

# The Times' Daily Short Story.

## A Sailor's Find

(Copyright, 1922, by C. B. Lewis.)

We were well to the south of the Chagos Islands, in the Indian ocean, when we picked up a man afloat on a raft. He was not only a white man, but a sailor, and his rudely constructed craft had a cargo. Securely lashed to the planks and timbers were four large elephant tusks and an earthen jar, together with two other jars containing food and water.

The name of the rescued sailor was William Scott. He was second mate of a Ceylon schooner called the Happy Day. Three months before we found him the schooner was wrecked on an island.

Of the crew of eight men Scott alone escaped. He believed this island to be one of the easternmost of the Chagos. It was, he said, about a mile in circumference, rocky and barren, but having plenty of fresh water on it.

Scott lived on the barren rock for fourteen long weeks without once sighting a sail, and but for his own strenuous efforts the time might have been indefinitely prolonged. One day a lot of wreckage from some unfortunate native craft drove ashore, and he secured planks and timbers and set about building a raft.

He had made up his mind to go to sea and take the chances of being picked up. His raft had been completed and he was collecting shellfish for food when he found the mouth of a cave under a bluff. It turned out to be a wonderful discovery. In the cave, which ran back for a considerable distance, he found over 200 elephant tusks and five jars of gold dust. On leaving the island on his raft he brought away four of the tusks and one of the jars, and there they were for all of us to see.

Had the raft been without cargo the man's story would have been laughed at and ridiculed. He said he had found a great fortune in gold and ivory. He had proofs of it with him. It made no difference that he could not exactly locate the island or that none such as he described was on the chart. He could only have come to us from an island not so far away.

Our Scotch captain was incredulous, and yet he had to believe. He thought the matter over and then made the castaway a proposition. The sailor knew the value of what he had secured; knew that he was well fixed for the rest of his days, and, having knocked about on the raft a week before we rescued him, he was not at all anxious about what he had left behind in the cave. The captain was, however, and so was every man of the crew.

The proposition was that Scott should do his best to pilot us to the island and take another jar of gold dust for his full share. The rest of the treasure would fall to the brig for deviating from her voyage and landing

him in some civilized country.

It was a hard bargain our captain wished to drive, and the castaway would never have consented had he not been told the crew would come in for a fair share of the loot.

We were then 200 miles to the south of the Chagos, and, as the wind was from the north, we had to beat back. This was slow work, and we had not yet made half the distance when we got a gale from the west which sent us driving away toward the Japanese coast, and it was sixteen days before we reached the islands.

The Chagos archipelago consists of a score of islands, banks and reefs. While Scott believed that his island was the easternmost of all he could not be sure about it, and we had to examine each and every one as we came to it. Running between them and around them was slow work and we had to feel our way, and thus it was six or seven days before we reached the last.

We found no such island as described by the castaway, and in our disappointment and chagrin were inclined to believe him a liar who was working out some scheme. He retailed by pointing to his treasure.

At the close of the fourth day of sailing back and forth across a sea of hundreds of miles in any direction but the west, we sighted an island which Scott identified as soon as it could be seen from the deck.

As we came up to it we ran into a small but deep harbor and anchored for the night within a cable's length of the beach. Had the night not been so dark the captain would have had a boat down, but as it was he did not dare chance it. Such was the excitement aboard that no man slept for an hour, and as soon as daylight had come and the men had a bite to eat we set out to secure the treasure.

We soon found the opening of the bay and rowed toward it. Scott had been on the island for over a year, and the hut he occupied and the flagstaff he erected were in plain sight. At the end of the bay we came to the cave, and, leaping out of the boat, the captain was the first to enter.

A moment later he reappeared, and for the next quarter of an hour he cursed as I have never heard a seaman before or since. The cave had been plundered.

One broken tusk had been left behind and there was perhaps an ounce of gold dust lying on the spot where Scott had emptied the jars. That was proof enough that he had told a straight story.

When we landed and went up to the hut we soon solved the problem. Some whaler had touched there for food and water. For wood they had used all the wreck stuff lying around and had also partially pulled the hut to pieces. They had filled their casks at the spring, and we could still see the marks where they had been rolled down hill to the boats. M. QUAD.

## A Successful Speculation

A Buffalo Man's Fortunate Investment. Twelve Boxes Dr. Gosson's Kidney and Bladder Cure for \$6.00—Health is Wealth.

April 30th, 1903.

Dr. Gosson Medicine Company:

Dear Friends—I was sick for one year with kidney trouble and I found no relief until I struck Dr. Gosson's Kidney and Bladder Cure. I was so ill that I suffered with uric acid rheumatism in my knees, shoulders, hips and around my heart. I thought I would leave this earth every day.

As soon as I began taking Dr. Gosson's Remedy I found such relief that I continued to take it and it was only a short time until I was a well man again; and I recommend it to anyone that has kidney trouble. I am more than thankful for Dr. Gosson's Remedy and, thanking you for your free sample, I remain yours truly,

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## POPE IN GOOD HEALTH

Receives Many Persons and Gives \$20,000 to Poor.

Rome, Aug. 18.—The pope has given \$20,000 for distribution among the poor of Rome.

His holiness seems to have quite recovered his health, as he is giving more audiences than before he suffered from his recent fainting fit, although the heat is still suffocating. Among others the pope received Prince Chigi, marshal of the conclave, and questioned him regarding the discharge of his duties as marshal. The prince said it would be better for him to be inside the conclave precincts instead of outside, as there were many efforts to establish communication with those inside and they could be more effectually checked if the marshal was inside.

The pontiff afterward received Prince Orsini, assistant at the papal throne. The pope greeted him with saying he would be glad if the prince would retain his office, which he had resigned before the death of Leo XIII, and expressed the hope that he would not again resign it. In reply Prince Orsini gave the pope to understand that his resignation had nothing to do with the duties of his office, but was rendered on account of his dissatisfaction with the conduct of certain matters under the late pope.

The ceremony of the imposition of the archiepiscopal pallium on the Most Rev. J. J. Harry, archbishop of Manila, was performed by Cardinal Maccioli in his own private chapel. The first chaplain celebrated the mass, Cardinal Maccioli assisting. When Archbishop Harry had been invested with the episcopal robes and the cardinal imposed the pallium on his shoulders, and the archbishop took the oath to observe the rules of the church. Mr. Edward W. Fowler and Father Zepf acted as witnesses.

Cardinal Satolli has recommended the appointment of Cardinal Vannutelli as secretary of state, but Pope Pius insists that Cardinal Satolli shall take the place. If Satolli persists in refusing Cardinal Vannutelli will be appointed.

## Gibbons Leaves Italy.

Genoa, Italy, Aug. 18.—Cardinal Gibbons has left here, bound for Chamber, France, forty-five miles from Geneva, Switzerland.

## Kansas River Wrecks a Bridge.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 18.—The first serious damage to result from the present rise in the Kansas river at this point came when the James street bridge, the only means of street car communication between the Kansas City and the bridge had been weakened during the high water of the past week and gave way when struck by a great mass of driftwood carried in from the west by the swift current. The James street bridge was built of piles to replace the one carried out by the June flood. Other structures, including the stock yards and the belt line bridges, are in immediate danger.

## Prominent Politician Dead.

Patchogue, N. Y., Aug. 18.—John S. Havens, formerly prominent in politics in this county, was found dead in bed at his home in Center Moriches from heart failure. Mr. Havens was a former county superintendent and a former assemblyman. He was seventy-eight years old.

## BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



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Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips! 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address  
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

## THE FLEET IN OYSTER BAY

President Reviews Great Assemblage of War Vessels.

## AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

Many Distinguished Guests—First Time Such a Naval Demonstration Has Been Held in American Waters.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Twenty-one war ships drawn up in four parallel columns a mile long and including some of the best fighting ships of the United States navy, resting upon the glassy surface of Long Island sound, composed the picture which lay spread out before President Roosevelt when he stepped out upon the veranda of his home at Sagamore Hill. Their brasswork shining under the slanting rays of the morning sun gave evidence that every ship was spick and span for this the first naval review at the nation's summer capital and probably the first ever held for the exclusive purpose of presidential honors.

Commanded by Rear Admiral Barker and three other naval officers of similar rank, the fleet, comprising two squadrons, each of two divisions, besides a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers, included a representative of nearly every type of fighting craft from the ponderous Illinois to the lean destroyers. Two parallel columns of battle ships and cruisers, headed by the Kearsarge, Rear Admiral Barker's flagship, flanked by files of destroyers, composing the north Atlantic fleet, covered the placid sound for two miles offshore from picturesque Lloyd's neck and blockading the mouth of Oyster bay, presented a splendid marine spectacle.

Clustered in the mouth of the bay rested the president's yacht Mayflower, Secretary Moody's official craft, the Dolphin, and Sir Thomas Lipton's beautiful steam yacht Erin, surrounded by a graceful fleet of steam and sailing yachts gathered to witness the imposing ceremony when the president and the fleet officially exchanged greetings.

Before the president arrived on board the Mayflower Secretary Moody, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation; Rear Admiral Rodgers, commandant of the New York navy yard; Captain Brownson, commandant of the Naval academy; General Chaffee, Sir Thomas Lipton, Colonel Sherman-Crawford of the Royal Ulster Yacht club, C. Oliver Iselin, W. Butler Duncan, Woodbury Kane, and Commodore Frederick C. Bourne of the New York Yacht club were transferred from the Dolphin to the Mayflower. As the president stepped on the deck the Mayflower's guns spoke the first salute.

## The Review Begins.

Leaving her anchorage the Dolphin passed the Mayflower, saluting as she went by. Then the Mayflower steamed down the bay, followed by the president's yacht Sybil, having guests of the president on board. Slowly the president's flagship moved out into the sound, where the battle ships and cruisers lay in two parallel lines lengthwise of the sound, with a column of destroyers flanking each line of larger ships.

The right column was composed of two divisions, the first consisting of the Kearsarge, Illinois and Alabama, under command of Rear Admiral Barker; the second comprising the Texas, Baltimore and Chicago, commanded by Rear Admiral Sands.

The left column included Rear Admiral Coghlan's flagship, the Olympia, and the cruiser Topeka, composing the first division, and the Yankee, Prairie, Panther and Dolphin the second division, Rear Admiral Wise commanding. Flanking the first column and between it and the Long Island shore was the first division of the destroyer flotilla, the Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Dale and Chatancey, under command of Lieutenant L. H. Chandler. Lying outside of all the remainder of the fleet was a flanking column of destroyers, including the Truxton, Worden, Whipple, Stewart and Lawrence, commanded by Lieutenant H. K. Benham.

Surrounding them was a flotilla of steam craft of all descriptions numbering a hundred vessels and including great steam yachts.

With the president's flag flying from her main truck, the Mayflower steamed slowly off to the east end of the right column, made a sweeping curve and moved down through the lane between the first column of battle ships and cruisers and the first column of destroyers. Lines of white clad sailors manned the rails, superstructure, fighting tops and yards of the white fleet and dotted the rails of the dark hulled destroyers. Scouring launches cleared the course of the Mayflower and the Sybil as they entered the lane.

## Flagship Opens Salute.

A twelve pound gun in the Kearsarge's secondary battery spurted a little slash of flame and smoke, and the succession of presidential salutes began. While the smoke was drifting from the Kearsarge's guns her band struck up "Columbia" and her sailors gave the president a ringing cheer as the Mayflower moved by. At a speed of three miles an hour the president's flagship proceeded down the lane, and as she approached the guns of each of the ships in turn spoke in salute, their bands and the cheers of the sailors joining in the tribute. The guns of the destroyers were silent.

From the hedge of the Mayflower President Roosevelt, surrounded by a group of admirals and guests, acknowledged the salutes. At the end of the lane the Mayflower turned and passed



Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be quickly and permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I ran across Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—Miss ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee Minneapolis Study Club.

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

## Mrs. C. Kleinschrodt, Morrison, Ill., says:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered ever since I was thirteen years of age with my menses. They were irregular and very painful. I doctored a great deal but received no benefit. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and after taking a few bottles of it, I found great relief. Menstruation is now regular and without pain. I am enjoying better health than I have for sometime."

How is it possible for us to make it plainer that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will positively help all sick women? All women are constituted alike, rich and poor, high and low,—all suffer from the same organic troubles. Surely, no one can wish to remain weak and sickly, discouraged with life and no hope for the future, when proof is so unmistakable that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure monthly suffering—all womb and ovarian troubles, and all the ills peculiar to women.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

down the lane between the second column of cruisers and second line of destroyers. One after another the guns of the Dolphin, Panther, Prairie, Yankee, Topeka and Olympia saluted until, having encircled the fleet and completed the first part of the review, the Mayflower stopped at the head of the two columns between the Kearsarge and the Olympia.

Launches put off from the war ships and scurried over to the Mayflower, conveying the commanders and flag officers to pay their respects to the president. This formality completed, the president boarded the Mayflower's launch and was conveyed to the Kearsarge to return the official call. Twenty-one guns from her secondary battery

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## SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

Columbia University Begins Work on the Pulitzer Foundation.

New York, Aug. 18.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university has curtailed his vacation and returned to the city to push the preliminary work in connection with the new school of journalism which Mr. Pulitzer's provision of \$2,000,000 has made possible.

He said: "Every effort will be made to have the building ready for the opening of the academic year of September, 1904."

"Preliminary plans and sketches for the building will be pushed forward rapidly by the architects, McKim, Mead & White, and it is possible that we will begin to let contracts within six or eight weeks."

A site for the new building has been selected in the university quadrangle on Amsterdam avenue, between Payerweather hall and the proposed school of law. The building will cost \$500,000, which is one-half of the preliminary donation. If at the end of three years the school is in successful operation Mr. Pulitzer will give an additional million, the income of one-half of which will be devoted to the maintenance of the school of journalism. The income of the remaining \$500,000 will be expended for purposes to be agreed upon hereafter.

## An Obstreperous Sultan.

Manila, Aug. 18.—Major Robert L. Bullard has demanded redress from Sultan Deseen, the tribal leader of the Lanao Moros. Although professing a warm friendship for Americans, the sultan recently surrounded a small detachment of United States troops paying him a friendly visit with a strong force of warriors and offered battle, his men insultingly bearing an American flag. So far the only reply of the sultan to Major Bullard's demands has been defiance.

## Textile Strike Weakens.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.—It is estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 textile strikers, principally operatives in the rug branch, resumed work. The manufacturers made no concessions. The strike was inaugurated eleven weeks ago, and of the original 60,000 strikers but 10,000 remain out. Many of the idle hands are dyers, and it is said if they continue to remain firm they may compel some of the mills to close because of the lack of dyestuffs.

## Bud Wreck in Saxony.

Zwickau, Saxony, Aug. 18.—A passenger train was derailed between Rothenkirchen and Ober-Kleinitz. Three persons were killed and forty were injured.

## Fatal Collision in Illinois.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—One man is dead and five others seriously injured as the result of a head-on collision between passenger trains on the Chicago and St. Paul railroad. Two trains met two and a half miles east of Long Lake station, due, it is thought, to a misunderstanding of orders. The dead man, who succumbed to his injuries two hours after the accident, was the express messenger, the injured being the engine men of both trains and the baggage man.

## Government to Take War Ships.

Washington, Aug. 18.—By order of Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling the contracts with the Crescent Shipbuilding company of Elizabethport, N. J., for the construction of the cruiser Chattanooga and the torpedo boats Nicholson and O'Brien have been canceled. Navy department agents have been instructed to take charge of these vessels, which have been launched, and they will be completed at a government yard.

## Schwab Denies a Honor.

New York, Aug. 18.—Mr. Charles M. Schwab flatly contradicts the statement that he is engaged in organizing a combination of tailors in the United States.

## Lord Salisbury's Condition.

London, Aug. 18.—Lord Salisbury passed a somewhat restless night. Otherwise his condition is unchanged.

## Five Hundred Men Idle.

Pittsburg, Aug. 18.—A strike of stonecutters of Allegheny county has been inaugurated for an increase in wages of 10 cents an hour. The men have been receiving 50 cents an hour and demand 60 cents. Over 500 men are idle. Much work is tied up and about 15,000 members of other occupations will be affected.

## Taylor & Co. to Resume.

New York, Aug. 18.—Wall street hears that Talbot J. Taylor & Co. will resume business about the end of the week, a satisfactory settlement of the claims of creditors for \$3,000,000 having been made.

## Lynx Rides Three Winners.

London, Aug. 18.—Lucien Lynx, the American jockey, gave the best sample of his jockeyship since his arrival in England at the meeting at Wolverhampton, when he rode the first three winners. Not one of his mounts was a favorite.

## Noted Collection For Harvard.

Harvard university is to have the famous zoological collection of Baron de Beyer of Brussels through the kindness of Mr. Carnegie. It is rich in extinct birds.