POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN. N. B., JULY 4, 1900.

Done so Much Toward Making it a Success.

Truro, June 28.—This has been a gala day in the history of the provincial Normal School in this town. The retirement of Principal Calkin after 42 years spent

School, eight half hour lessons were taught as follows:
Geography of South Africa, by Miss Belle Cann, of Yarmouth.
History of South Africa, by Harry Flemming, of Great Village.
History of Port Royal, by Miss Eva M. Parker, of Belle Isle. English Literature by Marsden E. Dexter, of Milton.
Betany, by Miss Maria A. McNeil, of River Burgeois.
Mineralogy, by Miss Bertha A. Larkin, Publico.
Music, by Miss Effie P. Webb, of Noel.

assembly hall, where Principal Calkin de-livered his retiring valedictory and delivand handed in his last annual report for the school. His address was quite long and of much public interest. The follow-ing is a condensed outline of what the speaker said:

speaker said:
Mr. Superintendent, Ladies and Gentiemen,—I would now ask your attention to men,—I would now ask your attention to a few facts appectaning to the term which we will be a few facts appectaning to a close. We have enopied 223 students distributed among all different classes us follows: In the "acadimized" of the latest being a few facts and the better in the history of the institution. "Our 223 students have been institution." Our 223 students have been institution." Our 223 students have been institution. "Our 223 students have been institution." Our 223 students have been institution." Our 223 students have been institution. The picture of the institution of the provisional license of third class for one feel. "In my last reports to the superintendent of education I strongly urged the necessity of larger accommodation for the manual training and science departments. I have now great, pleasure in rosognizing the response made by the government and legislature to this appear. While we are here convened this morning we may hear, the sound of the happens we may hear, the sound of the happens we may hear, the sound of the happens of the workmen enoughed in the erection of the workmen enou few facts appertaining to the term

As you already know I stand before you tanght my first school, conforming to the custom of the olden time by "boarding around" among the parents of my pupils, staying from three days to three weeks in a place. Forty-four years ago I entered as a student at the Normal School, then in its second term. A year later I returned as head master of the Model School, which at that time comprised all the school children of Truro besides many others children of Truro besides many others from various parts of the product, from New Brunswick, from Newfoundland and other places. In the autumn of 1865 I entered the Normal School as instructor in the English and classical departments, and in the spring of 1869 I had the honor of succeeding that enthusiastic educationalist, Dr. Forrester, as principal. The Normal School has thus been the chief scene of my life's work and so intimately has its history blended with the events of my life and so much does the institution seem a part of myself or I a part of it, that you will understand something of the feelings with which I sever this long time connection. The original wooden based in 1855 gave place in 1878 to

from time to time new departments were added and additions were made to the the extended a great does defecting only as a least, Than both the experience of a limit of the company of hundred within the control of the

Betany, by Miss Maria A. McNeil, of River Burgeois.

Mineralogy, by Miss Bertha A. Larkin, Pubnico.

Music, by Miss Effie P. Webb, of Noel. Arithmetic, by George R. Ramey, of Greenfield.

At the laboratory, Miss Eleanor L. Chaptuan, of Dartmouth, and Miss Lottie DeW. Chute, of Berwick, were teaching lessons on Limestone, and Lime and Its Uses. In the manual training room work was conducted by the students, and in the indergarten, general exercises were in At 11 o'clock all gathered in the large seembly hall, where Principal Calkin de-

In appreciation of the kindnesses done in appreciation of the kindnesses done him the retiring principal gave a dinner to a number of his friends this afternoon.

This evening a large social "at home" is being held to close the year and the students will leave for their homes in the

St. Stephen News.

Messrs. D. R. Arnold, of St. John; O. R. Peters, of Gagetown; L. C. Harris, of Monoton, and A. G. Folkins, of Sussex, are undergoing their primary medical extra description of the Campbells were damaged greatly. for the last time as principal of this infor the last time as principal of this instatution. Fifty-two years ago, in 1848, I
Mossis. D. R. Arioud, of L. C. Harris, of
Moneton, and A. G. Folkins, of Sussex, Amonoton, and A. G. Folkins, of Sussex, are undergoing their primary medical examinations, and Messrs. T. E. Bishop, of Albert; F. A. Richards, of Richibucto, and J. E. M. Carnwath, of Riverside, their final examinations for admission to medical practice in New Brunswick. All are Mc-

> One Dose Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of Hood's Pills And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, care your headache and billousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 35 cents, Sold by all medicine dealers.

dollars worth of property was destroyed, many lives were lost, many persons were shows similar or greater progress. During the first 25 years the average attendance was about 60; during the last 20 years it has risen to 153. The year now closing shows an increase of nearly four times the number of 30 years ago. The annual maintenance of the institution has increased from \$3,200 in the early days to the much more imposing figure of \$10,000. In less than fifteen minutes the flames the much more imposing figure of \$10,000. In shall no longer share the joys of the workers in this school, but I am not vain enough, however, to suppose that on this shore line to the bulkheads, from six enough, however, to suppose that on this school, but I am not vain enough, however, to suppose that on this school such that the dollars worth of property was destroyed, many leves were lost, many persons were injured and at least fifteen hundred lives in jured and at least fifteen hundred lives in ju

Miss Jessie E. Grant, of Springruer, was upon the singlet Jessions on music and reading, respectively.

In the drawing room the use of the sand table in teaching geography, was demonstrated by Miss (address) about the first came a handsome framed picture of the burning delay Harrago, and a Jession of Color Work of Miss Edna Johler, of Kemphine in the davanced department of the Model School within an address; a boundary of France and a Jession of Color Work of the primary department; a table and address from the facely; at imment and when the cry. of first and the state of the primary department, a table and address from the facely; at imment and when the cry. of first and the state of the primary department, a table and address from the primary department; a table and address from the facely; at imment and when the cry. of first and the state of the primary department, a table and address from the facely; at imment and when the cry. of first and the state of the primary department, a table and address from the facely; at imment and when the cry. of first and the state of the primary department, a table and address from the primary department of the Model School within an address; a boundary and the work of the primary department, a table and address from the daving large and an when the cry of first and the state of the primary department, a table and address from the facel state of the primary department, a table and address from the facely; at imment and when the cry of first and the state of the primary department, where the ladge the try of the them and the land berefit them of their wars almost the thrift of the work of the work of the work of the convention of the primary department, which is the standard of the primary department of the first cannot be the try of the standard of the primary department of the first cannot be the primary department of the first cannot be the primary department of the pri

slowly consumed most of them, burning down to the water's edge. Along the Jersey shore small fires were blazing, started by the wreckage from the steamships.

Over on this side of the river, the fire Over on this side of the river, the fire caused great excitement as the drifting steamships and barges floated, all aflame to the other shore. The fire department was called out at various points along the burned section and the spectacle was presented of the firemen on shore trying to fight fires. The river was crowded with boats taking part in the rescue of the hundreds who had leaped into the river. There were hundreds of men on each of the destroyed steamships and a few womployes of the companies were on all the piers. Men, women and children of the canal boats, and men on the barges and lighters were there, and when the fire

made its quick descent upon them, escape was cut off before they realized their awful position.

The people on the piers jumped into

fered greatly. A number of small buildings in Hoboken were destroyed.

From what can be learned tonight the From what can be fearned tonight the flames started among a large pile of cotton bales on Pier No. 2 of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and spread with such rapidity that in fifteen minutes the entire property of the company, taking in over a third of a mile of water front and consisting of three great.

oss on the building pland at \$1,500,000. The Thingvalla pier was burned and the dock of the Hamburg-American line suf-

ple. They were clinging to the piers and even to the rudders of the burning ves-

they dived into the water. There was they dived into the water. There was they dived into the water. All of the hospitals in Hoboken and this All of the hospitals in Hoboken and this water was the water was the water was a second with water was the water

age Company building, consisting of five story structures, caught fire and flames shot from every window from the two

The buildings being filled mainly with jute and whiskey, made The buildings being filled mainly with ite and whiskey, made

Good Food for Combustion.

The flames were so hot that the firemen

The glames were so within fighting disc.

The said he thought there were a put the Saale on the first trip with the tug," he said, "I saw several men with their heads at the port holes. They were stuck fast and could get neither in row out. The chip was and add to the said.

Principal Calkin's Farewell Address

-Reviewed His Connection With

the Institution for Which He Has

Terrible Fire at Hoboken, N.Y.

Were cut off by the flames they were forced to jump overboard and it is believed that

A new era of progress had now dawned upon the institution; herefore three regular teachers were sufficient, but now from time to time new departments were

New York June 20 About to 11 canal boats were directly to the opposite point. Under the line first broke out the wind shifted and it is believed that

Terrible Fire at Hoboken, N.Y.

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A new era of progress had now dawned the wind shifted the moments the wind shifted the opposite point. Under the fire first broke out the wind shifted to the cost of about \$40,000.

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The Saale was ten years old. She was blowing strongly from the south. The saale was ten years old. She was ten years old. She was blowing strongly from the south. The saale was ten years old. She New York, June 30—Almost ten million dollars worth of property was destroyed, many lives were lost, many persons were injured and at least fifteen hundred lives.

Drowned.

At the docks of the North German Eloyd were the Saale, a single screw passenger steamship of 4,965 gross tons; the injured and at least fifteen hundred lives.

boken firemen. When they reached the fire at first they set out to confine it to the pier on which it started. They got their lines out on the two adjoining and even even to the rudders of the burning vessels. Some were picked up. Many were drowned. Peter Quinn, a justice of the peace in Hoboken, tells a story of having seen at least thirty people perish. He said:

"I was standing on the end of one of the Hamburg-American line piers and saw about thirty people crowded under Pier No. 1. They were calling to some of the passing tugs, but their appeals were in vain and when the flames got near them, they dived into the water. There was

they dived into the water. There was no assistance near them at the time and I believe every one was either drowned or perished in the flames."

About two hundred people were rescued at the Hamburg-American line pier. They were much overcome from exhaustion, but soon revived with stimulars.

The fire gained such headway in the first few minutes that the Hoboken fire department, was utterly helpless to cope with the flames, being further handicapped by having long lengths of hose burned.

Calls were made to the New York fire department for assistance and fire tugs were sent over. These, however, had but little effect on the great mountain of flame and smoke.

By 7 o'clock the three piers of the North German Liloyd Steamship Company had been burned.

The southern end of the Campbell Storth The southern and the time and the title and the time are scores of men burned so hall the time are scores of men burned so hall the time are scores of men burned so hall the time are scores of men burned to the hospitals in Hoboken and this city are crowded with victims of the time are scores of men burned so hall the till the hospitals in Hoboken and this city are crowded with victims of the tity are crowded with victims of th been burned.

The southern end of the Campbell Storall these corpses were submerged.

The buildings being filled mainly with jute and whiskey, made in the port to the Sate on the first point and the fire had pretty ranch at a more and the fire had pretty ranch at an acce and the fire had pretty ranch at a more and the fire had pretty ranch at a more and the fire had pretty ranch at a more and the fire had pretty ranch at a more and the fire had pretty ranch at the port holes will be sustained and hirmen, atter the sale and hirmen, at the sale and hirmen, at the sale and hirmen, at the sale and the fire had pretty sland.

On the Bremen, as she blazed out in midstream, six men could be seen will and therefield a sale six and tried to pall him throughout the big steamship, making every effect of the sale and the sale

minutes the entire property of the company, taking in over a third of a mile of water front, and consisting of three great piers, was compactely enveloped in a huge blaze that sent great clouds of smoke hip and when an officer on board the ship and when an officer on board sained such headway that the people on the piers and on the numerous vessels docted were unable to reach the speech of the piers and on the numerous vessels docted were unable to reach the speech. There were great gauge of workments on the higher and perisher of people with over at the docks on business and wisting the sings, scattered at all means of exit.

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built ships, owned by the Bremen Company. She was commissioned in the fall

The fireboats Van Wyck and New York-

When the steamer Main was boarded at 11 o'clock tonight, sixteen coal passers were found in the coal bunkers, alive, after a terrible experience in the vessel which had apparently been all ablaze for hours.

Statement to about 220,000.

The personal losses sustained by those aboard the steamships can simply be surmised, as there are no ways of ascertaining at the present time.

THE SITUATION SUNDAY.

Only Eighteen Bodies Had Been Recovered -Estimate of the Losses. New York, July 1-The losses sustained

last night, are tonight conservatively placed at nearly \$10,000,000; but the loss of life will reach probably as high as two hundred and there are over three hundred men in the hospitals in this city, Hoboken and Jersey City, badly burned. Up to 11 o'clock tonight eighteen bodies had been recovered. Eleven of these were

placed in a row at the morgue in this city and numbered, this being the only means the authorities have of maintaining any the authorities have of maintaining any sort of identity over the corpses as they are so badly charred and dismembered that identification will be made only by trinkets or pieces of clothing that were

trinkets or pieces of clothing that were found about the bodies.

The only way the steamship officials have of approximating the loss of life is by comparing the list of those reported safe with the list of the employes on the steamship. Late tonight Gustave Schwab, the general agent of the North German Lloyd line, gave out a list showing what men on each vessel had been missing up to that hour. On the Saale two hundred and fifty men were employed and only and fifty men were employed and only one hundred and twenty-eight of these An idea of the intensity of the heat was given by the fact that steamship firemen, men who are used to working in the fireroom of a vessel, supposed to be the hottest place where any human being works, fell back from the work of fighting the flames, overcome by the heat.

had been accounted for up to 11 o'clock, leaving one hundred and eighteen men actually employed as officers, sailors, stewards, coal passers, oilers and trimmers, to be accounted for. The Bremen had 204 men on board, but only 127 of these have been found. The Main had 137 employed on her at the time and of these only 78 had been accounted for up to 11 o'clock,

have been reported safe. The scene of the great fire today presented a spectacular but horrible sight.

Over in Hoboken, where two days ago

lives were lost.

One of the officers of the steamship
Bremen said today that there were fully
200 visitors on board that vessel when the 200 visitors on board that vessel when the fire touched there, the majority of them being women. A boat was lowered from the Bremen shortly after the alarm had been given, but the craft capsized as it touched the water, and all hands were precipitated into the water and none of them were saved by those remaining on

the vessel.

This in itself would indicate that the

This in itself would indicate that the list of dead may be larger than it was first thought to be.

The property loss can simply be approximated at this time. None of the officials around the docks could give anything like a precise estimate of their losses and none was prepared to make a statement on this point. A conservative estimate made by a prominent fire underwriter places the damage at less than \$10,000,000.

The three docks of the North German Lloyd line are total losses, with all their contents, and they are still smouldering with many streams from fire hose playing continuously on the debris.

The pier of the Thingvalla line is totally wiped away and an extension which had

ine pier of the Hindyana time is to any wiped away and an extension which had just been built on the Hamburg-American lines expanse of piers was burned down to the pile tops.

The warehouses of Palmer Campbell,

which were across the street from the North German Lloyd line docks, suffered Capt. Smith said he thought there were street were scorched badly.

alued at \$250,000.

The Thingvalla pier, which was entirely exposition is one of the year 1580, which belonged to Henry III.

Eight barges and 11 canal boats were either burned or sunk with their cargoes. Total valuation \$125,000.

The Hoboken shore railroad had a number of cars burned and other property damaged. Total loss \$7,000.

Minor losses on floating property, burned at the fire proper or set on fire by burning driftwood, will amount to about \$20,000.

The prevent losses systained by these

Freight Manager Bonner said tonight that the Main had about 5,000 tons of cargo in her hold.

The Saale had a full cargo, including copper and general merchandise, but the Bremen had hardly any cargo aboard.

"I believe," Mr. Bonner said, "that the total loss to the cargo on the three ships

otal loss to the cargo on the three ships will exceed \$1,000,000.

Mr. Gustave Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship line, when seen tonight about the losses to his company, said:
"Things are in a very unsettled condition as yet and I have been hard at work today gathering up the ends. I have been on a tour of inspection of all three of the wrecked vessels as well as the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, which was docked at pier 52, North River. She will leave on

her regular trip Tuesday at ! a. m.

The Saale was the first vessel we visited.

From there we went to the Bremen and the Main. I should not say that any of the vessels would be a total loss. They look worse from the outside than they really are. After they are pumped out we can tell better what the loss will be."

Mr. Schwab stated that there were no passengers on board the Saale and that if any bodies were found other than those

of the crew, they were the remains of vis-

It is estimated that from three to four hundred persons were injured and taken to the different hospitals in this city, Jersey City and Hoboken. Many of them were found to be not seriously hurt and were discharged today. Many others are believed to be so seriously injured that they

cannot recover.

There are about seventy missing reported at the North German Lloyd office alone. Fully eighty per cent. of the sailors are Germans who have no home and no relatives in this country.

ceipt found in his pocket, as Henry Kor-dell, of Hoboken. The other body lies as

dell, of Hoboken. The other body lies as yet unidentified at the morgue, but from the appearance of the clothing it is presumed that the dead man was an oiler or coal passer on some of the ships.

From a very reliable source it was learned this evening that the officers of the steamer Saale had accounted for 111 persons out of 252 who were on board at the outbreak of the fire.

Among those reported as missing were: Charles Brunner, 45 years, upholsterer, West Hoboken.

West Hoboken.

John Moeller, laborer, Hoboken. Henry Cohen, Hoboken.
Otto Weber, pantry man on the Main,

Louis Rilleman, laborer, Hoboken, George Schmidt, laborer, Hoboken. Hans Kuger, laborer, Hoboken. Joseph Telloran, laborer, Hoboken. John Behr, laborer, Hoboken. Avara Bushardt, laborer, Hoboken. Jacob Harloff, painter, Hoboken. Herman Pundt, steward, steamship Bre-

William Arndts, Jersey City. William Happ, laborer, Hoboken. John Walhroe, carpenter, steamship Jos. Peterson, one of the crew of the

lighter Gold Dust. Fred Jenser, laborer, Hoboken. Chris. Leedwickson, longshoreman, Ho-Annie Stevens, canal boat Montgomery. Frem Gernier, laborer, Hoboken. Jacob Stidder, laborer, Hoboken. Fritz Hultze, laborer, Hoboken.

Frank Dicker, painter, New York. Oarlo Calaenzro, laborer, New York. William Brownlee, laborer, Hoboken. Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these re-pairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't cat and sleep, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's. Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c. Bangkok is a city of waters. It is an Indo-Chinese Venice. More people live in floating homes on the Menam, "the Nile of Stam," and the many canals than

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

Among the clocks to be seen at the Paris