QUEEN ALEXANDRA PRESENTS PRIZES TO OLYMPIC WINNERS

Olympic Games in Stadium Brought to a Conclusion on Saturday Afternoon by Brilliant Function---Ovation for Dorando.

London, July 25.—The Olympic games were brought to a conclusion this afternoon so far as the sports held in the Stadium were concerned when Queen Alexandra presented the gold medals and trophies to the successful competitors and the Dowager Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Rutland and Lady Desborough handed the silver and bronze medals, the diplomas and the commemorative medals to those entitled to them.

A big crowd attended the function and cheered the athletes as they came up to receive their prizes. The Italian, Dorando was honored with the greatest ovation, the sympathies of the spectators going out to the man who had missed the prize of the Marathon race when it was just within his grasp.

As the prizes were being distributed, the band played national folk songs. The Americans were the only ones to wear their track uniforms. George V. Bonhag, Irish-American A. C., received a great cheer when he came up and was handed four medals and four diplomas. Commemorative medals were given to everybody who took part in the games. Prizes were distributed not only for games at the Stadium, but also for the events held previously elsewhere. The American rifle men who were victorious at Bisley appeared in natty khaki uniforms, with American shields on their breasts.

The ceremony was carried out quickly and well, but in order to keep the audience amused, exhibitions of high diving and water polo were given at the same time. Walker, South Africa, the winner of the 100-metre dash, was the first man to receive a gold medal at the hands of Her Majesty. He was followed by Kerr, Canada, the winner of the 200 metres events and Halswelle, United Kingdom, the victor in the 400 metre race. Then came Melvin W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C., for the medals won in the 800 and 1,500 metre events and C. J. Bacon, Irish-American A. C., the winner of the 400 metre hurdle race and Russell, United Kingdom, the winner of the 3,200 metre steeple chase. Then came the winners of the walking races, with John Hayes, Irish-American A. C., who won the Marathon race, just behind. Hayes received great applause. Next was Ray C. Ewry, New York A. C., who got medals for the standing broad and the high jumps. F. C. Irons, Chicago A. A., got his medal for the running broad jump. The British winners in the tug-of-war, the three-mile team race and the 3,500 metre walk came next, but the line was at once taken up again by Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., who claimed the gold medals for the discus throwing, free and Greek styles. Lemming, Sweden, was then given his medals for the javelin throwing. Matthew Halpin, the manager of the American team, then appeared to take the medal for the American winners in the 1,600 metre relay race.

This ended the list of twenty-eight winners in the athletic competitions and of this total seventeen were Americans.

Then came the winners in the archery, fencing, gymnastics, lawn tennis, polo, racquets and rifle shooting events. The American rifle team was in advance, it having won the international team match. Other winners in the rifle competition then came in but they were broken by another American for the prize in the miniature rifle match, individual, and Walter Winans, for the revolver team and running deer competitions.

Then followed C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C., winner of the 100 metre swim; George N. Hehnert, national Turnverin, the victor in the bantam catch-as-catch-can wrestling and G. S. Dole, Yale University, the champion in the featherweight catch-as-catch-can wrestling. Jay Gould did not appear to get his medal for his victory in the tennis competition; it was taken on his behalf by a member of the American committee.

Dorando, the Italian, who made such a brave fight for the Marathon race, walked briskly around the track and up the steps to the royal stand to receive the gold cup, a present from the queen for his plucky finish in the event. He was given a perfect ovation, the people rising in their seats and cheering him for fifteen minutes. The Italian looked quite strong and did not show any signs of the frightful ordeal through which he went yesterday. He was escorted around the arena by a number of his compatriots, one of whom bore on high an Italian flag.

Hayes came back to receive the Greek trophy for his Marathon victory. He was accompanied by his team mate who carried off the big trophy on a table. Sheridan, carrying five certificates in big rolls and an equal number of medals, was then awarded the Montgomery statuette for the discus throwing.

The other trophies having been presented, the crowd rose up and cheered Queen Alexandra who retired as the band played the national anthem. This was the conclusion of the fourth revival of the Olympiad.

Commander Spain, R. N., head of the Canadian court of marine inquiry, is in the city, accompanied by Mrs. Spain. Commander Spain is returning from Boston and will go to Quebec where he will be engaged in trying some cases in connection with his work.

The Suffering in " Shacktown "

Bad enough, but something as bothersome is the suffering of a tender corn that can be cured quickly by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Nothing so quick, painless or sure as "Putnam's." Refuse substitutes.

PRINCE OF WALES REVIEWS THE ASSEMBLED FLEET AT QUEBEC; TEN THOUSAND SAILORS CHEER

Earl Grey's Dinner on Saturday Evening Was a Notable Function---His Royal Highness Refers to Canada's Great Prosperity and Progress in Glowing Terms.

Quebec, July 26.—A roar of artillery, almost as though the ancient capital were once again under siege, greeted the Prince of Wales Saturday when he made a review of the assembled fleet. Every ship in the harbor joined the citadel in saluting the representative of Britain's king with twenty-one guns, and the effect was terrific.

The morning was delightfully clear and still, and at the signal of the British flagship, the ten ships of war suddenly broke out in a thunderous unison which echoed and re-echoed down the rock walls of the river until at times it was hard to tell which was gun fire and which reverberation. As the firing progressed the smoke of the guns swirled in clouds above the battle-ships, until the scene gave a vivid impression of an actual conflict going on.

Twice was the cannonading repeated, once when the prince embarked on his temporary flagship, the cruiser Arrogant, and again when he returned to the shore. Meanwhile, down the mile long array of the fleet, band after band took up the British National Anthem, and as the prince's ship approached it was greeted with cheers from the marines and bluejackets who lined the rail of every vessel.

The whole ceremony ended with a tremendous cheer, when at a sign the crews of the eleven warships joined in three cheers, the volume of sound from their 10,000 throats filling even the vast amphitheatre afforded by the harbor.

There was really something of the sublime in the spectacle of so great a fighting force from three nations gathered to pay homage to the son of the British king and honor to the empire's leading dependency and the thousands who lined the shores were evidently deeply impressed with the scene.

The whole ceremony was heroic in its simplicity. Early in the morning the prince with his staff drove in an automobile to the King's wharf, where a launch from the Arrogant awaited them, with a guard of honor from the R.C.R. at the citadel. As the prince stepped into the launch the guns from the fort boomed out a royal salute which lasted almost until the prince reached the Arrogant. As soon as his royal highness stepped on board the cruiser the Royal Standard broke out from her mast and a signal gun sounded from the Exmouth. Three seconds later every warship in the harbor except, of course, the Arrogant, opened the salute, the cannon firing almost together at first, with tremendous effect, the crashing volumes of sound seeming to roll down the river in solid mass and to be hurled back again by the cliffs. Later, the firing became more scattered, gun answering gun as though in real conflict.

Shortly afterwards the Arrogant pulled anchor ,and slowly steamed up the river beyond Cape Diamond, where she turned and steamed down between the two rows of battleships, first the British seven, then the one American, and last the two French vessels. Every boat was manned at the rail, officers on parade and band on the poop, and as the prince's flagship approached, the cheers of the men mingled with the strains of God Save the King, first faintly in the distance, and gradually swelling in volume as the Arrogant came nearer, making a majestic ceremonial that was even more impressive than that of the military pageant of the previous day.

After passing down the lines of battleships, the Arrogant returned to her anchorage opposite the King's wharf, and the instant the Royal Standard was pulled down, showing that the prince had left the ship, the guns of the fleet again joined in a final tremendous salute.

Arrived on shore the prince inspected the guards of honor, and was hurried away to the citadel in an automobile.

The series of presentations of the pageants reached a climax on Saturday when a state performance was given with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and practically all the notabilities now in Quebec among the spectators. Prices for seats ranged from $5 to $3, and to this, as well as to the fact that thousands had seen the pageants at some one of the previous performances was probably due the small attendance. The stand was not more than a third filled, but it was a gathering representative of the distinguished assembly of state officials present for the tercentenary celebration.

The arrival and departure of the prince was made with all the ceremonial which attracts large crowds wherever his royal highness goes. He drove to the pageant grounds in the state carriage of the governor-general, accompanied by Earl Grey and Col. Denison. He was escorted to and from the grounds by a troop of the Duke of York's Hussars with the men of the mounted police, as usual, in front and behind. At the entrance to the royal box a detachment of the Royal Canadian Regiment, with their band, was drawn up, and the prince arrived and departed to the strains of the National Anthem. Immediately on his arrival in the box the orchestra within the grounds also played "God Save the King," and the 4,500 people in the stand rose in a body and cheered and clapped for a full five minutes. In the box with the prince were Lord Grey, Lord Roberts, the Duke of Norfolk and several guests of the battlefields commission.

One of the most notable gatherings of the present celebration was that at the citadel on Saturday evening when Earl Grey tendered a dinner to the representatives of the various British dominions represented at the celebration of the tercentenary. About the table were grouped envoys of the different dominions beyond the seas, as well as a representative gathering of the lieutenant-governors, premiers, bankers and leading business men of the Dominion of Canada and the various provinces. The guests were presented to his highness on their arrival and after a few minutes spent in conversation the way was led to the superb dining room of the vice regal apartments in the citadel. The room was decorated with trophies and stacks of arms while the band of the R. C. R. discoursed music in the anteroom adjoining which leads to the balcony overlooking the splendid panorama, filled as it now is with the ships of the three friendly nations.

One of the features of the evening was the handing over to Earl Grey of £1,000 as New Zealand's contribution to the battlefields fund.

At the dessert Earl Grey gave the royal toast: "Gentlemen, I drink to the health of His Majesty the King," which was the signal for the rendering of the National Anthem by the band, while the toast was drank after cheers for the king.

He then proposed the health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The toast was received with the playing of "God Save the King" by the band, followed by three hearty cheers and a tiger twice repeated as His Royal Highness arose. When the cheering subsided, the prince spoke in part as follows:

"Your excellency, lords and gentlemen, I thank you all most sincerely, your excellency for proposing this toast, and my other friends here for the manner in which they have received it. Your excellency referred to the fact that this is my sixth visit to Canada. I cannot, I regret to say, hope to rival the hero of these celebrations, the founder of Quebec, who crossed the Atlantic no less than twenty times in the interests of his infant settlement and even made something like a record passage for those times, passing from Honfleur to Tadousac in eighteen days. There is one difference, however, on which I cannot but congratulate myself and my companions on the voyage. Champlain's vessels were from sixty to

(Continued on Page 7.)

HE SAYS ODDS ARE IN FAVOR OF CONSERVATIVE VICTORY

Dr. A. W. MacRae Home from Upper Canada Brings News of Big Conservative Gains All Along the Line---Defeat of Laurier Government Freely Predicted.

Dr. A. W. MacRae, who has just returned after a trip to Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, had the opportunity, while in the capital, of obtaining considerable insight into the political situation and of gauging the chances in the next general election. In an interview with a Telegraph reporter on Saturday he mentioned the sale of Indian lands to friends of the government and the taking over of the contract for the Quebec bridge as two matters which are likely to tell heavily against the Liberals. An estimate of the way the elections would go in the different provinces foreshadowed large gains for the Conservatives. Betting men in Montreal, he said, were considering the odds in favor of a Liberal defeat.

Referring to the prospect of a general election this fall, Dr. MacRae said that in Ottawa he found a general belief that the government were making every preparation to bring on an early appeal to the country should the premier decide such a course would be advisable before another session. On every hand in Ottawa itself there seemed to be a growing sentiment that the country was weary of the present administration. In 1896 Ottawa went Liberal; today the Conservatives seemed confident that they would win in the capital. In 1896 the civil servants at Ottawa turned against their government but their intense dissatisfaction with the civil service bill just passed was now so marked that, while the present Liberal members have intimated their intention of retiring from politics, no one is said to be anxious to become Liberal nominees in their places. On the other hand keen contests for Conservative nominations were foreshadowed.

On all sides in upper Canada, Dr. MacRae continued, were to be found evidences of the revolt of honest Liberals and the disgust of independent electors at the corruption brought to light during the last session of parliament. The inefficiency and extravagance of the marine and fisheries department, the timber and land steals in the department of the interior, and the many instances of a rake-off in connection with the expenditure of public monies showing an enormous waste of the people's taxes, have startled the country to such an extent that it would seem the electors are impatient for an opportunity to express their condemnation of the party in power.

Dr. MacRae went on to mention two matters which were brought before the house during the last week of the session which, he said, of themselves were considered sufficient to condemn the government. The first was the sale of Indian lands brought to the notice of parliament by Mr. Boyce. As was well known the Indians were the wards of the government and their lands might be sold by the government when the money secured thereby was more advantageous to them than the holding of the land itself.

In 1900 application was made by three or four friends of the party in power for some 30,000 acres of Indian lands. An order-in-council to convey these lands to the applicants for a little more than $9,000 on the usual conditions as to payments, interest, etc., was passed. Not one of the conditions in the order-in-council was complied with and nothing was paid until 1906 when the applicants again applied to the government to give them a grant of these lands on the terms agreed on six years before, without charging them any interest and relieving them of all drawbacks due to their failure to comply with the original order in council.

All they asked for was granted, and within a few days of the granting of the patent of title they sold the lands for more than $100,000, netting some $91,000 profit and so depriving the Indians of the increased value of their property.

The other transaction to which he referred, Dr. MacRae said, was in connection with the Quebec bridge. In the dying hours of the session the government introduced a resolution empowering it to take over the contract from the Quebec Bridge Company, to assume its liabilities, and to pay to the company some $94,000, the whole of the, so-called, paid-up stock with interest at 5 per cent., and an additional bonus of 10 per cent.

"When I was in Montreal," remarked Dr. MacRae, "I was talking to some leading Liberals, amongst them a member of the Guion cabinet who were unaware that the resolution had passed the previous day. I was assured that no such resolution would be introduced by the premier as he knew that the supposed paid-up capital stock did not represent actual money, but only promoters' and directors' fees, salaries and the like, and it would be giving the men who were responsible for the disaster a large sum of money gratuitously. All these things had been pointed out by Mr. Borden, Mr. Robitaille and others, yet the resolution was carried by a Liberal majority of fifty."

Dr. MacRae also referred to the admission of Mr. Fielding that the G. T. P. would cost upwards of $36,000,000 as against $14,000,000, the highest Liberal estimate in 1904 as but another instance of the unreliability of statements and promises made by the present government.

In reply to a question whether any forecast of the probable result of the next general election was being made, Dr. MacRae said it was generally believed the Conservatives would have a majority of 35 in Ontario and that in British Columbia there was not a safe seat for the Liberals and the only men they could hope to save would be Messrs. Templeman and Ross. In Alberta, Saskatche-

(Continued on Page 7.)

To Make a Positive Clearance of all Summer Stock

and make room for fall shipments, which are crowding us daily, we have been obliged to inaugurate what will be known as the greatest and most sweeping mid-summer clearance sale ever conducted in this section of Canada.

Never in our history have we been so heavily stocked with goods at this time of the season.

Although our regular prices are extremely low, we have recognized neither cost nor profit in the repricing of our entire stock.

Many thousands of dollars' worth of the finest and most desirable goods will be offered at sacrifices that are bound to insure quick selling and a positive clearance in all lines.

We have made such sacrifices that no matter what the weather conditions may be you will and you must be here to get your share of the tremendous bargains which will positively last for 10 days only, commencing Wednesday, July 29th, at 9 a.m.

WAIT

C. B. Pidgeon's Greatest Clearance Sale will open Wed., July 29th at 9 a. m.

Here will be the most handsome gathering of men's, women's and children's shoes ever offered by any dealer in the province of New Brunswick.

A stock of the choicest men's, boys' and children's clothing, hats, caps and shoes in this section of Canada.

This mighty sale is a chance of a lifetime. Never before have we attempted to offer high grade, seasonable merchandise at such trifling cost. Never before were bargains so numerous at this store as will be seen the next ten days, commencing Wednesday, July 29th, at 9 a.m.

In order to prove to you what ridiculous offerings will be made we quote a few items, but these are only a few of the thousands of inducements of this greatest cut-price bargain event.

Until Wednesday, July 29th at 9 a. m.

WHEN

C. B. PIDGEON'S Grand Midsummer Clearance Sale

WILL BEGIN

SHOE BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

From the best and most complete stock of boots and shoes in the province we make the following special offerings: These prices are honestly reduced from the lowest underselling figures known to this community. A positive saving of 50 per cent. and in many instances more can safely be estimated on other stores' prices.

MEN'S BOOTS and shoes in all the latest shapes and leathers, excellent values, from $1.35 to $5, are now repriced to 98c., $1.18, $1.28, $1.38, $1.48, $1.68, $1.88, $1.98, $2.18, $2.38 to $3.48.

GIRLS' BOOTS, formerly priced at $1.25 to $2, will be disposed of at 88c., 98c., $1.08, $1.28, $1.38 and $1.48.

BOYS' BOOTS of the most substantial kind and finest qualities, very reasonably priced from $1.35 to $3.00, are reduced to 98c., $1.08, $1.18, $1.28, $1.38, to $1.98.

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES, LACED BOOTS AND SLIPPERS in all the latest novelty styles of leathers and fashionable shapes—formerly priced from $1.25 to $3.50, are now marked down to 88c., 98c., $1.08, $1.18, $1.28, $1.38 and 2.48

CHILDREN'S BOOTS, $1.00 to $1.75 values, are reduced to 78c., 88c., 98c., $1.08, $1.18 and $1.28.

INFANTS' BOOTS, 50c. to $1.50 values, are repriced to 23c., 38c., 58c., 68c., 78c., 88c. and 98c.

FREE TRIP TO PIDGEON'S NORTH END STORE

MEN'S SUITS in stylish patterns of neat, dressy patterns, suitable in coloring and weight for all the year round wear. All suits offered below are bright, fresh stock of this season's make. Positively no goods carried over from last season, and nothing to be ktpt over from this stock—hence these great clearance reductions.

A HANDSOME SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR $3.98. An elegant business suit in all sizes for men of all sizes, regular, slender or stout proportions, made from stylish tweeds of light, medium or dark patterns, splendid $6.50 value for $3.98.

Store Closed All Day Tuesday, July 28th to Enable us to Mark Down All Prices For This Great Sale

Our special $7.50 suits are reduced to $4.98.

At $5.98 and $6.98 we are showing a most beautiful line of men's fashionable suits. These suits are the best $8.50 and $10 values in the market, and are retailed by many stores as high as $12 and $13. The fabrics are stylish worsteds and tweeds and the patterns and colorings are the latest in vogue. Don't pass these splendid suits at $5.98 and $6.98.

At $8.48, $9.48 and $10.98 we are offering the cream of our suit line. At regular prices these suits were our famous standard $12, $13.50 and $15 leaders.

These suits are hand tailored, made from tested fabrics of pure stock, worsteds, cheviots and velours. Neat stripes, checks and plaids of rich tans, browns, greys and dark tones of silk mixtures. Extraordinary value for $8.48, $9.48 and $10. 98.

Our finest $16.50 and $17.50 suits are reduced to $11.98 and $12.98.

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