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Centrally located manufacturing flat, 5,000 square feet, splendid shipping facilities, freight and passenger elevators.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Realty Brokers - 28 Victoria

\$3,000 Close to Yonge Street, a detached residence, north side of street, contains 2,000 square feet, bath, furnace, overlooking large grounds, possession April 15.

H. H. Williams & Co., Realty Brokers - 28 Victoria

PROBS—Moderate to fresh winds; a few local showers, but mostly fair and milder.

BOSTON DISTRICT SWEEP BY FIRE \$10,000,000 LOSS, AT LEAST 4 DEAD PEOPLE MADE HOMELESS

BOSTON DISTRICT FIRESWEPT.

PLACE: Chelsea, an incorporated municipality in Greater Boston. DISTRICT DEVASTATED: Manufacturing, tenement and retail business district, a mile square. TIME: All Sunday, commencing 10.40 a.m. LOSS: Approximately \$10,000,000. DEAD: Four. INJURED: Fifty. DESTROYED: Thirteen churches, Frost Hospital, Children's Hospital, City Hall, Fitz Public Library, five schoolhouses, 20 business blocks, a dozen or more factories and about 300 tenements and dwellings.

Chelsea's Manufacturing, Retail and Tenement Sections Are Swept Away in Conflagration Which Rages All Sunday and is Fought By Firemen From Dozen Cities—Soldiers and Sailors Assist.

CHURCHES TAKE FIRE BEFORE CONGREGATIONS KNOW OF THE DANGER

BOSTON, April 12.—An apparently insignificant fire, which started among rags on a dump in the City of Chelsea, today was fanned by a northwest gale into a conflagration which obliterated nearly one-third of the city.

Five hundred dwellings, houses and public buildings were destroyed, 1500 were driven from their habitations, and ten thousand people made homeless.

Two lives are known to have been lost, and at a late hour to-night it was reported that two other persons had perished, one a woman, having shot herself in a frenzy over her inability to save her property.

From 50 to 75 persons were injured. In the confusion attending the situation, accurate estimates of the loss were impossible. The city police estimated it at nearly \$10,000,000.

The fire raged before a 45 mile an hour gale for more than six hours, defying the combined fire departments of Chelsea and several nearby cities, and a large detachment of Boston firemen and apparatus.

The fire area, which was in the form of an ellipse a mile and a half long and half a mile wide at its broadest part, extended diagonally across the city from a point near the boundary between Everett and Chelsea to the waters of Chelsea.

The Winning Stand. It was useless for the firemen to attempt to check the onrush of the flames, before the fire had gained sufficient headway to prevent a spread of the blaze upon either side.

Their last stand was taken at Chelsea Square late in the afternoon, and for hours a doubtful battle was waged. At 9 o'clock word was passed that the firemen were winning, and with renewed energy the contest was pressed. At 10.50 official announcement was made by Fire Chief Spencer that the fire was under control.

The great majority of the buildings were of wood and were completely destroyed, but structures of brick, stone and iron were almost as quickly and thoroughly incinerated by the fierceness of the blaze.

All the banks, more than three-quarters of the churches, half of the business blocks and nearly all the schools were wiped out. One hospital and many nurseries were destroyed. In the turmoil many of the sick and infirm found difficulty in obtaining assistance, and several of them had narrow escapes.

Thousands were sent to Boston to-night and were furnished with food and lodging in schools, armories, etc., and various churches and other public buildings in the unburned section of Chelsea were thrown open to shelter the unfortunates. A committee was formed to-night and a meeting will be held to-morrow, at which definite measures of relief will be considered.

The Beginning. The fire started at 10.40 a.m. Half of the Boston fire department's strength, and steamers from a dozen other cities and towns went to the aid of the helpless Chelsea department.

The fire originated in the marshes in the rear of the Boston Blacking Co.'s works on West Third street, among large quantities of rags that were being dried there.

A terrific gale from the northwest, which at times had a velocity of sixty miles an hour, communicated the fire to the buildings of the blacking company and carried along shingles, embers and myriads of sparks from these to a score of neighboring buildings, most of them of cheap wooden construction.

The place of origin was almost in the extreme southwest section of the city, and the fire cut a path to the end of Maverick street at the extreme southeastern end of the city, which borders on Chelsea Creek, and about one mile and a quarter from the point where the conflagration began.

The flames wrecked the heart of the retail business section of the city. Buildings Burned. Among the structures destroyed were thirteen churches, two hospitals, the public library, city hall, five schoolhouses, twenty business blocks, nearly a score of factories and upwards of 300 tenements and dwelling houses.

Among the places burned were: Frost Hospital, Children's Hospital, Fitz Public Library, St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church, First Baptist Church, Central Unitarian Church, St. Luke's Episcopal Church (old building), First Methodist Episcopal Church, Elm-street Synagogue, Walnut-street Synagogue, Chelsea Presbyterian Church, People's Afro-Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-street Universalist Church, Fifth-street Congregational Church, Shrewsbury-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Second Adventist Church, New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s central offices, Austin & Young's cracker factory, Chaplin & Soden Car Company's shops, Rosenfelt Bros.' three-story rag picking factory, and the Tidewater Oil Co.'s three immense tanks.

Five Banks Gone. These banks were burned: County Savings Bank, Chelsea Savings Bank, Chelsea Trust Co., Winnisimma National Bank.

TRAGIC FREAKS OF WINDSTORM IN NEW YORK CITY

Several Fatalities Are Reported—Two Men Are Killed by Falling Signs—Boat Upset.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Five men are known to have lost their lives, a number of boatmen are reported missing and dozens of persons were injured in a furious windstorm which set in here Saturday afternoon.

The fire was discovered by the married daughter of Dinwoodie, about 120 p.m. She gave the alarm, and Dinwoodie, rushing to the kitchen, tried to smother the flames, which were making good headway. He was unable to do so, but the policeman on the beat, turned in an early morning call, was quickly responded to by Portland-street sections.

Mrs. Dinwoodie and her daughter, who had taken refuge in the second storey balcony, were brought down by Capt. Davis and Lieut. Dean of hook and ladder 2.

The fire, which caused about \$200 damage to the kitchen and about \$40 damage to contents, had its origin in the dropping of fiery soot from the chimney.

The house is the property of Mrs. Garrett, 11 D'Arcy-street.

AGAINST SIR HIBBERT. Conservative Club Not Enthusiastic for His Candidature.

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 12.—(Special.)—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has written a letter to The News-Advertiser, commenting upon the resolution adopted by the Conservative Club executive on Friday evening.

The local weather men said the high wind was due to the steep barometric pressure between two rainstorms, one on the coast and the other central over the St. Lawrence Valley. A low area of pressure was suddenly displaced by a high area of pressure, and this caused the high winds.

FASTS SIXTY-ONE DAYS. Seattle Woman Abstains From Eating as a Remedy for Ailment.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 12.—For a period of sixty-one days Mrs. Charles Osborne has not tasted food in any form. She declares she feels but little effects of her long fast, and is confident she will be able to continue to abstain from all nourishment for at least seventy-five days if necessary.

Mrs. Osborne admits she is not fasting because she enjoys it or to break any records, but says she believes her plan is required to cure her of an ailment that for years has baffled physicians. Mrs. Osborne weighed 137 pounds when she began her fast. Now she weighs 148 pounds.

SOMETHING DOING TO-DAY. Dominion Coal and Steel May Bury the Hatchet Here.

MONTREAL, April 12.—(Special.)—J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., left for Toronto this morning, and James Ross, president of the Dominion Coal Co., left this evening, accompanied by his private secretary, so it appears that a grand effort is to be made in the Queen City to bring about a settlement between these two warring companies.

It is now said that Senator George A. Cox and Byron E. Walker of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have joined the peace party and that their efforts have the approval and support of the Dominion Government.

COSTLY SCENIC RAILWAY. (Canadian Associated Press Cable.) LONDON, April 12.—The show at the Franco-British exhibition cost \$500,000, the chief being the Canadian Scenic Railway a mile long, thru typical Canadian country. It cost over \$10,000.

MAN IS BURNED TRYING TO PUT OUT EARLY FIRE

John Dinwoodie Painfully Injured—Two Ladies Carried Down Ladder by Firemen.

John Dinwoodie, of 13 D'Arcy-street, is at the General Hospital suffering from severe burns on the neck and arms, as the result of an effort to extinguish a kitchen blaze in an early Sunday morning fire.

The fire was discovered by the married daughter of Dinwoodie, about 120 p.m. She gave the alarm, and Dinwoodie, rushing to the kitchen, tried to smother the flames, which were making good headway. He was unable to do so, but the policeman on the beat, turned in an early morning call, was quickly responded to by Portland-street sections.

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CHARLES LINDSEY IS DEAD LEAVING A NOTABLE RECORD IN CANADIAN JOURNALISM

Nestor of the Profession Passes Away at a Grand Old Age—A Maker of Early History—Registrar of Deeds in Toronto for Many Years.

In the death of Charles Lindsey, the Canadian public has lost one of the oldest, most experienced and most distinguished of those who may be called its own special servants. For this at least may be said of a man who spent the greater part of a long lifetime as an able, industrious and accomplished journalist, the author of books, pamphlets and papers full of facts and information, political, historic and economic, of general interest and value, and who filled usefully and honorably an important and responsible public office under the government of the province.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Lindsey died at the residence of his son, G. G. Lindsey, K.C., in Ryndall-avenue, in this city, at an advanced age, having not long completed his eighty-eighth year. Although a month or so ago, mentally strong and with a memory and faculties clear and unimpaired as to past events ranging over a long period of our political history, which he had in a measure helped to make, Mr. Lindsey had been failing physically for several years past, and particularly since his return from Fernie, B.C., where he had been living under the affectionate care of his son and the members of his family.

Death was due to a general breaking up of the constitution. For the past three weeks Mr. Lindsey had not been conscious, and death was hourly expected. The family were all present when the end came. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 6 o'clock to the Necropolis.

If he had had his way Mr. Lindsey would probably have died in harness as a hard working journalist, for as a rule they who have once entered the political strifes of public life seldom quit the scene willingly or become deaf to the old challenges and the familiar rallying cries. But the need of rest was imposed upon him while in mid career, and he sought it while still able to enjoy it, and while able at the same time to render useful public service, and to cultivate under less strenuous conditions, his fine literary talents and those intellectual tastes the relief for which he never lost. Life's retrospection, in these circumstances, and at the close of eighty-eight years, is not an unenviable lot. Career as a Journalist.

The late Charles Lindsey was born on Feb. 7, 1820, in Lincoln, England, the famous cathedral city. He was educated at the grammar school there.

Continued on Page 9.

SEEDING COMMENCES IN THE WEST.

WINNIPEG, April 12.—Seeding has commenced at many points and will be general to-morrow. The weather is perfect for farm work.

PREPARING FOR THE PLUNGE



POLITICAL GUARDIAN AYLESWORTH: Oh, I think you should have the bawth, Wilfrid, but not without the diving suit.

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THE LATE CHAS. LINDSEY TO COST TWO MILLIONS.

Mayor Oliver and City Engineer Rust returned yesterday from Philadelphia, where they inspected the \$2,000,000 filtration plant.

The mayor said that, while the plant was undoubtedly a fine one, he had not yet become an enthusiast like Controller Harrison on the subject of filtration.

The Philadelphia plant applies the process of filtration to 200,000,000 gallons of water a day, the cost of operation being \$4 per million gallons," he continued. "Mr. Rust estimates that Toronto only needs to make provision for 40,000,000 gallons, and the plant required would cost about \$2,000,000. It looks to me like a large-sized item."

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

While Bathing Children, Dress Catches Fire From Gas Stove.

DUNNVILLE, April 12.—This morning as Mrs. Stanley Bates was bathing her babies in front of an open gas stove, her dress took fire and she was so badly burned that she died this afternoon.

Mrs. Bates was alone in the house, her husband having left for Penetanguishene a week ago. She leaves four small children, the youngest being twin boys 4 months old.

HOSPITAL BURNED.

CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., April 12.—Fire Saturday destroyed the Northwestern Hospital. The nurses prevented a panic and 23 patients were carried out in safety.

Carl Sorenson was under the influence of ether on the operating table when the fire broke out.

POLISH GOVERNOR SHOT DOWN BY STUDENT

Member of a Delegation Slays One of Country's Most Prominent Aristocrats.

LEMBURG, Austria-Hungary, April 12.—Count Andreas Potocki, governor of the Austrian Polish Province of Galicia, was assassinated this afternoon by a Ruthenian student, Mierostap Sjezynski, by name, while giving an audience to a delegation of students.

The assassin fired three shots from a revolver, all of which took effect. The governor soon afterwards died, but first asked his secretary to inform his majesty at once.

"Tell him," said the dying man, "I was his most faithful servant."

The assassin did not resist arrest. When led thru the governor's ante-chamber he said to the Ruthenian peasant who were waiting for an audience: "I have done this for you."

The assassin's brother, who had been informed of the plan to kill the governor, committed suicide shortly before the murder.

The affair has caused a great sensation throughout the monarchy. The Potocki family is among the most prominent aristocrats of Polish blood. On learning of the tragedy, the emperor sent a message of sympathy.

Many Ruthenians have been arrested, but none as yet implicated in the assassination. Sjezynski said he thought it his duty to avenge the Poles for the oppression of the Potocki government.

BREWERS' WAR IN QUEBEC.

Combine Broken and Price Cutting Commences To-Day.

MONTREAL, April 12.—(Special.)—The prolonged attempt to form a merger of all the brewing establishments of the Province of Quebec has finally been declared off, and now it is stated that the combine in the prices will also go by the board.

As a matter of fact several of the brewers have retired from the combine, and a great cutting of prices will be started to-morrow.

PRAYERS AND PARADES.

To Assist Local Option Campaign in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 12.—The primary elections thruout Pennsylvania, held Saturday, were marked with bitter political battles in several sections of Western Pennsylvania. In a number of districts factional rights complicated the situation, and all the tactics known to politics are being resorted to.

Supporters of local option have played a prominent part in the campaign and thousands of school children paraded the streets in the vicinity of the polling booths yesterday carrying inscribed banners and singing for the success of local option candidates. In the churches and homes services were held at which prayers were offered for the victory of local option.

A WOMAN UPSET ASQUITH'S HOPES

How C.B.'s Resignation "Leaked" Into Publicity Ten Days Before it Was Due.

ASQUITH NAMES NEW CABINET

NEW YORK, April 12.—The World's London cable says: How Mrs. George Keppel precipitated a British ministerial crisis is all the talk in political circles.

When Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman sent his resignation to King Edward at Biarritz, Friday, April 3, by special messenger, the intention was that it should not be made public until Monday, April 13. This was by arrangement with Herbert Asquith, to give him time to quietly complete a plan for cabinet reconstruction before proceeding to Biarritz to see the King, and also to enable the government to proceed with the business of legislative work before the house of commons, was of vital importance to the government.

The King received Bannerman's resignation last Sunday morning and at luncheon that day a remark fell, it is said, by Mrs. Keppel was seized upon by one of a company, a French diplomat, who immediately telegraphed the French premier that Bannerman had sent in his resignation. Premier Clemenceau at once communicated the news to the official paper, the Temps, which published it Sunday afternoon.

It appears that Mrs. Keppel did not say directly that Bannerman had resigned, but made some remark about a possible alteration in the King's holiday arrangements, which the keen Frenchman instantly interpreted as indicating Bannerman's actual or imminent retirement.

When the statement was published in the Temps there was nothing for it but to make a clean breast of the secret, and so the King gave an authorized announcement to Hava's agency, Asquith was dumfounded and desperately angered when enquiry at his house Sunday evening showed that all his plans had been shattered and that cabinet reconstruction, which was to have been completed secretly and disclosed only when finished, would have to be carried out in the full blaze of publicity, hampered by press and political influences, and that ten days of the parliamentary session would be lost, when every hour is valuable.

NOT MANY CHANGES. New Cabinet is Received With Favor in London.

LONDON, April 12.—Official announcement was made to-night of the new cabinet appointments. They are as follows: HERBERT ASQUITH, prime minister and first lord of the treasury; DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE, chancellor of the exchequer.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH, president of the council; EARL OF CREWE, secretary of state for the colonies; REGINALD McKENNA, first lord of the admiralty; WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, president of the board of trade; WALTER RUNCIMAN, president of the board of education; JOHN MORLEY, secretary of state for India, and SIR HENRY FOWLER, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, have been made peers, but retain their present offices.

COLONEL G. S. E. SREBLEY has been appointed under-secretary for the colonies; LORD LUCAS, parliamentary secretary of the war office; F. D. ASLAND, financial secretary of the war office, and THOMAS R. BUCHANAN, parliamentary secretary of the India office.

Asquith's course, having been fully anticipated in well-informed political circles, the few changes which Mr. Asquith made in the old Campbell-Bannerman cabinet caused no surprise. There is some speculation as to whether the new premier would think well to resign parliament, and he would have been fully justified, in assuming the government under somewhat unusual circumstances, in taking the course of appealing to the country for a new mandate. He has, however, evidently decided otherwise.

His aim in composing the cabinet seemingly has been to avoid as far as possible any by-election in constituencies where the faith in Liberalism is wavering.

The changes are announced only by the four by-elections, of which the first two are respectively by Mr. Morley, Walter Runciman, and Sir Henry Fowler, may be considered safe. Winston Churchill's re-election in Manchester, however, is considered decidedly doubtful. Until won by Mr. Churchill, after one of the most notable contests thirty months ago, his seat had been for a decade a Conservative stronghold.

It is interesting to note that before giving the chancellorship to Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith offered it to Mr. Morley. Mr. McKenna, the new admiralty chief, is credited with being an advocate of economy in the navy.

Some further appointments outside the cabinet will be announced after the King's return to London.

The Change in the Admiralty. The only appointment provoking comment is that of Mr. Srebley as under-secretary for the colonies.

Continued on Page 7.

ofa

7.48

18.48

Eleven Piles

rugs — rugs complete in each eleven piles — our weaves — and Tapestry — being sixteen

Each pile here is a particular

piles offers — 10 to aggregation of

Wilton and 9 to 9 x 12,

size 9.0 x and Wilton,

12.00 to 9.0 \$30.

12.0 to 11.3 x Wilton, worth

Room Rugs, 8 x 15.0, worth

minster and Wil-0.00.

DISEASES

potency, sterility, disease, etc. as the result of follicle disease. Gleet and gonorrhoea treated by vasalium (the only cure, and no side-effects).

SKIN DISEASES result of phillip or not. No mercury used in treatment of Syphilis.

SEASONS OF WOMEN safe and effective. Illustration and all particulars of the medicine.

The above are the specialties of

GRAHAM, are Ope. Spadina.

AS GENERATING and Franchises

of the powers of mortgage and Trust in the possession of be produced at inquiry, there will be Public Auction on of May, 1908, at noon, at the Hotel of Goderich, in the following prop-

tenements, hereditaments, titles, powers, rights, rents, revenues, annuities, Honours, boilers, shop building- equipment, materials and apparatus, and all and mixed of eripion whatsoever may be located, held by The Equi- Limited, carrying on of Brampton, more to limit the forego-

franchise of the any to manufacture of Brampton and plant, receivers, etc.

plant, certain piece, and premises situated in the Town of unity of Peel, and being composed of 80 and eighty and or plan made by I.S., for George east one-half (th) the first concession now in the Town of, which said parts eighty-one (81) and commencing at the of the northern line the easterly limit running northerly limit of George- feet, thence runs with the northerly a distance of one the running south- easterly limit of northerly limit of along the said south-street to the

COMPANY OF -street West.

ICE, Continental

th day of April,

SL. Catharines

his morning for named Robert on the "Indian

Continued on Page 7.