

ANNIVERSARY OF SAXBY GALE WHEN MUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE

On October 4, 1869, New Brunswick and its Western Border Was Visited by Unusually Destructive and Violent Storm. Accompanied by Tide of Extraordinary Height—Brief Account of Damage Caused Here and in Other Sections.

Fifty years ago last Saturday, October 4, this city as well as other parts of the province was swept by the Saxby gale, causing a great amount of damage, especially along the coast and in the harbors, while considerable damage was done inland.

It was on the fourth of October, 1869, that New Brunswick and its western border was visited by an unusually destructive and violent storm, accompanied by a tide which rose to an extraordinary height. The greatest storm was called the "Saxby gale". It was a prediction (subsequently described) nearly a year before that at seven a.m. on the fifth of October the earth would be visited by a storm of marked severity, attended by an exceptional high tide. From old records and various sources the following account of the storm has been procured.

On the date preceding the storm the weather in St. John was foggy in the morning followed by partly cloudy in the afternoon becoming overcast that night. On the day of the storm (Monday, October 4th), the early morning was foggy, then partly cloudy, and by 7 a.m. fine and warm, in the afternoon the heat was particularly oppressive, while to the southward the sky assumed a dull leaden color, becoming completely clouded by 6 p.m. the afternoon advanced the wind blew in fitful angry squalls and the angry tide was noticed to be coming in unusually early. At 5 p.m. the wind had increased to a gale and rain began falling at 6 p.m. The gale continued to increase, about 4.30 p.m. it was blowing at hurricane force south by east, reaching a maximum velocity about 9 p.m. when the rain almost ceased. About 10 p.m. the wind began to subside shifting to the south-west. The night is said to have been exceptionally dark with shingles, slates and other debris blown about in a most dangerous manner. When the gale was at its height (about 9 p.m.) the tide was much above any preceding mark, was rising rapidly and had an hour and a half to come. In St. John harbor along the water front the waves were coming in from the Bay of Fundy at a tremendous height, dashing over every wharf along the harbor line, while the vessels moored at them seemed as if they must be rolled over on the wharves by the next swell. Vessels at the wharves broke away from their moorings, some were driven ashore and many badly damaged.

Buildings near the water front were flooded in the lower floors, were badly wrecked, the inmates barely escaping to safety. All along the west shore of Courtenay Bay wharves, butments and fish houses were washed away and one side of a foundry blown in by the force of the gale. A little outside of the city unstable wooden buildings were unroofed and blown down.

In Charlotte county and the adjacent United States coast the gale was most severe. One hundred and twenty-one vessels were beached near St. Andrews, N. B., Calais, Machias, and Eastport, Maine. Near Lepreau the barque, Genil was wrecked and eleven lives lost.

St. Andrews and St. George suffered to a great extent, houses were unroofed, completely demolished and streets blocked with debris of the gale. At the latter place the roof of the volunteer armory was carried to a distance of 100 yards. The spire of the Episcopal church at St. Stephen was blown over and the building badly wrecked. A building at Milltown was badly destroyed and the railway bridge blown into the falls.

On the islands of this county, Grand Manan, Dorr and Campbell wind and tide was the cause of much damage; on the latter island alone some eighty buildings, composed of sheds, barns and fish houses were destroyed. In York county there was some unroofing and wreckage of buildings. In this as well as Charlotte county, whole acres of forest trees were uprooted and in the woods of these counties traces may yet be seen of the great storm.

The high tide at St. John backed up the river to such an extent that it rose upwards of three feet at Fredericton. On the St. John River near Gagetown in Sunbury county a river steamer had her upper works carried away by the gale.

In Albert county the damage from wind and tide was excessive and at that time estimated at nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Westmorland had a terrific gale and the highest tide ever known, tons of hay were destroyed on the marshes, cattle drowned in great numbers, whole barns and their contents carried away, telegraph lines destroyed and the roads made impassable. From "Tide Levels and Datum Plains in Eastern Canada" by Dr. W. Bell Dawson, it may be seen that the water level at Moncton was six and a half feet above former or subsequent records.

At Moncton the tempest and tide was most disastrous, while at Shediac and Point du Chene on the Gulf not eighteen miles distant, no damage of any description was done.

In the Bay of Chaleur the water was much above the normal and at Dalhousie, Restigouche county bordering on the bay, the lower portion of the town was inundated and houses used to remove property and people from the lower levels.

At the head of the Bay of Fundy, in the Basin of Minas, in and about Cumberland, Hants, Kings and Colchester counties, N. S., the gale was not severe, but rain fell heavily. The chief damage was done by the tides, the dykes were broken away in all directions, in some places the water was two feet above the second stories of dwelling houses, many hundreds of cattle, sheep, etc. drowned, large quantities of hay destroyed, great stretches of railroad carried away and travel made impracticable in any direction. At Windsor, N. S., wharves were damaged and churches, dwellings and business places flooded.

At Annapolis, N. S., the water stood knee deep in the streets and flooded the stores, carried away lumber from the wharves and caused great devastation.

At Yarmouth, N. S., the gale blew with great violence and the tide rose to a great height, causing serious damage. A number of buildings were unroofed and blown down in several parts of the county.

The steamer plying between St. John and Digby anchored in Digby Basin and by keeping full steam ahead managed to weather the gale.

At Westport much damage was done to wharves and ten vessels were driven ashore.

FUNERAL OF F. B. MEAGHER AT FREDERICTON

Last Sad Rites Over Deceased School Inspector Were Held Yesterday.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Oct. 6.—The funeral of the late Inspector Meagher, M. A., took place this afternoon from St. Dunstan's church, Rev. Father Carney officiating. Interment was made at the family lot at the Hermitage.

The mourners were Mrs. J. McKinnon, Sydney, N. S.; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Graham, St. Stephen; Mr. and Mrs. Meagher, Fredericton Junction, Mrs. McKinnon and Mrs. Graham are sisters of the deceased.

Among those in attendance were representatives from the university, Normal School and Board of Education. Besides many of his friends and class mates.

The late Mr. Meagher was instructor in the Collegiate School, Fredericton, previous to his appointment to the inspectorship 27 years ago. In his work he was regarded as being very efficient and progressive.

This was recognized in his selection by the Board of Education last summer as a provincial representative to take advanced courses in pedagogy at Columbia University. Mr. Meagher returned from his special work very enthusiastic. At the opening of the school year he entered upon his regular inspectorial work. The stress was too great and he suffered a breakdown which resulted in his sudden demise. The late Mr. Meagher had endeavored himself to every one with whom he associated, by his kindly manner and his pleasing social qualities.

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PRINCE OF WALES GOES SHOOTING

In Need of Relaxation from Official Ceremonies Connected With His Tour.

Regina, Sask., Oct. 6.—After an inspection of the military and mounted police barracks this morning, the Prince of Wales left for Edenburg from which point he will embark on a shooting trip over the Qu'Appelle

lakes, until Thursday night. This expedition is in the nature of relaxation from the official ceremonies connected with the tour, and there will be no functions of any kind during the next few days.

The royal party will reach Portage La Prairie and Brandon Friday next for a short visit to the Manitoba cities and will then proceed to Winnipeg for a four days' stay there.

Meeting Held By Loyalist Chapter

Considerable Business Transacted Last Evening—Furnishing of Hall at East St. John Completed—Number of Donations Made.

That all members of the Loyalist Chapter, I. O. D. E., will remain members was decided at their regular meeting in the Government Rooms on Prince William street. For this purpose the sum of \$100 was voted to renew all subscriptions. Other sums of money voted were: \$25 towards a piano for soldiers at East St. John, \$15 a month towards the salary of the Victorian Order nurse, and \$10 to the Municipal Chapter for expenses.

It was reported that ten members of the chapter had worked on the canvass for the registration of women as voters. A letter of thanks from Chaplain Hooper was read. A report was received that the furnishing of the hall at East St. John was completed. It was decided that the chapter will tap for the Navy League if required. It was voted to assist the Municipal

Chapter in any effort they may undertake to raise funds for an educational memorial. The committees in charge of the Christmas Sale reported that all were working with enthusiasm.

The treasurer's report showed a satisfactory state of the finances.

The meetings for the winter will be held at the homes of the members.

The work of making dressing gowns and night gowns for the children at

East St. John will be taken up, and the Red Cross committee were asked to look after materials.

A report of the National Chapter meeting was read by the Regent, Mrs. Hugh Mackay. Mrs. David Ledingham was elected a member of the Chapter, and Mrs. Church, Mrs. Malcolm Mackay, Mrs. Frank Young and Mrs. Alban Sturges honorary members. Mrs. Hugh Mackay presided.

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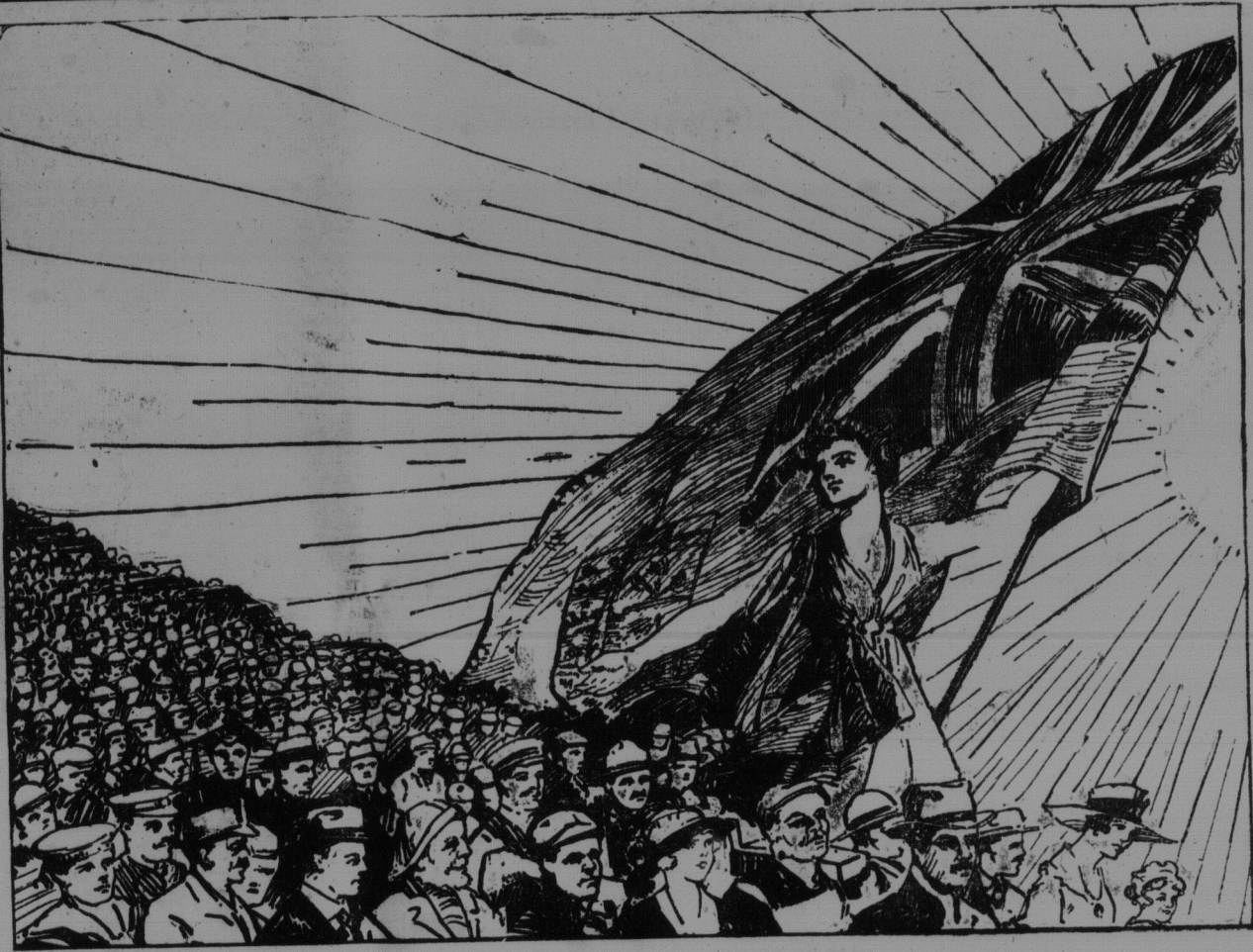
CLEVER RUSE TO SECURE PHOTO OF FORMER KAISER

Amerongen, Sunday, Oct. 5.—The
Dutch government has extended the
time of the visit of the former Crown
Prince of Germany to his father, the
former Kaiser. The Crown Prince, in-
stead of returning to Wieringen today,
will probably remain several days. The
extended conferences at the Bentinck
Castle have aroused much speculation
but nothing definite as to the subjects
of the conversations between the for-
mer Crown Prince, the ex-Kaiser and
his advisers has been learned.

Two Dutch photographers success-
fully carried out an extraordinary at-
tempt to secure a photograph of the
former Kaiser Sunday, using a wagon
piled high with hay as the instrument
of their strategy. The photographers
concealed their cameras within the
load of hay and were driven past the
castle wall, behind which the former
Kaiser could be seen. While pretend-
ing to arrange the sliding load of hay
the photographers succeeded in train-
ing their camera and snapped the pic-
ture.

2,000 MINERS OF JOHNSTON DIST. GO ON STRIKE

Johnstown, Penna., Oct. 6.—Two
thousand miners, employed in twenty-
six independent coal mines of this dis-
trict, went on strike today in ac-
cordance with instructions issued by
union officials. The strike is said to
have been called because the majority
of the miners and operators refused
the union vote.



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Through sacrifice, Canada has gained the respect and admiration of all people.

The years of War that deprived Canada of so many of her bravest sons, have given her greater self-reliance and wider vision. The world has come to expect great things of Canada.

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Canada has the fundamentals of success—strong, virile men, resolute and devoted women, and unbounded re-
sources. In the readjustment of Canada's affairs, as in the affairs of the world, money plays a leading part.

The transition from War to Peace is long, tedious, costly; it takes money, time and effort to beat swords into plowshares. Men cannot drop their arms and return immediately to their former occupations.

War has left Canada a heritage of obligations.

War has left Canada—and the world—face to face with problems that are new and gigantic.

Money is required to discharge these obligations and to solve these problems.

Canada therefore is about to ask her citizens once more to lend their money to enable her to fulfil her obligations to her soldiers and to maintain the country in prosperity.

Canada can, if Canada will, march straight on to her glorious destiny.

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