

WORST THUNDER STORM IN YEARS

Considerable Damage in
Moncton and Fredericton

House Struck by Lightning on Salisbury
Road and Burned to the Ground
Little Girl's Narrow Escape

MONCTON, July 9.—One of the worst thunder storms in recent years swept over Moncton this afternoon between four and five o'clock. The storm's duration was about half an hour, but in that time much damage was accomplished, including the burning down of one house and the damage to several others. The thunder was very heavy and the lightning particularly vivid. The electric display being accompanied by a tremendous down pour of rain. The house burned down was owned and occupied by William Jones, being located a few miles from Moncton on the Salisbury Road. The bolt struck the roof of the house passing through the rooms, Jones' little daughter being slightly shocked and having a narrow escape. The house afterwards took fire and was razed to the ground. The better situated slight ed in the city the residence of J. J. Wallace, I. C. R. general freight agent was struck and a number of shingles torn from the roof tower at the corner of the house. The residence of John Burns, a well known bridge contractor at Lewisville was struck and slightly damaged, and also the house of John Seaman at Humphrey's Mills. During the downpour of rain water leaked through the roof of the I. C. R. mechanical accountants' office, causing a large section of plaster which fell simultaneously with a loud clap of thunder. Two clerks were struck by the falling plaster, Bert Watson and N. Cormier, the latter sustaining slight cuts on the head and hands, while the other was dazed by the shock. Minor damages are reported around the city.

The city council tonight passed a resolution authorizing the purchase of the Burnt Park property, towards which the east end citizens have subscribed three thousand dollars. The Spurr property, which was used last summer for a square and is centrally located has been bought for the city. The council tonight passed a resolution favoring its purchase if the citizens would raise two thousand two hundred of the price asked for the property by the owner, J. W. Spurr, for the city. It is reported that a well known citizen is to donate the amount required toward the purchase of the Spurr lot.

Plans for very extensive sewer extensions made necessary by the rapid growth of the city were submitted to the city council tonight by the city engineers, and tenders are to be called immediately for the work, which will cost \$13,100. The largest extension is on St. George street, 5,780 feet of twelve inch main, the others being six inch mains as follows: Park street, 450 feet; Austin street, 440 feet; Main street, 1,450 feet; High street, 850 feet; Winter street, 160 feet.

The claim of Andrew Alexander, who was threatening the city with a new suit on account of the damage to his land by the laying of a second water main, has been settled.

On July the twenty-fifth a plebiscite election will be held in Moncton to decide whether or not the city shall grant ten thousand dollars to the Moncton Exhibition Association for the purposes of holding an exhibition here.

FREDERICTON, July 9.—At four o'clock this afternoon a heavy electrical storm passed over the city. The rain was very heavy and was accompanied by hail, which fell in the size of marbles. The flag staff on the post office was struck by the lightning and scattered in all directions. The office itself was uninjured. During the heavy wind a boat escaped from Atherton's boat house and capsized in the middle of the river, floated down past the city. The upturned boat, the excitement and many rushed to the bank, thinking some catastrophe had occurred. It was some little time before the mystery was explained.

ATHERTON, N. S., July 9.—A terrific thunder storm passed over Atherton seven and eight o'clock. Several buildings were struck by lightning. No lives were lost and the damage to property is not serious.

ELLISWORTH, Me., July 9.—The second death by lightning in Hancock county within three days occurred this afternoon in Mariaville. Chas. Black, a leading farmer of that place, sought shelter from a thunder storm under a tree in a field where he was working. His family missed him this evening and found his body under the tree, a bolt having passed down the tree and killed Black instantly. Burns on the forehead and chest were the only marks on the body. Black was fifty years of age and leaves a widow, son and daughter.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., July 9.—The killing by lightning of William Devereau, aged about 53, of Norridgewock was reported here today. Mr. Devereau was at work in a shed when the lightning had just struck in the door when the lightning struck the weather van just directly above his head. The bolt is believed to have passed down the side of the building directly through his body to the ground. He leaves a widow, one daughter and two sons.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—One person was killed and several injured in a terrific wind storm which swept the city this evening. Many houses and miles were killed, buildings unroofed, smaller structures blown down and heavy damage done to shade trees all over the city. The records of the weather bureau show that the maximum velocity of the wind was sixty-eight miles an hour during the height of the storm and the wind blew at the rate of sixty miles for fifteen minutes.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GREATNESS IN THE SISTERHOOD OF PROVINCES

Shown in a Series of Facts, Compiled by Frank Yeigh, Toronto, Illustrative of its Area, Commerce, Resources and Wealth, as Well as of all Canada.

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General Facts About New Brunswick.

New Brunswick has a total area of 17,500,000 acres, 11,000,000 acres taken up by water, leaving 6,500,000 acres of land (1901).

These 35,000 farmers have 65 per cent. of their property under cultivation. Average size of farms is 127 acres.

Population, 1901, 331,120.

Population now estimated at from 375,000 to 400,000.

Most of New Brunswick's population is of United Empire Loyalist extraction.

New Brunswick's farm lands valued at over \$22,000,000 (1901). Buildings and improvements at over \$20,000,000.

Live stock, \$10,000,000. Field crops at \$8,000,000.

New Brunswick has over 700,000 apple trees.

New Brunswick has sixty cheese factories and forty creameries.

New Brunswick has over \$20,000,000 invested in manufactures (1901).

New Brunswick has rich areas of crown lands for settlement.

Settlers may get one hundred acres by paying cost of survey, \$20 in cash, building a house and clearing ten acres a year.

New Brunswick is rich in her forest wealth.

Of her \$20,000,000 worth of manufactures, in 1901, one-third were products of the forest.

New Brunswick has a heavy export of forest products to Great Britain.

New Brunswick's timber is of a high quality of excellence.

New Brunswick has deposits of iron, copper, galena, antimony, gold, gypsum and other minerals.

New Brunswick has 1,500 miles of railway. A large additional mileage is under construction in connection with the Transcontinental railway.

Commercially, New Brunswick is highly prosperous.

New Brunswick had 1,740 schools, in 1902, with 60,000 pupils.

New Brunswick's Fisheries.

New Brunswick's long coast line and inland rivers makes her fisheries of great value.

Fishery yield, 1905, \$4,847,000.

New Brunswick ranks third among Canadian provinces in her fishery yield.

Deep sea fisheries received \$12,000 in bounties, 1905, and \$3,000,000 since 1892.

All-Canada fishery yield, 1905, \$14,450,000.

Maritime provinces have 723 lobster canneries employing 14,000 persons.

The value of the lobster products is \$1,428,000.

Output of same, 1905, \$3,907,000.

Historical Facts Regarding New Brunswick.

First English settlement in 1762. Fredericton founded in 1784.

St. John is the oldest incorporated town in Canada, dating from 1785.

New Brunswick was made a separate province in 1785.

Population in 1785, 14,457.

St. John was made a free port in 1818.

Great fire in Miramichi district, 1825. Five hundred lives estimated as lost. Three million acres of forest destroyed.

Settlement of boundary line between Canada and United States by Ashburton Treaty in 1842.

Population of New Brunswick, 1861, 222,047.

New Brunswick accepted Confederation plan, 1868.

Free public school system introduced in 1871.

Opening of the Intercolonial Railway, Quebec to Halifax, 1876.

Great fire in St. John, June 30, 1877. Legislative Council abolished in 1892.

Canada's Agricultural Wealth.

Canada produced, 1905, 263 million bushels of grain of all kinds, including wheat.

45 per cent. of Canadians are engaged in husbandry.

63 million acres occupied in 1901; now, 80 million acres.

87 per cent. of Canada's farmers own their holdings.

Canada exported, 1905, 54 millions of agriculture, two billions.

Canada exported, 1905, 65 millions of animal products, a total of 120; increase of 27 millions over 1905.

Canada exported, 1896-1906, 833 millions of agricultural products.

Canada had 1 billion, 787 millions invested in agriculture, (1901).

Of this 1 billion was in land, 275 millions in live stock.

Estimated capital now invested in agriculture, two billions.

Canada has invested 4 times as much in agriculture as in manufacture.

Annual value of farm crops and produce in Canada, \$680,000,000 (1901).

Estimated value of products, now 450 millions.

Total value of farm property, lands and implements, 1 1/2 billions (1901).

Canada's Banks.

Canada has 36 chartered banks, with nearly 1,700 branches, 128 branches in 1882.

Seven new banks organized in last six years.

Canadian banks had (Dec. 31, 1906), 254 millions of paid-up capital; 78 millions of notes in circulation.

Sixty years ago 17 banks with six millions in circulation.

Bank assets, \$54 millions; liabilities, \$63 millions; surplus, \$11 millions.

Assets have increased over 800 millions since 1868; trebled in last ten years.

Bank discounts, 559 millions.

Current loans in Canada, 448 millions. Bank deposits in Canada, 590 millions; trebled in ten years; doubled in four years.

Canada has over 1,000 post office and Government savings banks; 212,000 depositors have 62 millions on deposits.

Twenty-seven millions more in special savings banks, 40 millions in private banks, loan companies, etc.

Grand total savings of 720 millions—over \$100 per head, the highest record of any country in the world.

Canada's Finances.

Canada's credit has never stood so high.

Canada's revenue (consolidated fund), 1906, 80 millions; 1869, 13 millions.

Expenditure, 67 millions; 1870, 14 millions.

Surplus, 1906, 13 millions.

Surplus for about fiscal year, June, 1905, to March, 1907, 13 millions.

Canada's public debt, 267 millions—nearly \$50 per head; 1868, \$22.

Canada paid, 1906, 104 millions as debt interest.

Net rate of interest on public debt, 2.21.

Canada's budget has doubled within the last 10 years.

Custom revenue, 1906, \$46,204,731; inland revenue, \$14,485,642.

Canada's yearly revenue has increased in 30 years, by 485 per cent., and yearly expenditure by 400 per cent.

Canada's total receipts since 1868, \$1,428,000,000; expenditures, \$1,673,000,000.

Canada collected, 1906, 13 millions duty from Great Britain; 23 millions from the United States.

Fifty per cent. of Canada's duties are paid by the United States; 30 per cent. by Great Britain.

Canada's Great Wheat Fields.

Canada is destined to be the granary of the Empire.

Canada's wheat crop, 1905, estimated at 372 million bushels; United States, 450 million; Russia, 350 million; Canada ranks third.

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CANADA'S NEW NATIONAL HYMN.

O CANADA! OUR FATHERS' LAND OF OLD.

O Canada! Our fathers' land of old
Thy brow is crowned with leaves of red and gold.
Beneath the shade of the Holy Cross,
Thy children own their birth.
No stains thy glorious annals gloss,
Since valor shields thy hearth—
Almighty God! On Thee we call,
Defend our rights, forend this free nation's thrall,
Defend our rights, forend this free nation's thrall.

Altar and throne command our sacred love,
And mankind to us shall ever brothers prove.
O King of Kings, with Thy mighty breath
All our sons do Thou inspire,
May no craven terror of life or death,
Ere damp the patriot's fire.
Our mighty call loudly shall ring,
As in the days of old, "For Christ and the King!"
As in the days of old, "For Christ and the King!"

Canada's proportion of population is 1.5 to square mile.

Australia 1: United States 21: England 588: British Empire (outside of India) 4.

Canada has the largest square miles of practically unexplored area in the far north.

Eighty per cent. of Canada's area lies north of Lake Superior; 20 per cent. east.

Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 miles in area.

Canada has enough land to give each inhabitant 400 acres.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 178,011 square miles (with population of one-twelfth).

Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms, or 13 Germany.

Canada is twice the size of British India, and almost as large as Europe.

Canada's Manufactures.

Canada bids fair to become one of the great industrial storehouses of the world.

Value of products of industries, (1901), \$962,887,759, or 41 per cent. of capital invested.

Canada has 16 commercial agents abroad.

Canada's manufacturers had (1901) an invested capital of 447 millions, having tripled in nine years.

Capital now invested, \$600,000,000.

Canada has the largest manufacturing establishments having branches in Canada, employing 40,000.

100 millions of United States capital is invested in Canada.

Canada exported, in 1906, 24 1/2 millions in manufactures.

Canada's export of manufactures, 1906, increased 16 per cent. over 1905.

Canada's Mining.

Canada's mineral production in 1906 reached 80 millions; metallic, a little more than one-half; non-metallic, a little less than one-half.

Canada's mineral exports reached 35 millions in 1906; increase of 4 millions over 1905.

Canada has produced in the last 22 years, 700 millions of minerals.

Canada has produced 250 millions in gold all told.

Nearly one-half of this has come from the Yukon since 1896—114 millions.

Canada's Immigration Record.

1905 was Canada's record year in immigration.

Canada received 189,054 immigrants to June 30, 1906—increase of 42,798 over 1905, and 58,738 over 1904. Received calendar year, 1905, 215,000.

Canada has received 710,000 immigrants in six years, viz., 273,000 from Great Britain, 240,000 from the United States.

Canada received, in 1906, 152,000 from Great Britain and Europe and 64,000 from the United States.

Over 60 per cent. of the immigration if 1906 was agricultural in its character.

Seventy-five per cent. of the immigrants of 1905 speak English.

The 1906 immigration was largely Anglo-Saxon.

Increase in foreign immigration to June 30, 1906, 7,909; United States, 14,000; Great Britain, 21,000.

Three hundred and four thousand Anglo-Saxon immigrants arrived in three years, 1903-5, as against 197,000 foreigners.

Canada will, it is estimated, receive 200,000 immigrants in 1907.

231,921 Americans have come to Canada in past six years.

They brought, in cash and settlers' effects, 30 millions; at \$350 per head.

Fifty-four different nationalities and countries were represented in the immigration of 1906, representing thirty-five different races.

Some of Canada's Big Things.

Canada has the largest consecutive wheat field in the world, 900 by 300 miles.

Canada has the most prolific and extensive sea fisheries in the world, as well as some of the greatest salmon rivers.

The largest grain mill in the British Empire is in Montreal—the Ouellet Flour Mill having a capacity of 4,000 barrels of flour in 24 hours.

Canada has the largest elevator in the world at Port Arthur—capacity seven million bushels.

The O. T. R. will build a ten-million bushel elevator at Port William.

Canada has one of the largest single canal locks in the world at Sault Ste. Marie.

Canada has, in the Yukon, one of the richest gold fields in the world.

Canada has one of the largest single nickel mines in the world at Cobalt.

Canada has the largest nickel mines in the world, and the largest single nickel producing mine in the world at Cobalt.

Canada has the richest silver-nickel-cobalt deposits in the world at Cobalt.

Canada's largest copper mine is the Grassy "T" southern British Columbia.

Canada's largest freight vessel, the "Midland Prince," is 400 feet long.

One of Canada's largest industrial establishments is the Messers-Harris works, with over 3,000 men.

Canada has one of the largest department stores in the Empire, "The T. Eaton Co." of Toronto and Winnipeg, employing 9,000.

Canada has one of the largest firms of cattle exporters in the world in Winnipeg, shipping, 1906, 75,000 cattle; 41,000 sheep.

Canada has one of the highest tides in the world—20 to 2 feet in Noel Bay, Minas Basin, Bay of Fundy.

The C. P. R. 120 miles of yard tracks in Winnipeg, is the largest in the Empire.

Canada has more than one-half of the fresh water area of the world.

One of the largest collieries in the world is at Glace Bay, N. S.

Canada's Railways.

Canada has 21,533 miles of railway (besides 4,039 miles of sidings); 1836, 16 miles of railway.

Nearly 1,000 miles built in 1906.

More miles of railway will be built in the fiscal year 1906-7 than in any previous year in Canada's history.

Canada's railways have cost over a billion dollars.

Total by Dominion Government, on railways, \$14 millions; on canals, 114 millions; 128 in all.

Paid-up capital of Canadian railways, \$1,332,000,000; gross earnings, \$125,322,565; working expenses, \$87,129,434.

Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia and New Zealand.

Canada's railway mileage per head of population is greater than that of any other country.

In actual railway mileage, Canada ranks eighth in the world.

Over 5,000 miles of new railways are in process of construction, mostly in Western Canada.

Canada's Population.

Canada's population, 1901, 5,371,815.

Canada's population by first census of 1855 was 3,251; 1868, 12,385; 1879, 42,701.

Canada's population in 1763 was 70,000; 1784, 112,012; 1814, Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 33,000.

Canada's population at Confederation, 1867, 3 1/2 millions.

Canada's population estimated by Census Bureau on January 1, 1907, at 6,442,581.

Canada began 23th century with same population as the United States began the 19th.

Canada has over 40 countries and nationalities in her population.

Canada's Trade and Commerce.

Canada's total volume of trade, 550 millions—increase of 80 over 1905; of 164 over 1901; of 420 over 1863.

Of the 50 millions increase, 27 were imports; 23 exports.

Of the 80 millions increase, G. B. contributed 40 millions.

Canada's volume of trade doubled in 20 years; more than doubled in 10 years. A gain of 17 per cent. over 1905.

Increase in total trade, 20 years, 1873-

1883, 30 millions; in 14 years, 1893-1906, 303 millions.

Increase, 10 years, 1886-1896, 30 per cent.; 1896-1905, 219 per cent.; U. S. only 50 per cent.

Canada's Timber Industry.

Canada has the largest white pine areas left on the continent.

Canada's forest products are nearing the 100 million mark.

Census value of timber, logs wood, etc., 1901, 200 millions.

Canada exported in 1906, 38 millions of forest products, 12 millions to G. B., 23 millions to U. S., increase of 5 millions over 1905.

Total exports of forest products in 25 years \$27 millions' worth.

Canada has, it is estimated, 1,400,000 square miles of timber land more or less wooded.

Canada has 280,000 square miles of timber lands fit for commercial purposes with 359 billions of mature timber.

Canada's Telegraphs and Telephones.

Canada has 100,000 miles of telegraph wires, overland and cable.

Of this 6,586 miles are government lines.

Government telegraph lines in the Yukon, 2,252 miles.

Canada has 130,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires.

Canada has 3,162 telegraph stations. Canada has 341-2 miles of government cable lines.

Canada contributed five-sevenths of all-British Pacific cable.

Canada's initiative made possible the great enterprise.

Canada has invested in Canadian telegraphs 7 millions.

Canada has 14 wireless telegraph stations.

Wireless telephone instruments in use in Canada, nearly 100,000, 1 to every 30 of population.

There are over 200,000 miles of telephone wires in Canada.

Canada's Fishery Wealth.

Canada has the most extensive fisheries in the world, including 12,750 miles of sea coast line.

Canada's fishery season of 1905 was a record breaker.

Canada's fishery industry, produced, in 1905, 2 1/2 millions, increase of nearly six millions over 1904.

Fishery production almost equaled combined coal and coal production.

Canada exported, in 1906, over 16 millions' worth of fishery products.

Salmon, comes first in value, lobster, second; cod, third; herring, fourth.

Salmon value, 9 millions; lobster, 4; cod, 3; herring, 2.

Canada has 100,000 men employed in the fishing industry.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth 12 millions, with seven million fathoms of net.

British Columbia comes first in fishing industry for first time; Nova Scotia, second; New Brunswick, third