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, a heavy loss being entailed. 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 Seamans at Humphrey's Mills. During the downpour of rain water leaked through the roof of the I. C. R. mechanical accountants' offices loosening 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 erolution authorizing the purchase of the Bore 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 not yet been bought, but 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 of St. John, which is twelve thousand two hundred dollars. It is reported that a well known

citizen is to donate the amount required toward the purchase of the Plans for very extensive sewer exensions 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 cost \$18,106. 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, 4,480: Dominion street, 1,450; High street, 950; Winter street, 150 feet.

The claim of Andrew Alexander, ho was threatening the city with a law suit on account of the damage to his land by the laying of a second war main, has been settled. On July the twenty-fifth a plebescite

election will be held in Moncton to decide whether or not the city shall grant ten thousand dollars to the Moneton 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 self was uninjured. During the heavy

wind a boat escaped from Atherton's boat house and capsizing ir of the river, floated down past the city. The upturned craft caused no little excitement and many rushed to the bank, thinking some catastrophe had occurred. It was some little time before the mystery was explained.

thunder storm passed over Amherst between seven and eight o'clock. Several buildings were struck by lightning. No lives were lost and the damage to property is not serious.

ELLSWORTH, Me., July 9,-The second death by lightning in Hancock county within three days occurred this fternoon 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. Devereaux was at work in a shop near his home and had just stepped to the door when the lightning struck the weather van just directly above his head. The bolt is be-lieved 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 terrine wind storm which swept the city this evening. Many horses and mules were killed, buildings unroofed, smaller structures blown down and heavy damage done to shade trees all over the city. The records of the weather bur eau show that the maximum velocity of wind was sixty-eight miles an hour during the height of the storm and the wind blew at the rate of sixty mile for fifteen minutes.

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. (COPYRIGHT-ALL RIGHTS RESERVED).

General Facts About New Brun-

New Brunswick has a total area of up and occupied by 38,000 farmers (1901). 17.500.000 acres, 11.000.000 acres taken

These 38,000 farmers have 65 per cent. of their propercy under cultivation. Average size of farms is 127 acres. Population, 1901, 331,120,

Population now estimated at from Most of New Brunswick's population is of United Empire Lovalist extrac-

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

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).

crown lands for settlement. Settlers may get one hundred acresby paying cost of survey, \$20 in cash, ouilding a house and clearing ten acres a year. New Brunswick is rich in her forest

Of her \$20,000,000 worth of manufactures, in 1901, one-third were products of the forest. of the forest. New Brunswick has a heavy export

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 A large additional mileage is under construction in connection expenditure by 400 per cent. with the Transcontinental railway. Commercially, New Brunswick

Brunswick had 1,740 schools, in 1903, 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, 1205, \$4,847,000. New Brunswick ranks third amo

bouties 21,1905.3 and \$3,000.000 since

canneries employing 14,000 persons. | France or Argentine. The value of the lobster plants is \$1,426,000.

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

Historical Facts Regarding New Brunswick. triging tent to an

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, 11,457.

St. John was made a free port in Five hundred lives estimated as lost. Three million acres of forest destroy-

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

New Brunswick accepted Confederation plan, 1888.

Opening of the Intercolonial Railway, Quebec to Halifax, 1876. Great fire in St. John, June 20, 1877.

Canada's Agricultural Wealth,

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

80 million acres. 87 per cent, of Canada's farmers own has the richest soil in the world.

their holdings. Canada exported, 1906, 54 millions of averaged 18.95 bushels to the acre; in agriculture, two billions. Canada exported, 1906, 66 millions of animal products, a total of 120; in- 14; Kansas, 12; Missouri, 11; North crease 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 mil- per cent more albuminoids that the

lions in live stock. Estimated capital now invested in One hundred pounds of Canadian agriculture, two billions. Canada has invested 4 times as much ity than the same weight of any wheat in agriculture as in manufacture.

Total value of farm property, lands Canada's Area, and implements, 1½ billions. (1901.) millions.

Canada's Banks.

Canada has 36 chartered banks, with surveyed into provinces. nearly 1,700 branches, 128 branches in Canada extends over a ditsance Seven new banks organized in last six

Canadian banks had (Dec. 31, 1906). 951/2 millions of paid-up capital; 78 mil-Sixty years ago 17 banks with six mil-

lions in circulation. Bank assets, 954 millions; liabilities, Assets have increased over 800 millions since 1868; trebled in last ten

Bank discounts, 559 millions. Current loans in Canada, 548 millions. Bank denosits in Canada 590 millions trebled in ten years; doubled in four

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

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

savings banks, 40 millions in private

Canada's credit has never stood Canada's revenue (consolidated fund)

1906, 80 millions; 1869, 13 millions. Surplus, 1906, 13 millions.

Surplus for short fiscal year, June 1906, to March, 1907, 18 millions Canada's public debt. 267 millions nearly \$50 per head; 1868, \$22, Canada paid, 1906, 10% millions debt interest.

Net rate of interest on public debt, Canada's budget has doubled within the far north. the last 10 years. Custom revenue, 1906, \$46,204,731; in-

land revenue; \$14,435,642. Canada's yearly revenue has increased Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 miles in the world—at Peterboro. in 39 years, by 485 per cent., and yearly area. Canada's total receipts since 1868, \$1,- inhabitant 400 acres.

from Great Britain; 22 millions from 178.011 square miles (with population of one-twelfth.)

cent. by Great Britain. Canada's Great Wheat Fields.

Canada is destined to be the gran-Canada's total wheat yield 4906. the great industrial storehouses of the 110 million bushels; 1905, 95,691.815 world.

World's wheat crop, 1906, estimated \$962,987,759, or 41 per cent, of gapital at 3 1-2 billion bushels. United States invested.

All-Canada's fishery yield, 1905, \$14,
Canada ranks tenth.

Value of products of industries (1901), bushels. United States invested.

Canada has 16 commercial agents abroad.

Canada has the Targest consecutive wheat field in the world; 900 miles by 300 miles. Wheat grows in Canada at Fort

Providence, a thousand miles north of Canada's wheat growing zone is steadily moving northward.

Twenty-five years ago western wheat-growing confined to a few pioneers in the Red River Valley; now extended to Rockies and Peace River. Canada's wheat-growing area in the

west (per Prof. Saunders' estimate) 171 million acres. Great fire in Miramichi district, 1825. area under cultivation, or only three Canada has five millions of this per cent.; only two millions in 1391. If one-fourth of the 171 million acres were under wheat, it would supply Britain three times over and the

home market as well. By 1916 there will, it is estimated. Formlation of New Brunswick, 1861, be 10 million acres under wheat yield-The Canadian West is capable of pro-

ducing one billion bushels of wheat, or Free public school system introduced five times Britain's annual import of First export of wheat from Manito-

ba to Britain in 1877. Canada's western wheat crop, 1906, Legislative Council abolished in 86 million bushels, worth 53 millions. Eighty per cent. of the 1906 wheat is of high grade milling quality.

Western Canada has produced 413 Canada produced, 1906, 363 million million bushels of wheat in six years. bushels of grain of all kinds, including | Canada's wheat crop is nearly double that of the United Kingdom 45 per cent. of Canadians are engaged Canada's acreage under wheat Prof. Tanner. the British agricul-

tural chemist, says Western Canada. Canada's wheat yield, 1895-1905, the United States, 13. Minnesota's yield for same period,

Dakota, 12.4; South Dakota, 10.9. Wheat 621-2 pounds to the bushel has been grown at Fort Simpson, 818 miles north of Winnipeg Canada's western wheat contains 10

best European variety flour makes more bread of high qualimported into Britain

Annual value of farm crops and produce in Canada, 368 millions. (1901.)

Estimated value of products, now 450 grain needed by Great Britain

Canada contains 1-3 of area of Brit-

ish Empire 3,745,574 square miles. Fifty per cent. of this area is not yet equal from Rome to the North Pole. 1% is under cultivation.

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, forfend this free nation's thrall,

Defend our rights, forfend this free nation's thrais.

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, 'Fo: Christ and the King!"

Canada's proportion of population is The largest grain mill in the Brit-1.5 to square mile. Australia 1; United ish Empire is in Montreal-the Ogilas States 21; England 558; British Em- vie Flour Mill having a capacity of pire (outside of India) 4. Canada has nearly a million square

miles of practically unexplored area in the world at Port Arthur-capacity seven million bushels. Eighty per cent. of Canada's area lifes north of Lake Superior; 20 per cent. east.

Canada's Manufactures.

Canada bids fair to become one

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

100 millions of United States capital

Canada exported, in 1906, 241/2 mil-

Canada's export of manufactures,

Canada's mineral production in 1906

reached 80 millions; metallic, a little

Canada has produced in the last 22

Canada has produced 250 millions in

Nearly one-half of this has come

Canada's Immigration Record.

calendar year, 1906, 216,000.

from the United States.

ada in past six years.

grants of 1903 speak English.

years, 700 millions' worth of minerals.

more than one-half: non-metallic, a

1906, increased 16 per cent. over 1905.

employing 40,000.

lions in manufactures.

Canada's Mining.

Hons over 1905.

gold all told.

migration.

States.

little less than one-half.

Canada has enough land to give each in the world at Quebec. 513 422,000,000; expenditures, \$1,673,000,000. Canada is larger in area than the canal locks in the world at Sault Ste. Canada collected, 1906, 13 millions duty United States, including Alaska, by Marie.

the United States.

Fifty per cent, of Canada's duties are paid by the United States; 30 per Kingdoms and 18 Germanys.

Canada is as large as 30 United in the world, and the largest single nickel producing mine in the Creign-

Value of products of industries (1901), Midland Phince, is 488 feet long. Canada has 16 commercial agents works, with over 3,000 men.

Canada has one of the largest firms

41,000 sheep. the fishing industry. Canada has one of the highest tides in the world-50 1-2 feet in Noel Bay, Minas Basin, Bay of Fundy.

in Winnipeg, is the largest in the ing industry for first time; Nova Sco-Empire. Canada has more than one-half of the fresh water area of the globe. One of the largest collieries in the

Canada's Railways.

boats. Canada has 21,353 miles of railway Canada's mineral exports reached millions in 1906; increase of 4 mil- (besides 4,035 miles of sidings); 1836, 16 miles of railway. Nearly 1,000 miles built in 1906. and mackerel, 46.

previous year in Canada's history. Canada's railways have cost over a from the Yukon since 1896-114 mil- billion dollars.

Total by Dominion Government, on ailways, 314 millions; on canals, 114 millions-428 in all. 1903 was Canada's record year in im-Paid-up capital of Canadian railways, \$1,332,000,000; gross earnings, Canada received 189,034 immigrants \$125,322,865; working expenses, \$87,to June 20, 1906—increase of 42,798 over 129,434.

age than Australia and New Zealand. Canada's railway mileage per head Canada has received 710,000 immigrants in six years, viz., 273,000 from of population is greater than that of Great Britain, 240,000 from the United any other country.

In actual rallway mileage, Canada Canada received, in 1906, 152,000 from ranks eighth in the world. Great Britain and Europe and 64,000 Over 5,000 miles of new railways are in process of construction, mostly Over 60 per cent. of the immigration in Western Canada.

if 1906 was agricultural in its charac- Canada's Population.

Canada's population, 1901, 5,371,315. Canada's population by first census The 1906 immigration was largely of 1665 was 3,251; 1698, 13,385; 1739, 42,-

Anglo-Saxon. Increase in foreign immigration to Canada's population in 1763 was 70,-June 30, 1906, 7,000; United States, 000; 1784, 113,012; 1814, Upper Canada, 95,000, Lower Canada, 335,000. 14,000; Great Britain, 21,000. Three hundred and four thousand Canada's population at Confedera-Anglo-Saxon immigrants arrived in tion, 1867, 31/2 millions. three years, 1903-5, as against 107,000 Canada's population estimated by Census Bureau on January 1, 1907, at foreigners.

Canada will, it is estimated, receive 6,442,581. 300,000 immigrants in 1907. 231,921 Americans have come to Can- same population as the United States began the 19th. They bought, in cash and settlers' effects, 80 millions at \$350 per head. nationalities in her population. Fifty-four different nationalities and

migration of 1906, representing chief Some of Canada's Big Things.

Seventy-five per cent. of the immi-

Canada has the largest consecutive imports; 53 exports. wheat field in the world, 900 by 500 miles & A . The new to Com Canada has the most prolific and extensive sea fisheries in the world, as 20 years; more than doubled in 10 years.

4,400 barrels of flour in 24 hours Canada has the largest elevator in

of all-British Pacific cable. The G. T. R. will build a ten-million bushel elevator at Fort William. the great enterprise Canada has the largest lift lock in

graphs 7 millions. Canada has the longest bridge span stations. Canada has one of the largest single of population

Canada has, in the Yilkon, one of phone wires in Canada. Canada's Fishery Wealth.

Canada has the richest silver-nickel- miles of sea coast line. cobalt deposits in the world at Cobalt. Canada's fisher. Canada's fisher mine is the ra record breaker anby at southern British Columbia | Canada's fishery industry produced Canada's largest freight vessel, the in 1905, 29 1-2 millions, increase of nearly six millions over 1904. One of Canada's largest industrial Fishery production almost equalled establishments is the Massey-Harits combined gold and coal production.

Canada has one of the largest de- millions, worth of fishery, productsthird. Canada ranks tenth.

Canada's manufactures had (1901) an partment stores in the Empire, The increase of five millions over 1905.

Salmon comes first in value, lobster, peg, employing 3,000.

ishments have branches in Canada, Winnipeg. shipping, 1906, 73,500 cattle; Canada has 100,000 men employed in

oms of nets. The C. P. R. 120 miles of yard tracks | British Columbia comes first in fishtia, second: New Brunswick, third

Canada has 16 fish-breeding establishments. Nine thousand, three hundred and world is at Glace Bay, N. S. sixty-six sailors manned 1,354 fishing craft, and 73,500 fishermen used 41,463

More miles of railway will be built in the fiscal year 1906-7 than in any 790,685, divided among 742,024 men. Government fishery expenses, 1905 \$968,722. For fish culture, \$209,376; protection service, \$249,876; bounties,

\$127,708; oysters, \$174,306; clams, \$269, 851: cavaire. \$53,802.

1905, and 58,733 over 1904. Received Canada has a greater railway mile-

Canada began 20th century with Canada has over 40 countries and

countries were represented in the im- Canada's Trade and Commerce. Canada's total volume of trade, 550 millions—increase of 80 over 1905; of

Of the 80 millions increase, 27 were Of the 80 millions increase, G. B. contributed 40 millions.
- Canada's volume of trade trebled in well as some cf the greatest salmon A gain of 17 per cent. over 1905.

164 over 1901; of 420 over 1863.

Lawrence, the Victoria, 1859. First C. P. R. train crossed the continent, July 12, 1886,
Atlantic cable first laid to Canada, Canada has 30,000 public school teach.

August 5, 1868.

First railway bridge across the St.

1893, 30 millions; in 14 years, 1893-1906,

Canada has the largest white pine

Canada's forest products are nearing

Census value of timber, logs wood

Canada exported in 1906, 38 millions

Canada has 280,000 square miles of

timber lands fit for commercial pur-

poses with 359 billions of mature tim-

Canada's Telegraphs and Telephones

Canada has 100,000 miles of telegraph

Of this 6,586 miles are government

Government telegraph lines in the

Canada has 130,000 miles of telegraph

Canada has 3,162 telegraph stations.

Canada has 344 1-2 miles of govern-

Canada's initiative made

Canada's fishery season of 1905

Product of sardines, \$878,372; eels,

'Canada's lobster plant valued at \$1,-

The word "Canada" first recorded by

First census taken in Canada in 1665.

First colonization enterprise, 1605

when de Poutrincourt settled Port

Manitoba first settled in 1811 by

The beaver first appeared as Carada's

emblem on coat-of-arms granted by

First newspaper published in British

North America was the Halifax Gaz-

First French newspaper-Le Canadien

First daily paper in Canada-Mon

First Roman Catholic Bishop of Can-

First Canadian Cardinal, Arch. Tas-

First Catholic church built in Canada

First Canadian bank-Bank of Mon-

First steam railway built in Canada,

First steamship to cross the Atlantic

1836—from Laprairie to St. Johns.

Charles I. to Sir William Alexander.

Value of bait used, 1905, \$455,900.

426,300. 723 lobster canneries.

Royal with European settlers.

Scotch setlers under Lord Selkirk.

Cartier, 1536-1537.

ette, March 23, 1725.

treal Advertiser—in 1840.

ada was M. de Laval, 1659.

chereau, appointed in 1856.

at Port Royal, 1608.

treal-started in 1817.

in 1833

River, 1809.

-Nov. 22, 1806.

Some First Things in Canada.

cent.; 1896-1905, 130 per cent.; only 80 per cent.

Canada's Timber Industry.

the 100 million mark.

etc., 1901, 200 millions.

years 627 millions' worth.

wires, overland and cable.

Yukon, 2,252 miles.

ment cable lines.

and telephone wires.

lions over 1905.

First cable message sent by Victoria, August 12, 1868. First cable in America, 1852, between New Brunswick and P. E. I. Canada's first telegraph line built 1846 between Toronto and Niagara. First cable message from Canada to Australia, Oct. 31, 1902.

North-West Territory acquired by of forest products, 12 millions to G. B., 23 millions to U. S., increase of 5 milpurchase, 1870. British Columbia admitted to Domin Total exports of forest products in 25 ion, 1871, Prince Edward Island, 1873. First iron forge built in Quebec at St. 1,000; 1901, 1.226, Canada has it is estimated 1 400 000 Maurice in 1739 by French governmen First sod of Grand Trunk Pacific square miles of timber land more or Railway turned at Fort William, September 11, 1905, by Sir William Laurier First vessels built at Quebec in 1715.

Education in Canada.

First school opened in Canada at Quebec in 1632. Education Act passed in Upper Canada in 1799. Grammar schools founded in Upper Canada in 1807; common schools in 1816.

Canada spends over 12 millions annu ally on public schols. Canada has 17 universities and 53 colleges. These 70 educational institutions are

Canada has 16,144 public schools

Canada's public schools attended by

(1901), now nearly 20,000.

attended by 15,000 pupils. Eighty per cent. of all adults in Canada can write; 70 per cent. of all the people can read, or 85 per cent, of all over 5. 74 per, cent. can both read and write. Illiterates in Canada, 1891, 1.759 per

Religions in Canada Canada has 30 religious denominations

(census of 1901). Protestants number 59 per cent;; Catholics, 41 per cent. Proportion of Methodists, 17.07; Pres-

byterians, 15.68; Church of England, 12.67; Baptists, 6.50. Canada had, 1901, 23,886 churches Union of Presbyterian, churches, in Canada in 1875. Union of Methodist churches in 1883

WIFE AND DAUGHTERS OF FAMOUS EXPLORER WELLAND







Mrs Walter Wellman, wife of explorer

THOUSANDS INJURED BY 4TH OF JULY PATRIOT

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Tribune to- | New York leads all of the cities of the was the Royal William, from Quebec, United States.

First C. P. R. steamer to reach Van-Increase in total trade, 20 years, 1873- tem on St. Lawrence opened in 1848. | will witness additions to it.

day says thirty-seven men women and United States in the number of in-First ocean vessel arrived at Quebec, children are dead and 2,153 are maiming jured, with Pittsburg a close second ed, lacerated or burned as a result of in the crim race. The total number First steamer on the St. Lawrence yesterday's excess of patriotism in the in the grim race. The total number of injured, 2,135 is under last year's The roster of the dead is four more figures, which were 2,789. The figures couver from Yokohama, June 14, 1887. | than last year's mortality. Unfortu- show that this year, as last, the most First canals began in Canada in 1779 nately the death roll will increase of the casualties were due to carelessalong the St. Lawrence; present sys- day by day and the late days of August ness in handling firecrackers and other forms of "harmless explosives."