful house of Dom Miguel he learned more of the revolutionary movement. He met the Senhores Leza, Paola, his host's niece, her brother Francisco—a man who pursued him greatly—and Dom Miguel's daughter, Isabel de Mar.

The next morning he had an unpleasant experience with Madam Isabel, who had been acting as Dom Miguel's secretary, but was relieved by him. Dom Miguel revealed to him the secret of a hidden vault where all the party's papers and treasure were hidden. While they were entering the vault with lights extinguished Madam Isabel suddenly appeared, struck a light and tried to discover how the lock was worked. The father seized her and, denouncing her as a spy, sent her from the room. Meanwhile Harcliffe had been getting deeper in love with Leza, and more deeply mystified by her brother, who was chief of Dom Pedro's police.

One night Dom Miguel aroused his secretary with the startling statement that Isabel had stolen the ring which was the key to the treasure vault. They captured her as she came from the vault with a bundle of papers. When Dom Miguel went to return them, she dashed a lamp into Harcliffe's face locked her father in the vault and fled toward Rio. The secretary followed, but she eluded him, and caught a train at a distant station. On the train she was stabbed to the heart, and the finger bearing the ring was severed from the hand. Harcliffe followed by the next train and was promptly arrested by revolutionary sympathizers. After existing experiences Harcliffe made his way back to Dom Miguel's residence, only to find the Emperor and a group of his friends there in the shrubbery he found a man's body with the ring finger severed. Finding the house he was promptly made a prisoner.

With a star Dom Pedro, of the City of Mexico. You must not forget the name, senior Manuel Peeta, the clock-maker. "It is my turn soon. This morning." He turned back in his chair, closed his eyes, and fell silent again. "For my part I lay back upon the pillow, and taking care to face him, and so remained all day long, and gradually drove the shadows from the little room. Even then my strange companion did not move. He was indeed a queer mixture of super activity and absolute sleep. Another hour passed, and then we heard footsteps approaching down the passageway. "It is my turn soon. This morning." He turned back in his chair, closed his eyes, and fell silent again. "For my part I lay back upon the pillow, and taking care to face him, and so remained all day long, and gradually drove the shadows from the little room. Even then my strange companion did not move. He was indeed a queer mixture of super activity and absolute sleep. Another hour passed, and then we heard footsteps approaching down the passageway.

Let the grounds and out-buildings be carefully searched. Is your prisoner recovered, Valcour?" "He is raving mad," returned the detective, in a surly tone. "It requires two soldiers to control him." "I breathed a sigh of relief, for I had feared the Mexican, in his terror, would betray the fact that he had given me the ring." "Well," demanded the Emperor. "All is indeed well, your Majesty," returned the minister, lightly. "The leaders of the conspiracy, with one exception, are now in arrest." "And that one?" "Sanchez Castro, a coffee-planter with a ranch near Rio. He has crossed the border, and is unimportant." "And Mendes?" "Imprisoned in the citadel." "Barros?" "He is comforting Mendes, in the same cell." "Trevero?" "Unfortunately, we were obliged to shoot him. He chose to resist."

"Bah! He has made his terms, evidently. That he worked faithfully in our interests for a time is quite believable; but either the Emperor's bribes were too tempting or he lost faith in the cause." "I was about to reply when the door opened to admit Paola. Piexoto paused in his walk to glare at the Minister, and I was myself no less surprised at the inopportune visit. But Paola, with the old, smiling smile upon his face that nothing ever seemed to banish, nodded pleasantly at us and sat down in an easy-chair. He rolled a cigarette and carefully lit it before he addressed us. "Senhores, you are about to denounce me as a traitor to the cause," said he; "but you may both spare your words. Before the cause existed I was Minister to the Emperor. A policeman walks in devious paths. If I am true to the oath I gave the Emperor, how have I betrayed the cause, who have violated your, condemn me?" "I don't," answered the other. "It is absurd to condemn a man, like you, Treachery is written on every line of your face. My only regret is that I did not kill you long ago."

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.) I own that the horror of the thing and the reckless disregard of life evinced in this double murder for the possession of the ring warned me against proceeding further in the matter; and for the moment I had serious thoughts of returning quietly to Rio and taking the next steamer for New Orleans. But there were reasons for remaining. One was to get possession in some way of Dom Miguel's body and see if I could not do something for him as my uncle's friend, as well as my own, and I could not honorably return home and admit that I had left him lying within the dungeon where his doom had overtaken him! The second reason I could not have definitely explained. Perhaps it was curiosity to see the adventure to the end, or a secret hope that the revolution was too powerful to be balked. And then there was Leza! At any rate, I resolved not to desert the cause just yet, although acknowledging it to be the wisest and safest course to pursue. So, summoning all my resolution and courage to my aid, I crept to the window of my room, and by a method that I had many times before made use of, admitted myself to the apartment where I had seen no light whatever shining from the windows, and the house—as I stood still and listened—seemed absolutely deserted. I went to a shelf, found a candle and lighted it. Then I turned around and faced the barrel of a revolver that was held on a level with my eyes. "You are our prisoner, senior!" said a voice, stern but suppressed. "I beg you to offer no resistance."

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.) Dom Pedro de Alcantara. I held the candle steadily and stared at my captor. He was dressed in the uniform of an officer of the royal guard—the body commanded by Fonseca. "At his back were two others, silent but alert." "You are here in the service of General Fonseca?" I asked, with assumed composure. "In the Emperor's service, senior," answered the officer, quietly. "But the general?" "The general is unaware of our mission. I have orders from his Majesty in person." He smiled somewhat unpleasantly as he made this statement, and for the first time I realized that my arrest might prove a great misfortune. "Harden me if I appear discourteous," he continued, and made a sign to his men. One took the candle from my hand and the other snatched a pair of handcuffs over my wrists. I had no spirit to resist. The surprise had been so complete that it will be named by my fellows. I heard the officer's voice in polite tones to follow, and then my captors extinguished the candle and marched me away through a succession of black passages until we had reached an upper room at the back of the house. Here a door quickly opened and I was thrust into a blaze of light so brilliant that it nearly blinded me. Blinking my eyes to accustom them to the glare, I presently began to note my surroundings, and found myself standing before a table at which was seated the Emperor of Brazil.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.) Toward morning a tramping of feet aroused me; the door was thrust open long enough for another prisoner to be admitted, and then I heard the bolts shoot in their sliding and the soldiers march away. It was not quite dark in the room, for the shutters were open and admitted a ray of moonlight through the window. So I lay still and strained my eyes to discover if my companion might be. He stood motionless for a time in the place the soldiers had left him. I made out that he was tall and scoping, and exceedingly thin; but his face was in shadow. Presently as he moved, I heard a chain clank, and knew he was handcuffed in the same manner as myself. I had good notions for a time in the very corner of the room, so that soon he discovered me lying where the moonlight was strongest. He gave a start, then, but presently as he moved, I heard a chain clank, and knew he was handcuffed in the same manner as myself. I had good notions for a time in the very corner of the room, so that soon he discovered me lying where the moonlight was strongest. He gave a start, then, but presently as he moved, I heard a chain clank, and knew he was handcuffed in the same manner as myself.

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.) "I am an American citizen and entitled to a fair trial," I answered, boldly enough. "You dare not assassinate me. For if I am injured in any way the United States will call you to account." "It is a matter of treason, sir!" retorted the Emperor, harshly. "Your citizenship will not protect you in this case. I have myself visited your country and been received with great courtesy. And you are no one knows better than I that your countrymen would repudiate one who came to Brazil for the treasonable purpose of overthrowing its legitimate emperor." That was true enough, and I remained silent. "Will you give us the required information," he demanded. "I was curious to know how much the royalists had learned, and in what position the republicans had been placed by this imperial visit to their headquarters. Dom Pedro had said that the conspiracy was at an end; but I did not believe that. I am sure you are in believing me to be in the secret counsel of the republicans." "I was merely employed in the capacity of private secretary to Dom Miguel." "But you know of the underground vault? You have visited it?" "Often," I replied, seeing no harm in the acknowledgment. "Can you open it for us?" he demanded. I laughed, for the question exposed to me his real weakness. "Your Majesty must be well aware that there is but one key," I replied, "and without that secret key I am as powerless as you are to open the vault." "Here is the key," he asked. "I do not know," said Dom Miguel. "And it was taken from her by one of your conspirators." "Have you traced it no farther?" I inquired, carelessly. "My men are now investigating the matter," said he, "and the ring will soon be in our possession." "And how about the murdered man in the shrubbery?" I asked. "The royalists exchanged glances, and one or two uttered exclamations of surprise. "Is there a murdered man in the shrubbery, Capitan Souza?" questioned the Emperor, sternly. "Not that I know of, your Majesty," returned the officer. "I found him as I approached the house," said I. "He has been shot within the hour, and his left hand severed at the wrist."

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.) "I was evidently that much interested when I had described the location of the body some of the soldiers were sent to fetch it, and during their absence the Emperor resumed his questioning. I told him frankly that none of the republicans was in my possession, and that whatever knowledge I had gained of the conspiracy or the conspirators could not be drawn from me by his threats of death. For now I began to understand that his visit to Dom Miguel's house was a secret one, and that the royalists were as much in the dark as ever regarding the conspiracy itself or the whereabouts of its leaders. One thing only they knew—that the records were lying with Dom Miguel's dead body in the secret vault, and that the ring which opened it was missing. Before long the soldiers bore the body of the late victim of the fatal ring into the presence of the Emperor, and Valcour bent over it eagerly for a moment, and then shook his head. "The man is a stranger," he said. Others present endeavored to identify the murdered man, but were equally unsuccessful. I could see by their uneasy looks that they were all suspicious of one another; for Captain de Souza protested that no shot could have been fired without some of his men hearing it, and the fact that the ring they sought had been so recently within their very reach had been noted. For all the Emperor's assumed calmness, I knew he was greatly disturbed by this last murder, as well as by the impotency of his spies to discover the whereabouts of the ring. When Valcour suggested, in his soft voice, that I had myself killed the fellow in the shrubbery, and had either secreted the ring or had it in my possession, they pronounced upon me eagerly, and I was subjected to

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.) The Emperor retired while the search of the grounds was being conducted, and Piexoto and I were escorted to another room upon the ground floor and locked in. There were two unbarred windows looking upon the grounds, but a sentry was posted at each of these, and as we were still handcuffed, our escape was impossible. For a time my companion did nothing but curse Piexoto in the most hearty and diversified manner, and I made no effort to stop him. But finally this amusement grew monotonous even to its author, and he asked me how I had allowed myself to be captured. I therefore related my adventures, but said nothing about the ring. "I have always suspected Paola," he told me, "and often warned Dom Miguel against him. The man's very nature is frivolous. He could not be expected to keep faith. Yet it is surprising he did not choose to betray the Emperor, rather than us; for the Revolution is too powerful and too far advanced to be quelled by the arrest of a few of its leaders." "But what of Fonseca?" I asked curiously. "Why was he not arrested also? Why was not his name mentioned to the Emperor?" "I confess the fact puzzles me," returned Piexoto, thoughtfully. "Fonseca is even more compromised than I am myself, and unless he had a secret understanding with Paola, and purchased immunity, I cannot account for his escape." "The general will not forsake the cause, I am sure," I said earnestly. "And I never saw Piexoto, also, has succeeded in eluding arrest. Therefore, should the royalists fail to find the key to the vault, all may yet be well, in spite of Paola's treachery." "There is another perplexing matter," returned Piexoto, pacing the room in deep thought. "Miguel de Pintra never told me the vault was situated with nitro-glycerine. Did you know it?" "Yes," I answered. "But the secret was revealed to me by Leza Paola, the Minister's daughter." "I can scarcely believe it, nevertheless," he resumed. "Yet what object could the traitor have in preventing their reaching the records, unless he knew the attempt to drill through the walls would destroy us all—himself included?" "Perhaps he has fear that the records would incriminate him with the Emperor," I suggested.

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.) "Did you plan the vault?" he demanded. "Truly, your Majesty. Other than the records would have been scattered in many places. I planned the vault that all might be concentrated in one place—where we should find them when we were ready to strike the conspiracy. Records—plans—money—all are now at our hand." "But we have not the key. Why did you plan so complicated a lock?" "Nothing else would have satisfied Dom Pedro. As for the lock, it is nothing. A drill through one of the steel panels would have been sufficient to betray it." "But what, sir? Why do we not drill now, instead of seeking this cursed ring?" "The Minister smiled and again twisted his mustache. "Because Dom Miguel suddenly developed inventive genius on his own part. I was absent when he worked that work, himself at the table chimney. He had just breakfasted, for he had an appearance of content that indicated a comfortable condition. Valcour, returning from the window, first saluted the Emperor with great deference, and then addressed the Minister. "Why did you kill that man last evening and sever his hand with your knife?" "The Mexican gazed at him in horror. "I—senior, as God hears me, I— "Tell me why?" said Valcour, calmly. "I have ordered the killing of that man, and then he threw his hands, all manacled as they were, high above his head, and with a scream that caused even the Emperor to start, fell upon the floor in a swoon. Valcour turned him over with his foot. "Search him!" he commanded. "This is the man who was charged with clothing escaped their eyes. And after they had finished the detective himself made an examination. It was evidently much interested. Without any explanation further than Valcour's accusation, all present understood that the Mexican was charged with the murder of the man who had been together with many of his important ministers. For a time he remained silent, probably considering the matter with care. But he was ill at ease, and shifted continuously in his chair. "You are American?" he asked at last. "I am, your Majesty." "I know, when you ask me for my English. But why does the Emperor arrest an American?" I smiled, but there was no object in trying to deceive him. "I was private secretary to Dom Miguel," said I, "and I suspect my late master to have plotted against the Emperor." He laughed, unpleasantly. "It is well you master is dead when they make that suspicion," said he; "then paused a moment and asked, abruptly, "Did he sell you the ring?" "I started at him. A Mexican, not a conspirator, yet aware of the secret vault! It occurred to me that it would be well to keep my own counsel, for a time, at least. "A vault?" I asked carelessly, and shook my head. "Perhaps five minutes he looked at me, and then he said, "I have heard from him directly. At that time, after giving me two men who had proved faithful both to me and the cause, he had ridden on to the house of death—to breakfast with his sister." From that moment his actions had been a mystery not only to me, but to all his fellow-conspirators. But now it seemed easy to understand that the Minister of Police had been attending to the Emperor's business, and that he had also been playing a double game from the beginning, and prompting

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.) "Not that I know of, your Majesty," returned the officer. "I found him as I approached the house," said I. "He has been shot within the hour, and his left hand severed at the wrist." "I was evidently that much interested when I had described the location of the body some of the soldiers were sent to fetch it, and during their absence the Emperor resumed his questioning. I told him frankly that none of the republicans was in my possession, and that whatever knowledge I had gained of the conspiracy or the conspirators could not be drawn from me by his threats of death. For now I began to understand that his visit to Dom Miguel's house was a secret one, and that the royalists were as much in the dark as ever regarding the conspiracy itself or the whereabouts of its leaders. One thing only they knew—that the records were lying with Dom Miguel's dead body in the secret vault, and that the ring which opened it was missing. Before long the soldiers bore the body of the late victim of the fatal ring into the presence of the Emperor, and Valcour bent over it eagerly for a moment, and then shook his head. "The man is a stranger," he said. Others present endeavored to identify the murdered man, but were equally unsuccessful. I could see by their uneasy looks that they were all suspicious of one another; for Captain de Souza protested that no shot could have been fired without some of his men hearing it, and the fact that the ring they sought had been so recently within their very reach had been noted. For all the Emperor's assumed calmness, I knew he was greatly disturbed by this last murder, as well as by the impotency of his spies to discover the whereabouts of the ring. When Valcour suggested, in his soft voice, that I had myself killed the fellow in the shrubbery, and had either secreted the ring or had it in my possession, they pronounced upon me eagerly, and I was subjected to

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NO EXTENSION OF LOBSTER FISHING SEASON THIS YEAR
Ottawa, July 4.—(Special)—The department of marine and fisheries, after fully considering the very diverse views upon the suggested extension of the lobster fishing season, has decided that this year fishing operations must cease on the date prescribed by law. In most localities lobster fishing will, therefore, cease on the 10th instant. The fishermen in some districts appealed for fifteen to thirty days longer fishing, owing to the lateness of the ice and loss of traps and gear due to stormy weather. Hon. Mr. Prefontaine obtained reports from various fishing inspectors, and from these it appears that the fishing, on the whole, has been very fair, in fact, better than was generally anticipated. Many canneries have already closed down, having completed their expected pack. The feeling against retention was very general, and the department's action will be effective in furthering the improvement of the lobster industry, which has seriously declined, largely owing to overfishing, an undeniable sign that the lobster fishery has taken a turn for the better.

WOODSTOCK WOMAN ONE OF ROBBIE'S TWO WIVES
Robinson McIntyre, Ebony Adonis, Lands in Bangor Jail, and Will Fight First Wife's Claim.
The fickle, dashing Robinson McIntyre, father of several children and husband of two fond wives was brought to a sudden check in his wild career by Judge Chapman in his pocket book. He was held under \$300 bonds for his appearance before the August grand jury, and in default of payment is in jail. Robbie is black and shaggy, like a plug lat. According to the forlorn tale of witnesses, he married in the year 1898 in the town of Otonabee, Miss Anne M. Diamond, a brilliant young woman, as it is alleged. She came from Woodstock (N. B.) and the knot was tied by a travelling evangelist by the name of Swinton. The white dove of peace hovered over the McIntyre mansion for several years, but Rob's restlessm finally frightened it away, and shortly afterwards the master of the establishment disappeared, leaving a young woman, and Anne dear, said the one of the faithless heart. "I'm simply going to search for a place where the fiancé returns will be in proportion to my abilities." But the dreary years dragged on and not a word did Annie hear from her spouse. Her little child grew up, and she had a young woman, and both mother and daughter gave the husband and father up as dead. It seems that Robinson had pursued the white dove to Bangor, and after several years it perched near the form of Miss Eliza Dabois. She and McIntyre were married June 2, 1903. A child has been born from the union and they have lived happily together at the rear of number 61 Parker street. Now, however, the first Mrs. M. has built in the dove has flown away again, and Robbie is up in jail with his dreams. It is understood the defense will be a denial of the charge and further set forth the claim that the alleged marriage between Anne M. Diamond and Robinson McIntyre at Otonabee was not legal, that it was performed by a travelling evangelist, with no authority solemnizing marriages, and is therefore not binding—Bangor News.

NEW YORK'S NOVEL CRAFT.
Design of Curious Boat Turned Out from Office of the St. John "Ludlows" Builder.
The New York Herald of July 4 says: "New York city will soon possess the most novel craft afloat. Primarily it will be a hospital boat, and as such will be most comfortably and thoroughly equipped. It will also be a fire boat with complete machinery for fighting flames, as well as a water boat with enough tank capacity to supply the institutions on all the islands of the Hudson and East rivers, which now are connected with Manhattan by pipe lines. The boat is to be called the "Claudine," and was designed by Millard & McLean, the firm of which Naval Architect A. J. McLean, who designed the new St. John ferry-boat, is a partner.

HEWSON Bannockburns
Get a superior HEWSON BANNOCKBURN TWEED—of all pure choice wool—cloth made to look well and wear a long time. Insist on getting the genuine Hewson Wooler Mill goods, made in the big new mill at Amherst.

6500 Head Tax Effective.
Victoria, B. C., July 6.—(Special)—Customs returns for the fiscal year just ended show how efficacious the \$300 tax is in excluding Chinamen from Canada. During the year not a Chinaman paid the head tax.

