

SIX

THE STAR, ST JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 1909

## ROOSEVELT TURNS UP WITH HIPPO TROPHIES

3,000 Smiths Get Together in  
Big Reunion.

Catholic Institutions Benefit by Bequests—  
Killed by a Falling Log—Details  
of Monterey Disaster.

GOVERNMENT FARM, Nalvaasha, B. E. A. Aug. 1—Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied by Major Means, came to Nalvaasha on Thursday, July 22, riding round the east side of the lake, while J. Alden Loring, the naturalist, came across in Captain Attenborough's launch. Professor Edmund Heller remained at the Attenborough farm to look after the hippo trophies.

SEATTLE, Wn., Sept. 2—Three thousand people, named Smith gathered in the exposition auditorium today for a reunion of the Smith family.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2—By the will of Mrs. Bridget B. Fay, of Chelsea, died for probate here today, forty Catholic institutions in various parts of the country will receive \$1,000 each. The residue which will amount to about \$5,000, is bequeathed to the Monastery of Precious Blood, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

SANDY POINT, Me., Sept. 2—Herbert Crosby, 35 years old, died at his home here tonight from injuries received at Cape Jellison dock a few hours before. He was assisting in hoisting a heavy oak log from a vessel when a guy line broke and he was struck by the falling log, which fractured his skull. He leaves a wife and daughter.

MONTEREY, Mex., Sept. 2—A communication is gradually restored to the food-swept section of northern Mexico, previous reports as to loss of life and property are confirmed. Beated despatches received at the headquarters of the third military zone in this city today tell of damage to the towns of Bayones and Galeana and of the practical destruction of the town of Mir. General Bravo and Camargo, Meager reports as to the damage at Victoria, the capital of the state of Tamaulipas and other towns along the Tampico branch of the Mexican Central Railway, to the southeast of this city have also been received.

General Reyes, Governor of this state, arrived here last night from Galeana.

## LITTLE PLANET HAS STRAYED FROM HOME

California Astronomers are Looking After  
Aethra, Who May Have Been  
Abducted.

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 1—A little planet has strayed or been stolen. Astronomers of the University of California, backed by the strange disappearance of Aethra, a bright asteroid which was discovered in 1874, have applied to the department of mathematics to work out all the possibilities as to what has become of the star.

Aethra, after having her orbit carefully mapped by the astronomer, and being fittedly tagged with No. 123 by her discoverer, suddenly disappeared, and the astronomers have been hunting for her in vain.

The work of locating the asteroid has just been delegated to A. J. Chamberlain, one of the younger members of the faculty of the mathematics department of the State University. He declares that while he has a big task before him, he is confident of success. He has just entered upon his calculations, as to the possible detection of the asteroid from his former path, which has resulted in the huge telescope's sweeping the sky in vain in the quest.

About 800 asteroids are known to astronomers, and each has a name of its own. Aethra was 123 on the list, and her orbit was known to a nicety. It is the theory of the astronomer that some force which they had not counted had deflected Aethra from her rightful direction. It is possible, they declare, that after wandering from her place she was picked up by some other astronomer than her original finder and given a new name and number.

The work to be done by Chamberlain in assisting the astronomers is that of computing the orbits of the 800 asteroids now known and labelled, in order that he may trace back and find whether any of them was Aethra in 1874.

## CHATHAM OUT EN MASSE TO HEAR PUGSLEY

Minister Accorded  
Fine Reception

Dr. Pugsley Promises to Look  
After Interests of the  
Miramichi

CHATHAM, N. B., Sept. 2.—Dr. Pugsley received a warm welcome at Chatham tonight in his itinerary of inspection and carried away with him evidence of the citizens' appreciation of his ability and patriotic efforts to develop the Province and Dominion in the shape of an eulogistic address, read to him at a meeting held in the new Opera House by Mayor Snowball and signed by himself and members of the town council. The announcement was made only a few hours before the meeting, but a large body of citizens gathered in the hall. There was no party feeling in the meeting, as Conservatives as well as Liberals united to do honor to New Brunswick's representative in the federal cabinet.

In the address as read by the Mayor, Dr. Pugsley's attention was called to the various needs of Chatham and the Miramichi generally. It was pointed out that large vessels drawing over 25 feet of water are almost daily sailing from Miramichi port, yet at the present time the bar at the mouth of the river will allow only vessels drawing less than 20 feet to pass over at low tide. The channel should be at least 25 feet deep in all places up to Newcastle. A marine slip was needed here as there was none between Quebec and Picou and as many vessels in this vicinity required docking and repairing each summer the government should do something to aid the building of a slip. The great importance to Chatham of the new railway route into the town was impressed upon Dr. Pugsley, and his attention was called to the need of repairs on the present drill shed.

Loudly Cheered  
Dr. Pugsley was loudly cheered as he rose to reply. Speaking of his trip through Canada he said it gave him fine insight into the needs of the Dominion. He wanted to do his duty by the whole of the country and gladly welcomed such information as had been given him at various points. Speaking of dredging in the case of the Miramichi, he admitted that the present appropriation was smaller than he desired to see it, but claimed this was due to general curtailment of estimates adopted last year when the revenues fell off. These projects and public necessities temporarily abandoned because of the trade depression were now within view of fulfillment as trade is now increasing so rapidly that our revenues are increasing one million over last year.

Thus he hoped the next estimates would suitably provide for the Miramichi dredging necessities. Speaking of railway diversions, Dr. Pugsley said this project would receive his heartiest support as this new line would mean great development in Chatham's industries, its trade and its population. Dr. Pugsley said the government could not build marine slips, but would doubtless aid any company to do so, as it now does dry dock concerns, via to the extent of 3 per cent. of cost. Other matters in the address would receive his close and earnest attention.

DOROTHY HARNETT.

AMHERST, N. S., Sept. 3.—The death occurred at Highland View Hospital here yesterday afternoon at three o'clock of Dorothy Harnett, daughter of E. B. Harnett, of Bermuda, who is the well known traveler of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Montreal, for the lower provinces. The deceased was an exceptionally bright child and passed away at the early age of eight years. Her mother was a daughter of Postmaster Doal, of Sussex, N. B., and the remains will be taken to that town for interment on the C. P. R. Express today. The funeral will take place in Amherst from the residence of Dr. J. G. McDougall. The parents are well known in St. John.

rolde now known and labelled, in order that he may trace back and find whether any of them was Aethra in 1874.

## BUDDHA'S ASHES, THESE MAY BE

Gaze of the Buddhist World Set  
on Three Bits of Bone.

Relic of the Light of Asia Discovered in the  
Ruins of One of the Wonders of  
the World in India.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Indian newspaper arriving by this week's mail bring interesting particulars of an important discovery by Dr. Spooner of the Indian Archaeological Department. While conducting excavation work on the site of the Emperor Kanishka's great pagoda near Peshawar, Dr. Spooner unearthed a bronze casket containing what is believed to be a portion of the ashes of Gautama, the Buddha.

The site of the excavations comprises two mounds in the fields half a mile from Peshawar. Some years ago the French archaeologist Foucault identified it as the spot on which stood the vast monastery and pagoda described by Song Yun and Hsien Tsang, famous Chinese travellers of the sixth and seventh centuries.

The pagoda was built by Kanishka, one of the greatest of the Buddhist emperors of northern India, a contemporary, it is believed, of Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius. It was regarded as one of the wonders of the world. The superstructure of carved wood rose in thirteen stories to a height of at least 400 feet and was surmounted by a mighty iron phallus. The monastery at its side was of great extent and magnificence.

Before the days of Song Yun's visit the great pagoda had been destroyed by fire three times and as often rebuilt. When the Mohammedan invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni swept down like a cloud on the Punjab the pagoda and the monastery were blotted out along with the other memorials of the submerged civilization, but the testimony of the early Chinese pilgrims whose works remain leaves no doubt as to its site and the special reason of its being built. These records are to the belief that part of the ashes of Buddha were brought to this place.

Some months ago Dr. Spooner attacked the two mounds. The larger has as yet yielded only fragments of masonry on a huge scale. The excavations of the smaller has revealed the remains of an immense pagoda, measuring 285 feet from side to side, together with a stucco frieze adorned with seated Buddhas and hundreds of square earthen plaques almost Babylonian in dimension. These are covered with blue vitreous glaze and bear individual letters in the Kharoshthi script, but so broken up that no deciphering has yet been made out of them.

Digging further Dr. Spooner unearthed a stucco chamber, which was recognized as the home of the relic in honor of which the pagoda was built. The roof had fallen in and one block of stone had partly crushed a small bronze casket in the corner.

When the bronze casket was opened, a figure of delicate carving, with Kharoshthi inscriptions in fine indented curves between the eyebrows, and carved in the form of the lotus, in the midst of which are figures of the seated Buddha and two worshipping Bodhisattvas. Around are carved geese chasing each other in flight.

Below the lid are a number of bronze figures, chief among which is a standing figure in princely guise, supposed to resemble the image of the coins of the Emperor Kanishka, whose name appears in the inscriptions on the casket. Another figure hardly less interesting, is that of the Greek craftsman of the casket—Agesilaus, head engraver in the Vihara (monastery) of Kanishka in the Sogdiana (collection of pagodas and monasteries of the region).

The bottom of the bronze casket was broken, revealing the edge of a transparent, rock crystal. This, encased with the utmost care, proved to be a smaller casket wrought in hexagonal form, five inches long by three across. From the top had fallen an earthen seal, bearing the device of an elephant, believed to have been the emblem of the royal house of Kanishka, and within were the three small pieces of charred bone on which at this moment the gaze of the Buddhist world is set.

The discovery of ashes of Gautama Buddha, "the Light of Asia," is regarded by experts and scientists in London as an important contribution to a period of Indian history about which there is little authoritative information. Latest scientific opinion is that Buddha died about 483 B. C. It is established almost beyond doubt that his body was burned and that the ashes were divided into eight portions and distributed among contesting claimants. Monumental tumuli were erected to preserve them, and among these was the great pagoda built by the pious Emperor Kanishka, who died in the first century before the Christian era.

L. D. Barnett, head of the department of Oriental books and manuscripts at the British Museum, says that there is no reason to doubt the genuineness of the discovery, and that when the archaeological survey makes its report interesting light will no doubt be thrown on the periods of Kanishka and of Buddha. "Of course," he added, "Peshawar is famous for its frauds, but still forgers cannot have unearthed a whole temple."

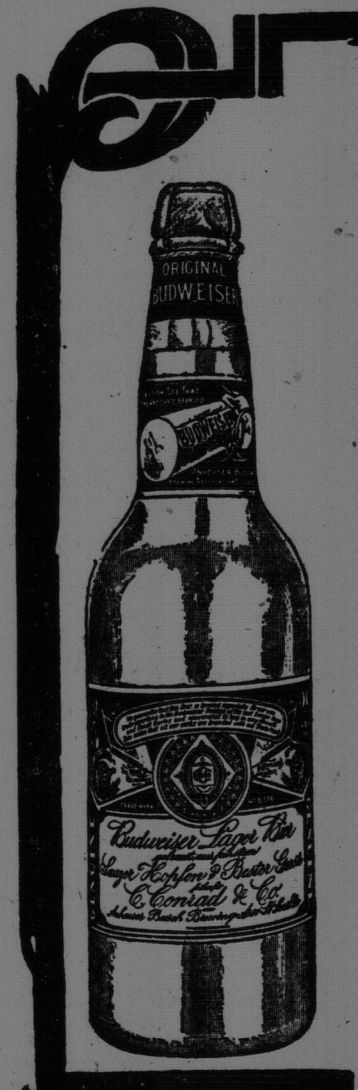
"Yes," said Clarence. "I proposed to her shipboard while the steamer was going twenty knots an hour."

"What was her answer?"

"Well, it was brief, but it was—er—at the rate of about sixty 'nots' a minute."

Young Husband (helping himself a second time)—Bertha, where did you learn to scramble eggs like this?

Young Wife—O, George, that's a shrimp salad!



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## FAMILY LIVES IN COAL SHED; RATS BITE BABY

Eight-Year-Old Boy Never Wore Shoes in  
Life, He Says.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Eight-year-old Hugo Schneider has never worn a pair of shoes in his life according to his statement made yesterday when he was taken from his parents and placed in the juvenile home.

For eight days, it is alleged, Joseph Schneider, his wife, and their three children have been living in a coal shed without food, fuel or much clothing.

All they have had to eat was what the boys could pick up from garbage barrels. The mother and baby were sent to the women's annex, the two boys to the juvenile home, while the father is locked up, charged with vagrancy.

The family was evicted from a basement room eight days ago for failure to pay the rent. Then they moved into the coal shed.

At night Mrs. Schneider said rats climbed over their bodies and bit the baby.

## Jealousy

(New York Times.)

About Ben Adhem advanced his claim.

"I never go away in the summer and leave my telephone bell ringing," he announced.

His name leading all the rest, the jealous said the list was alphabetical, anyhow.

## MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound

Dorvalde, Sask.—"I was a sufferer from female weakness—monthly periods irregular and painful and a bad discharge, backache and wretched headache, and had felt weak ever since the birth of my twins. I tried doctors but got no relief. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after three weeks I was feeling much better, and now I am well again."

—Mrs. Bessie Bily, Dorvalde, Sask., Canada.

Another Woman Cured.

Christiana, Tenn.—"I suffered from the worst form of female trouble so that at times I thought I could not live, and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold to suffering women."

—Mrs. Mary Wood, R.F.D. 3.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ills, don't hesitate to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroids, tumors, leucorrhea, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.

## THE BULAWAYO OF TODAY.

Site of Lobengula's "Place of Killing"—Travel in  
South Africa.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.)

In the 1,362 miles from Cape Town to Bulawayo there is much scenery of a more or less monotonous nature. The harsh, rugged outlines of the Hex River mountains, grim, bare and forbidding, contain a majestic particularity of their own, but the winter's day was fast drawing to night, and the more picturesque portion, where our express was steadily puffing up a steep gradient at the exhilarating speed of under eight miles an hour, was lost in the dusk.

At dawn, and again at sunset, when the atmosphere flames with exquisite shades of red, rose, and opalescent tints, the scenery of the Karoo is comparatively unattractive. There is much to it, as hour after hour the train crosses the reddish plain, broken by mounds of rock piled in fantastic shapes and by the sage green of a coarse vegetation. Periodically the train pulls up and one looks out upon this great expanse of distance, for signs of life, save for the cluster of huts and the hacks round the station house, there are none. Now and again a small township is reached and the passenger is ready to avail himself of a ten minutes' pause to take a stroll. The trains are comfortable but with a gauge of only 2 feet 6 inches the compartments are small and there is not much space to move about.

Beyond Mafeking the scenery slowly changes. Vegetation becomes richer, the flat expanse of country is broken into ridges and little valleys, the natives are more picturesque and less given to wearing the cast-off garments of the white man, and at each station they are more numerous, the track ready to sell wire bracelets, skins, sticks and other articles of their own work.

When it is realized that less than sixteen years ago Bulawayo was the site of a ten minutes' pause to take a stroll, the change is positively astonishing. Today Government House, a large, roomy building, built by Mr. Rhodes after the style of an old Dutch house, with a broad, cool stoop and thatched roof, occupies the site of Lobengula's own huts. In the grounds is to be seen the umbrella shaped indaba tree, under which this potentate dispensed justice of a savage but effective kind.

Without ever having heard of him he followed on the lines of Gilbert's "Mikado" by making the punishment sit the crime until the country ran with blood and the scene gained the name of "Bulawayo," the "Place of Killing." Now around the tree of terror are flower beds and gorgeous scarlet poinsettias, but not at this time of year, it may interest a very popular author to know, is the modest English violet to be seen in bloom. Although the white population is small, about 4,000, the town is laid out on a generous scale. Magnificent avenues run east and west and north and south at right angles.

Already there are several fine buildings, electric lighting, a good hotel and a very comfortable club. Beyond-out in the suburbs—a somewhat extensive area, and a sufficiently vague address, when it comes to taking a rickshaw boy to find a particular house, are the residences of the leading citizens, delightfully cool, airy bungalows standing in most picturesque gardens, shady with tropical foliage, and although it is mid-winter the scarlet poinsettias, the rich red of the hibiscus, the purple bougainvillee, and a peculiarly lovely creeper with a deep orange bloom called the "golden shower" riot in profusion to the delight of the stranger. There are days when Bulawayo is full of dust and existence generally unpleasant.

It is impossible for the visitor to avoid the fascination of the wonderful

## WILL REGULARIZE FRENCH GAMBLING

Personal Licenses to Cost \$10 Each—  
Bill Now Before Chamber.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—An attempt is being made in France to regularize gambling while having regard for the interests of public morality and these of the Treasury. An influentially backed bill is before the French Chamber which seeks to introduce personal gambling licenses at a cost of not less than \$10 each. Deputy Leon Berthier fathers the project.

His bill has arisen out of the Finance Minister's recent proposal to levy a tax on all sorts of gambling and out of the fear expressed by Paul Doumer that a tax on gambling might lead to a great increase in the number of gambling establishments. At present everybody plays baccarat, roulette or trente et quarante does so freely in the few establishments of the kind existing, but under M. Berthier's system no one would be able to approach the card tables unless he exhibited his license.

The bill makes all games of hazard a State monopoly. No more than one gaming establishment may exist in any one commune nor shall there be more than twenty-five in the whole of France. No person is to be admitted to gaming rooms unless he is of age and provided with a license to play.

Of the proceeds of the proposed new State monopoly 10 per cent. is to be deducted for the benefit of the commune in which the gaming establishment is situated and another 10 per cent. for the general improvement of French health resorts. Half the balance is to go to the State Old Age Pension Fund for which the other half is to be applied to the reduction of the taxation on unimproved land.

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