

CHALEUR LUMBER MILLS DESTROYED BY FIRE DEMON

Big Lumber Plant at Mission, Opposite Campbellton in Ashes with Estimated Loss of \$125,000 to \$150,000—Fire a Most Spectacular One—Third Mill to Go in Vicinity—Was American Owned and is Probably Fully Insured.

Special to The Standard.
Campbellton, N. B., July 30.—The Bay Chaleur Lumber Mills, situated at the Mission, Quebec, opposite this town were burned to the ground yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the mill was discovered to be on fire. A number of men at once set to work to fight the flames, and a message was sent to Campbellton asking for aid. But before the fire apparatus arrived, and despite the efforts of those fighting the flames, the mill was soon destroyed. The fire burned with great fierceness and in an incredibly short time nothing remained but the glowing ruins.
From the mills the fire spread to the lumber piles. The heat was intense, and it was only with great difficulty that the timber district of the lumber was saved. The timber destroyed is valued at from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars.
The boiler and engine house were

built of concrete and were not damaged.
The fire was a most spectacular one. Tongues of flame shot high into the air, showers of sparks arose and with great rapidity one pile of lumber after another caught fire and was destroyed.
The mill, which is one of the largest in the vicinity, is owned by an American syndicate, and managed by David Shampong. It was erected some years ago, and was built on heavy concrete abutments, some of which extend into the river. Much of its machinery came from Germany and it was one of the finest equipped mills in the country.
This season it had been very busy, and there were seven ships in the harbor waiting to be loaded with its lumber. Three of these ships were at the wharf when the fire broke out and were obliged to weigh anchor and be towed away to avoid the flames.
This is the third mill in this section to be burned. The insurance, which is carried by companies at Sherbrooke, Quebec, has not yet been learned.

City's Bells Toll Knell Of Earthquake Victims

Cathedral Chimes of Mexico City Ring Out When Shock is Felt—Seismic Disturbances Recorded Yesterday Throughout Central America—Chilpancingo Was Destroyed. Acapulco Razed, and Many Lives Lost—Inhabitants Flee From Devastated City and Are Now Living in the Open—An Old Aztec Legend is Fulfilled.

Mexico City, Mex., July 30.—Chilpancingo was destroyed. Acapulco partly razed and possibly many lives lost in an earthquake which shook central Mexico from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Queretaro to the north, to Oaxaco on the south, an area of more than 1000 square miles at an early hour today. The shock was a serial affair and was the most severely felt in the region for the last quarter of a century. In Mexico City it was quite pronounced, but fortunately worked but little destruction in the capital city.
Reports tell of the loss of life are meagre, but the official figures thus far given show at least 13 killed and more than a score mortally injured.
Word comes from G. Poyros, an American merchant, that he and a party of five were in Chilpancingo in the state of Guerrero, that that city was destroyed and that the inhabitants are living in the open suffering from the elements. The case of Chilpancingo is a most interesting one. The shocks continued at Chilpancingo to night with subterranean rumblings, flashes of lightning and hail.
Acapulco also in Guerrero was partly razed, but the extent of the damage is not definitely known as communication with that part of the republic is not well established. According to the observatory records, the first shock of the series was felt at 4:15 this morning, the rocking oscillation being from the east to the southwest. It was severe, causing the bells of the many cathedrals of Mexico City to toll, breaking crockery and in some instances levelling walls.

Seek For More Than 100 Miles.
Some old cathedral walls were cracked, as were some pavements. The shock was felt for over 100 miles. No deaths have as yet been reported from other cities. The squares and plazas are filled with praying people.
There was no loss of life in the American colony.
The Federal Telegraph Company has just established communication with Acapulco, a seaport on the Pacific in the state of Guerrero, with a population of about 5,000 persons by the roundabout way of the isthmus of Tehuacan. The first message received read as follows:
"The entire lower half of this city has been destroyed. There have been many deaths. The branch here of the National Bank is in ruins. The cashier is mortally injured."
Communication was then interrupted.
It is rumored that 150 persons were killed in Santa Julia. The new post office building and one cathedral have been badly damaged.
A message from Roy Ros, an American commercial traveller has just been received from the town of Chilpancingo saying that the place has been completely destroyed. The inhabitants are fleeing from the elements. The shocks continue accompanied by subterranean rumblings and electrical storms.

CREES STARVE RATHER THAN FACE WINDAGO

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, July 30.—Because one of their number became a "windago" which in plain English means a violent lunatic, a tribe of Cree Indians who make their trading headquarters at Moose Factory, on Hudson's Bay, came near starving during the spring just passed. Word of this condition of affairs has reached the Department of Indian Affairs, and Constable G. G. of the Dominion Police Force, has been despatched to bring the insane Indian to the asylum at Hamilton.
So superstitious are the Indians regarding an insane person that instead of continuing their usual fishing and hunting occupations, they flocked to Moose Factory. Having very little provisions, their state soon became serious, and the officials of the post at Moose Factory decided to notify the authorities here.
Constable Giroux travels via C. P. R. to Missinable. From there an arduous canoe trip of ten days on the Moose River to his destination will be necessary, some three hundred miles having to be covered in this manner.
In the old days this insane Indian would have been killed off without any delay, but in recent years the Indians have come to realize that they will suffer the full penalty of the law if they carry out any such course of action.

SIR CHARLES DILKE FAVORS PACIFIC FLEET

Special to The Standard.
London, July 30.—The second sitting of the Imperial defence conference, held at the War Office, lasted two hours and a half. The Earl of Crewe presided. Mr. Haldane explained the war office memorandum on the military defence of the Empire, and there was a general discussion of the Imperial general staff question and other matters of importance, but no resolutions were put to the conference. A committee of experts was nominated to discuss certain technical details and they will meet at the war office today.
The conference adjourned on Tuesday. The Admiralty memorandum on naval defence will be brought forward.
In the House of Commons last night Premier Asquith announced that members of the Imperial defence conference would be asked to sit on the Imperial defence committee before returning home. Mr. Balfour hoped the invaluable assistance of the representatives of the self-governing dominions would grow on the right path in these matters.
Sir Charles Dilke suggested that the best method of overseas assistance in Imperial defence would be the provision of a squadron of fast cruisers on the Pacific.

WISHES NEW BRUNSWICK WERE PART OF UNITED STATES

Hon. John Brackett, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, here on Pleasure Trip., Says His Country Needs More Room—Believes Taft Will Win on Tariff Revision—Has Had Distinguished Career.

"I have often wished that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were part of the United States," said Hon. John Q. Brackett, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, in conversation with The Standard reporter at the Victoria Hotel last evening. Ex-Governor Brackett is in the province on a pleasure trip for the benefit of his health, and will be in the city for a few days.
While speaking of the natural advantages of this province, Mr. Brackett fell the sentiment expressed above.
Mr. Brackett entered public life as a member of the Boston City Council and later served as president of that body. He then entered the Legislature and served altogether for eight years in that capacity, holding the position of Speaker for two years. In 1882 he was twice re-elected to this position. His promotion to the governorship came in 1889 and he served one term, going down to defeat the next year before the late Mr. Wm. E. Russell, the popular Democratic leader who met such a tragic death in the New Brunswick woods in 1896.
In 1891, Mr. Brackett was a delegate from Massachusetts to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis which nominated Benjamin Harrison in his last fight for the presidency and in 1896, as chairman of the Board of Electors at Large, he had the honor of casting the first vote for Wm. McKinley as president of the United States.
Since 1896, Mr. Brackett has retired from active participation in public affairs, but his opinion is eagerly sought on public questions as a man of knowledge and experience. When asked by a Standard reporter last evening for his views concerning the tariff revision bill now being considered at Washington, he expressed the

opinion that President Taft would win the fight for "downright revision." The section of the Republican party who opposed the reduction, he said, were making a great mistake. Taft had been elected practically on a platform of tariff revision and he was doing what was expected of him. He had no doubt that the reduction in many lines would be carried.
Mr. Brackett expressed himself as favoring reciprocity between Canada and the United States and said that many of the people of New England felt the same way.
The ex-governor said that there was no question that in his own state the Republican nominees for governor and Lieutenant governor this fall would be Draper and Frothingham, both for re-election and that both would carry the State. On the larger question of the next presidential election he did not wish to make predictions but he had no doubt that President Taft would be re-nominated. In his mind the best man in the Democratic party today was Judge Harmon, governor of Ohio, who has a splendid public record as a member of Cleveland's cabinet. Ohio, he pointed out, was now the home of presidents as at least four—Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Taft, had come from the Buck-eye State.
It was while speaking of his trip here that the ex-governor gave voice to the wish that New Brunswick might be part of the United States. "We need room to extend," he said, "and it would be profitable to extend in this direction."
"Do you people have the idea that Canadians are anxious for annexation?" he was asked.
"Oh, no," was his reply, "we know you are well satisfied."
Next week Mr. Brackett will go on a pleasure trip by boat and on his return will visit Digby, before returning to Boston.

REVISED PAYNE TARIFF BILL PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY PROVIDES FOR DECREASED LUMBER SCHEDULE

Washington, D. C., July 30.—When majority leader Payne, head of the house conference on the tariff bill, which bears his name, rose in the house of representatives today to present the report of the two houses on the bill, the measure had been in conference for just three weeks. Contending that the bill makes a general downward tendency in the present rates of duty, Mr. Payne presented an exhaustive analysis of its provisions. He undertook to show that there had been a marked decrease in the rates on the necessities of life, while admitting that there had been an increase on some of the luxuries.
Metals Most Marked.
Probably the most marked reductions throughout any schedule in the bill as a result of the action of the two houses and of the conference committee, are found in the metal schedule. Beginning with the decrease in iron ore there is a general reduction throughout that portion of the bill, pig iron going down from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton, and scrap iron from \$4 to \$1. The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amount to about fifty per cent, and this reduction includes steel rails. There is an increase on structural steel ready for use.
Rough lumber goes down from \$2 to \$1.25 per thousand feet, with a corresponding reduction in the different dressed lumbers.
Publishers Win Out.
The publishers win out in their fight for lower wood pulp and printing paper, the rate on the ordinary newspaper print paper being fixed at \$3.75 per ton instead of \$6 as under Dingley law, and on the higher grade of printing paper at \$3.75 instead of \$8. Mechanically ground wood pulp is to come in free of duty instead of paying 1-12 of a cent a pound as under the Dingley law, but provision is made for a countervailing duty in case it becomes necessary to protect this country against Canada's inhibitions, upon the exportation of woods to the United States. Hides of cattle come in free and there is a corresponding re-

duction of leather and leather goods. Bituminous coal is reduced from 67 cents per ton to 45 cents. Agricultural implements go off from 20 per cent, and ad valorem, to ten per cent, and the older works of art are placed upon the free list.
Petroleum which received much attention in both houses slips through without any duty.
There was practically no change in the wool schedule but there was a reduction between the tops and yarns and a small decrease on clothes with a cotton warp.
Hides were placed on the free list while the rate on iron and steel leather is reduced from 20 per cent, to 5 per cent, ad valorem; on dressed leather from 20 per cent, to 10 per cent, boots and shoes from 25 per cent, to 10 per cent.
Plaster Goes Down.
Plaster rock, or gypsum, crude, from fifty to thirty cents per ton; if ground or calcined, from \$2.25 to \$1.25.
In the lumber schedule the only increases were those on shingles from birchwood and laurel wood for the use of pipe markers from the free list to 15 per cent, ad valorem. The rate on sawed lumber was decreased from \$1 per thousand to \$1.25 per thousand. There was also a diminution on timber from one cent per cubic foot to one half cent, and on sawed boards of white wood and kindred wood from \$1 per thousand to fifty cents per thousand. The reduction in the differential rates in favor of dressed lumber averaged about one-third of the Dingley rate. Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone poles are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent, ad valorem; clapboards from \$1.50 per thousand to \$1.25; laths from 25 cents to 20 cents per thousand, while fence posts and kindred wood were taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list.
Agricultural Products.
In agricultural products broom-corn was taken from the free list and made dutiable at \$3 per ton. Hops are increased from 12 to 16 cents

per pound. The reductions in the agricultural schedule covered bacon and hams from five to four cent per pound, and from two to one and one half cents, fresh meats from two to one and one half cent and starch from one and one half to one cent, corn, peas, sugarbeets, cabbage and salt were also lowered.
The principal difficulty in the way of a clearly detailed comparison between the present so-called Dingley law in the new bill lies in the fact that in most of the more important and sharply contended provisions and schedules, a radical re-arrangement of classification, and a shifting from specific to ad valorem duties leave few common terms for comparison.

KING AND PREMIER ARE NOW CERTAIN THAT WORST IS OVER

Reports from Affected Districts Go to Show that the Rebellion is Quelled—Situation Improved and Order is Fast Becoming General—Only Apprehension Seems to Be that Don Jaime the Pretender will Raise White Flag of Carlists.

Madrid, July 30.—The government's report from Catalonia indicates that the situation continues to improve. Both King Alfonso and Premier Maura seemed satisfied that the worst is over, that the rebellion in Barcelona has been quelled and that order soon will be restored in the remainder of the captaincy general. Nevertheless, to be on the safe side, large bodies of troops of all arms continue to be hurried to the scene.
No figures, not even estimates, of the loss of property and life in Catalonia is vouchsafed by the authorities, but private despatches indicate that there has been great slaughter at Barcelona.
It is understood that the king greatly regretted the necessity of using artillery, but yielded to the arguments of his cabinet ministers that half way measures or temporization might prove fatal. Reports continue to filter in of the widest destruction of property, especially churches, monasteries and convents, against which the fury of the mob was centred.
The only other region creating particular anxiety are the Biscayan provinces.
The workmen in the Bilbao mining districts are well organized and have assumed a threatening attitude.
There is some apprehension also that the followers of Don Jaime, the Pretender, may attempt to raise the white flag of the Carlists. The leaders who maintain a military and political organization in Northern Spain are being closely watched.
London, July 31.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Barcelona gives a graphic description of affairs. Up to Wednesday morning the troops had not fired a shot. In the

meantime churches, convents and colleges had been burned and the sky illuminated by the flames. A number of priests and nuns were ruthlessly slaughtered, some at the altar while holding the crucifix in their hands, others, while bravely defending their institutions against the revolutionists and devouring flames, the populace preventing the Red Cross workers from giving aid.
Nuns who appeared at the windows were stoned, not a soul helped them or took pity on their screams. From the height of Montjuich nothing was to be seen but flames, the whole of Barcelona seemed like a bonfire.
The number killed, the correspondents states, exceeded 120 and the wounded number more than three hundred. Dead and wounded continue to be unburied under the ruins.
"Today," he continues, "I witnessed one of the grimest of spectacles. The revolutionists, about 10,000 strong, were marching about the streets with the charred remains of their victims. They had placed arms, legs and heads on long poles and were singing the Marseillaise and shouting. They gave not only the police but the soldiers and soldiers' samples of their carnage, but actually passed under the very nose of the captain general, who was at the head of his troops and who dared to fire on the revolutionists.
"The truth is, the movement is undoubtedly revolutionary and had been organized and directed by persons of influence, who have not appeared to the present and as to whose identity discretion counsels silence. It sprang up at a time when Barcelona was denuded of troops and the captain general was so strong enough to take decisive action."

TROUBLE MAY COME AT GLACE BAY TODAY

Special to The Standard.
Glace Bay, N. S., July 30.—The U. M. W. will tomorrow hold their much-talked of procession and picnic and rumors are rife of trouble. The programme of the strikers is to form up at the various locals in Glace Bay and march out to Bonington and there hold an open air mass meeting. This afternoon the Dominion town council called a hasty meeting and passed a by-law forbidding the procession within the town limits except with the consent of the Dominion town council. The by-law was telegraphed to Halifax for approval.
It could not be learned tonight what action would be taken in the matter by the attorney general's department as to the validity or otherwise of the action of Dominion town council.
The two men arrested yesterday at Reserve Mine charged with complicity in the attempt to blow up Manager Simpson's house were brought from Sydney jail and were taken before Henry McDonald, the magistrate issuing the warrant for their arrest. Ball was offered by their friends, but the magistrate was in doubt and telegraphed Mr. Hearn, crown prosecutor at Sydney who replied that he would

ANOTHER U.N.B. MAN IS CHOSEN BY MANITOBA

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, July 30.—A. K. Grimmer, B.S.C., city engineer, received notice of his appointment as mayor of municipal and railway engineering in the engineering school of the Manitoba University some days ago. His appointment was made at the meeting as that of Chester B. Martin to the chair of modern history.
Mr. Grimmer will tender his resignation as city engineer at the meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening and will sever his connection with the city at the close of September, so as to enter upon his new duties early in October.
The men were remanded until Monday and sent back to Sydney jail in the meantime.
Two men were arrested today at No. 12, one for intimidation and one for assault by throwing stones. They were brought to Glace Bay and later were admitted to bail. No evidence has been given out in the matter of the explosion and it is not known whether any positive information relative to this outrage has been obtained by the police.

THAW'S EXAGGERATED EGO MAY PROVE HIS ONLY BAR

New Turn in Proceedings Which May Cost Him His Freedom—Judge Questions Prisoner As to His Reasons for Changing Counsel, Thaw is Nonplussed—Although Fencing Well He is More Worried Than at Any Time During Trial.

White Plains, N. Y., July 30.—It was the judge, not the prosecutor, who ruffled the assurance of Harry K. Thaw on the witness-stand today. Exaggerated Ego "the insane delusion that the possessor is a person of supreme ability and importance," may prove a bar against the release which he seeks from the Matteawan insane asylum.
When District Attorney Jerome finished his cross-examination today, Justice Isaac Mills, at whose term of the Supreme Court the slayer of Sanford White is striving to prove himself sane, assumed the role of inquisitor and put a series of questions that in the judgment of many were more pertinent than any of those asked during the 12 hours Thaw has been questioned.
"They are going to argue with me," Thaw said, "that all the way through you have shown an 'exaggerated ego.' You have the assistance of the ablest counsel, one of the leading attorneys of this country, but I have observed you constantly interrupting him and making suggestions. In your former litigations you have constantly changed your counsel. Why don't you trust Mr. Morschauer?"
Thaw was clearly nonplussed. This was a feature of his conduct upon which Mr. Jerome had not touched.
"But I do trust Mr. Morschauer," he hastened to assure the justice.
"Why didn't you trust your other lawyers—you, a man unlearned in the law?" continued the court, "haven't you felt all the way through that

you were better able to conduct this case?"
"No," answered Thaw, "except perhaps in the case of Mr. Hartridge."
The court's interrogations were made during the morning session, after Mr. Jerome had concluded his examination, an examination which he said yesterday would be only "two or three questions more," but which developed into many. Taking up the lead suggested by the court, Mr. Jerome dwelt further on the unmeasured ego at the afternoon session, quoting from opinions of alienists at the homicide trials. He quoted Dr. Britton D. Evans who complained that Thaw would not listen to evidence and could not be convinced.
Another expert commented on the prisoner's "rapid flow of words and rapid manner," and a faculty of expression far beyond that of the average man.
While Thaw fenced well with Mr. Jerome as he has done all along, he was worried again today when the district attorney, for the fifth time, asked him to define his mental condition at the time he killed White and at present. He held doggedly to the assertion that he never had been "medically insane," but he might have been "legally insane" at the time of the shooting.
Evelyn Thaw was in White Plain again today, but she did not appear in court. She held a conference, however with the state's attorney. Nothing tangible has developed in the report that she will bring suit for divorce.

MARATHON- ST. PETERS GAME TODAY

This afternoon on the Shamrock grounds, the St. Peters, champions of the Inter-Society League, and the Marathons, winners of the Marathon-Clipper series, will play the first game in the series for the championship of the city.
The local fans are anticipating a great game, as both teams have been putting in some hard practice and worth. It is said that a lot of money will change hands before the series is over.
St. Peters won the championship last year, but the followers of the Marathons feel confident of turning the tables on the wearers of the green and white.
Mrs. A. A. Graham and family returned home yesterday after an extended visit to Upper Canada.