

N.B., Dec. 15th, 1899.
IRPRISE SOAP for the
I find it the best soap
had in my house and
y other when I can get St. Thomas, Ont.
r three brothers that
ad, and SURPRISE

a pure hard SOAP Rev. Mr. Raymond

th side of the church. Dr. Wm. Bayard, the Loyalist Society. It inches, and is mountslab. It bears the fol-

red to the great work

done as a pioneer of

. John and the prov-

emory of llson Lawrence. February, 1818. November, 1892. ck Loyalist Society, President of the erected jointly e societies

n is enclosed in a handprovincial arms. The rk of R. H. Green & great credit on them. it. Governor McClelan the service.

DDSTOCK.

siting a Friend Quietluns Away,

e and Taking Three Hunf His Friend's Money-Mrs. John Balloch.

K, N. B., May 18.—Some me to visit Michael is wife of Woodstock. electrician in Connell Mrs. Gould is a rela urphy and was married The young man l right, and was hospi-Mr. Murphy. He did pearance at the house ht, and on Saturday found a letter in th which coolly announced en the train for Que-England. This was bad investigation it was ad taken with him \$300 s earnings a beautiful agement ring of his he had been robbed Mr. ed Chief of Police Haryoung man could only by the evening train Still he was probably to pay his fare. He ristie hat. If he got to uld take the 8.28 B. & ston, and then it would e him. The information s of such a large s trifle, and the ring

of her daughter, Mrs. dy was well known in vicinity. She was the of Wilmot Balloch, ch of Fredericton and eriff Balloch.

e no family author of the famous

N OF HOSTILITIES.

May 19.—The British

2.—Mgr. O'Connell, formefly erican College in Rome, and ad bishop of Portland, Me., onsecrated this morning in t. John Lateran by Cardinal emony was performed in the invited guests.

### CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Three Men Buried in the Ruins of Jewett's Mill Chimney.

Serrible Accident at Milledgeville Yester day Bereaves Three Families Miracuious Escape of Three Other

The collapse of the large chimney of E. D. Jewett & Co.'s saw mill a Millidgeville on Friday was the cause of the loss of three young lives, the bread-winners three families, and necessitates the recording of one of the saddest tragedies in the industrial history of St. John. Those whose battered bodies were recovered from the vast heap of debris after the accident were W. J. Price of this city, aged 32, leaving a wife and two children; Geo. McCluskey of Millidgeville, the support of an invalid father and mother, and Charles Wilson, aged 21, of the same place, the bread-winner for his mother and six sisters. Robert Logan, Joseph Nisbet and Henry Codner, employes of the mill, who were assisting in the work on the chimney, escaped death as by a miracle with only a few

The accident occurred about halfpast three in the afternoon, and the report, more or less garbled, rapidly spread over the town. The evening papers issued extra editions with fragpapers issued extra editions with fragmentary reports and many excited
citizens flocked toward the scene of
the fatality by every available method
of transportation. Drs.W. F. Roberts,
The Decryman and William Christie,
The Decryman and William Christie, jr., who were summoned, were hurriedly on the spot and did what they to minister to the injuries. While driving out with E. L. Jewett, who was in the city at the time, Dr. Berryman was thrown from the carriage on Main street and severely bruised. When a Sun reporter reached the

quiet little village, which for years has known little more sensational than the whirr of saws and the occasional flurry of a racht race, the stunning sorrow which had come so suddenly over its copie had spread its mourn-ful influence like a pall over the whole place. The lower streets were de-serted and around the mills and its seried and around the mills and its bordering cluster of cottages where the strained excitement of the earlier afternoon had subsided, men stood in little groups with stern set faces and talked in low voices. Teams were standing about and prominent in their midst was the grim black conveyance closed blinds of the houses came the sound of many women sobbing, broken at intervals by the wall of a mother mourning her fearful loss. The bodies of Wilson and McCluskey lay in their former homes, and in the hall of C. McCluskey's boarding house an under-taker was dressing the shattered re-mains of Will. Price with professional were other groups of men discussing quietly the events of the day. On the western side of the mill extended the great heap of bricks and mortar for day afternoon. Price's remains will be gaping hollows spattered with blood showed where eager hands had torn away the crushing debris from the bodies of the victims. large shed which covered the engines and boilers was shattered to the ground and amid the heap of lumber and masonry it was impossible to as-certain the damage to the machinery. other chimney, 20 feet shorter than the fallen one, and only a few feet away, still stood steadily, though some of its encircling braces were broken and workmen testified that it had been severely jarred by the sho and had settled about four inches.

The circumstances of the accident as related by some of the witnesses. as related by some of the witnesses, were as follows: Last Monday a portion of the fire brick lining of the chimney, which stands over 100 feet in height, became detached, and the mill was shut down pending the conclusion of repairs, which were begun on Wednesday, under the supervision of W. J. Price, master mason. The condition of the lining was such that it was impossible to erect stagings on the tasting so these were built up from was impossible to erect stagings on the inside, so these were built up from without, while the workmen on the inside were supported by a swinging platform. Running over a pulley at the top a rope was connected with a winch standing without the base of the chimney and to a tub hanging inside, in which the bricks composing the lining were placed as detached and lowered to the bottom, where they were removed at a manhole. The work was proceeding from the top downwards, and yesterday afternoon Price and McCluskey, who were working inand McCluskey, who were working in-side, had their staging swung about twenty feet from the summit. Robert Logan and Jas. Nisbet were tending the winch, while Chas. Wilson and H.

vorably all day, and just at the time of the accident the men at the winch were awaiting the word to lower away while the other two were standing close to the chimney's foot. Suddenly, just as the word was given to lower those outside heard a rending, grinding sound, and a cloud of dust at the man-hole told that the lining had slid from the sides and collapsed. The weight of this falling mass on the inside forced the bottom walls of the structure outward, and before the startled men at the foot had time to jump from the danger the whole chimney shattered like a house of cards and smashed to the ground with a roar that echoed and re-echoed from the hills across the river. Under a part of its mass was crushed the roof of the boiler shed, and to this Logan and Neshit awa their lives for the shock threw them under the shelter of its alive.

protecting beams, which kept from It is reported that two more infor them the deluge of pounding masonry. mations will be laid against Scott Act How Codner escaped, who was stand- Inspector Cummings, both charging ing without any shelter almost in the him with perjury, one for interfering of the falling mass, cannot be

It belongs to health, for a Dinner to Capt. Edward Partand grow fat.

But fat comes first: don't ask a scrawny baby to laugh; why, even his smile is pitiful! Fat comes first.

The way to be fat is the way to be healthy. Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the proper food, if he needs it; but only a little at first.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.

Dragging himself, bewildered, from his shelter, and seeing none of his companions, he at once gave the alarm, was hardly necessary, for crowds were already hurrying toward the scene, Before they arrived, Codner the scene. Before they arrived, Couner and Nesbit had also extricated themselves, and search was at once begun for the other men. A boot protruding from the piled debris fifty feet from the base of the chimney led to the immediate of the i diate discovery of poor Price, shat-tered and broken, and with his bleeding face battered almost out of human semblance. He was still alive, and was time, still breathing and partially conscious, though horribly crushed. He was taken to his home, where he died after nearly three hours of intense suffering. Price partially recovered consciousness after his removal, after enquiring anxiously for the safety of his companion, McCluskey, died with his wife's name on his lips about Of the men who so marvellously escaped, Logan had his arm injured and was generally bruised and shaken up; Codner's leg received a gash, ne-cessitating seven stitches, and Nesbit was severely bruised about the body.

Geo. McCluskey, besides his parents, leaves four brothers, two of whom are in Boston, and two sisters, one of whom is married in Campbellton and is expected to arrive today. Mr. Price's family live on Mecklenburg street. His wife is a daughter of Martin Burns'of

When the doctors arrived on the scene there was little to do beyond iressing the wounds of those who had escaped, though the frenzied friends of Price and Wilson had hoped that something might be done for them. Price died a few minutes after Dr. Roberts reached his side, and to the trained eye of the physician the hope-lessness of Wilson's case was at once

brought to the city this morning.

The Jewett mill, one of the oldes the river, only re-opened this spring after a season of idleness extending over two years. Up to last Monday it was doing splendid work and employing a large number of men. It ong the accident would necess its close. Watchmen guarded the ruins

## HOTEL PROPRIETOR WINS HIS CASE

Under an Unjust Penalty for Eight Years.

Bright's Disease Held the Sentene of Death Over His Head-Suffered All the Misery of Broken Health in the Meanwhile - His Deliverance by Bodd's Kidney Pills.

DRESDEN, May 17.-(Special.)-Allan Mo Intosh, proprietor of the well known Clifford House here, in conversation at his house to-

carry with it the weight and influence of the speaker.

"Gentlemen," said he, "Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Bright's Disease after eight years of torture."

To say that his hearers were surprised, but faintly expresses it. Mr. McIntosh looks so far from an invalid at the present time that the news of his former affliction with a dreadful malady, like Bright's Disease, sounds unreal and improbable.

The subject arose from a conversation in which one of the gentlemen present complained of backache. Mr. McIntosh at once advised Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Following some further discussion on the merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills came the statement above quoted.

"I had Bright's Disease for over eight

merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills came the statement above quoted.

"I had Bright's Disease for over eight years," repeated Mr. McIntosh. "I could get absolutely nothing to help me. Bright's Disease was incurable, I found. My back was a continual ache. My urine was of that dark color which is the most alarming symptom of the disease.

"Gentlemen. I tell you, I was in a bad way. Bright's disease means death if you don't cure it, and I could get nothing to cure it. In fact, I was told it was incurable, and helieved it, But it isn't. Dodd's Kidney Pills can cure it. They cured me. I used seven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and Bright's Disease left me. Only for Dodd's Kidney Pills you wouldn't see me here before you this minute."

The facts as related by Mr. McIntosh are universally confirmed by the people of Dreaden.

SYDNEY, N. S., May 17 .- Albert Jordan, a native of Murray Bridge, P. E. I., died at the Steel Company's hospital yesterday. His father arrived on a vessel, but too late to see his son

with a witness and the other for swear ing that he never took drinks Mr. Logar was the first to recover. I many hours.

BABY LAUGH ENGLISH VISITORS DINED

baby, to eat and sleep, to laugh ington, President of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co.

> Clever Speeches and Valuable Suggestions for St. John Manufacturers-Success of Pulp Industry Assured.

A dinner was given in the Royal hotel Saturday evening in honor of Captain Edward Partington of Glosop, England, president of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre company, and Edward Platt, his associate, who are visiting this city for the first time. Mr. Partington, besides his large interest in the pulp industry here, is one of the most prominent paper makers in England, and is connected with several mills in that country and on the continent. With Mr. Platt, he has been making a brief tour of inspection of making a brief tour of inspection of the pulp and paper works in America. At the dinner his worship Mayor Daniel presided with Geo. Robertson. M. P. P., occupying the vice chair. In addition to the guests of honor there were present Hon. C. N. Skinner, M. F. Mooney, Hon. James Holly, Thos. McAvity, Jos. K. Dunlop, Jas. Manchester, Alex. Wilson, Dr. J. R. McIntosh. Wetmore Merritt. W. S. McIntosh, Wetmore Merritt, W. S. Fisher, J. A. Likely, Hon. A. T. Dunn Major Edwards, L. A. Currey, K. C., James S. Gregory, Dr. James Christie, Geo. McKean, R. B. Emerson, Geo. S. Fisher and Jos. Allison. The press was represented by F. B. Ellis of the Globe, A. E. McIntyre of the Telegraph and a Sun reporter. The elaborate bill of fare prepare

in the best style of the Royal hotel caterers was printed in dainty menu booklets containing handsome views of the city and vicinity. The discussion of viands satisfactorily concluded and the toast of The King, proposed worship, duly and heartily honored, Mr. Robertson arose to propose Our Visitors. He spoke of his previous acquaintance with Mr. Partington in England and of the part he had taken in inducing him to come here. While much was being said of the union of hearts between the motherland and the colonial empire, we should not forget that the most important union was the identification of the material interests of the two countries, for that carried loyalty with it. He heartly ed the guests to the city, and hoped their presence was an earnest of more of their kind to follow. He spoke of the possibilities of the pulp industry in Canada, and thought that in view of St. John's splendid position the mills here held the key to the business of the future. In reference to transportation, he dwelt on the cessity of an all year direct service

Captain Partington, who was loudly cheered, after expressing his sense of gratitude for the honor done him, spoke of the object of his visit to St. John in relation to the pulp industry here. He had no doubt that this would become an important centre in view of the decimation of the forests in Europe and the United States and our inexhaustible supply. Wood was our inexhaustible supply. Wood was dustry, and as civilization increas the consumption of paper was bound to advance equally. One important nsideration regarding the pulp in dustry here was that the higher price paid here for labor would be compensated by greater intelligence and ability in the work. The manufacturing cost more here than in Euthe cheapness of our raw material. In the progression of things wages in acknowledge that owing to our better system of education labor here was this lay our great advantage.

Mr. Platt told of his visit to mills

ton and paper industries English manufacturers had not much to learn there. He endorsed what Mr. Partington had said regarding the timber possibilities of this province, but added that this was not all that was necessary. Labor was higher here, and to compensate for this it must be states could not compete with those in England but for their protecting tariff. But, after all, material was more important than labor, and we had unbounded resources here. Paper well as in the states, and with the prosplendid opportunities lumber, or even the pulp, we should manufacture it into paper and ship utmost value on any product before exporting it. The people here should not only think of their forests as raw material but the neuclet of future inhould be used by Canadians and not given away for others to make money out of. Mr. Platt's speech was that of a clever headed business man, and was heartily applauded. Hon, C. N. Skinner happily proposed

ng our system with that of England, remarked on the lack of distinction etween political parties in this coun the development of Canada and the perpetuation of British institutions.

Hon. A. T. Dunn, briefly responding, spoke of the policy of the local ment in encouraging all indus

ors, were bringing capital into the country. He heartily endorsed Mr. Platt's suggestions concerning the manufacture of paper.

The toast of the City of St. John was proposed by L. A. Currey, K. C., who oquently referred to the landing

Loyalists here 118 years ago.

behalf of the city he welcomed ruests, who brought capital, knowledge and industry with them, and said they would find here a people with pluck and energy to take hold of their referred to the day as the anniversary of the Loyalists' landing and of their

phesied the great success of the pulp industry here. St. John, in common with the rest of Canada, had been growing slowly, but would progress more in the next decade than in any thirty previous years. He spoke of the assistance given by the Common Council to the Cushing enterprise, and said that what the city had spent would be repaid three-fold in the next ten years. All we needed was more manufactures to attract population. It was true labor was higher here, but then it was more skilled and better edu-cated. Wages were bound to increase in Europe, and if we could compete with that country now, we could do much more in the future.

M. F. Mooney, in responding to his

sealth, proposed by the vice-chairman, speaking of the resources of this country, said that if the government would only place an export duty on pulp wood equal to the duty Canadian manufacturers had to pay to get their pulp into the United States, Canada would control the market of the world within ten years.

Hon. C. N. Skinner proposed James Manchester, president of the Bank of New Brunswick, which was briefly responded to. J. W. Merritt, president of the Board of Trade, responding to his health, proposed by the mayor, briefly sketched the development of our winter port trade and the need of more manufactures in this city, espe-cially the steel ship building industry.

His worship then proposed the health of Joseph Allison, who gracefully responded and the guests adjourned after singing Auld Lang Syne and the national anthem.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Dr Bayard, of St. John, was One of the Speakers in New York.

(New York Herald, 16th.) In the Hotel Majestic gathered yesterday the second annual American Congress of Tuberculosis, the object of which is to prevent the spread of legislation against it. One expert said it is killing more persons than all other diseases combined. There were present delegates from practically every American state and from Canada and the Central and South Ame rican countries. Those from the United States were appointed by the gov ernors and those from outside countries by their governments. The gov ernor of Wyoming wrote that he no delegate because tuberculosis does not exist there. The surgeon general of the state wrote that stringen health laws tended to prevent its importation there. Members of the New York Medico

Legal Society met with the congress Dr.Clark Bell, president of the Medico Legal Society, welcomed the congress and introduced Dr. A. M. Bell, president of the congress, who made the annual address. There were many other speakers, who advocated a vigorous campaign against tuberculosis.
State aid for free sanitariums for consumptives, which is one of the principal aims of the congress, was also advocated. Dr. Pryor of Buffalo who had advised better education about the contagious character of the disease on the ground that three-fourths of consumptives could be saved were they treated when the disease is in its incipient stage, said the disease "is almost the only one which causes a man to die because he is consumptive could be saved."

On June 30th, 1891, Marguerite Elizabeth Durocher, a minor, of Granby, Que., and Joseph Degre, of St. Alphonse, Que., went to East Franklyn, Vt., U. S., where they were married before Rev. Edwin Prouty, a Protest-playing a very conspicuous part.

MIGHT SHORTEN LIFE. Dr. C. F. Uhlrich, of Wheeling, W Va., seventy-four years old, advised unusual methods in dealing with consumption, saying :-

In every case of confirmed and hopeless tuberculosis, desist from all efforts to prolong life, devoting your entire energy to making your patient as comfortable as possible, even if the means employed should have a tendency to shorten life.

If you lengthen out the span of a miserable existence, permitting the unhappy being to marry and send out into the world infected progeny to increase the aggregate of suffering in geometrical progression, do you feel that you have accomplished a humanitarian work?

I am a firm believer in the heredity of tuterculosis, a theory that many of the younger physicians dispute. My suggestion may be stigmatized as unfeeling and cruel; but, on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, I regard the idea as humane.

Dr. I. H. Weeks advocated measures.

Dr. I. H. Weeks advocated measure for the prevention of tuberculosis among animals. Dr. E. O. La Chap-pelle, president of the Provincial Board of Health of Montreal, Canada; Dr. Luis H. de Bayle, of Nicaragua and Honduras; Dr. Yilo, of the Republic of Guatemala; Dr. William Bayard of St. John, N. B., and Edward Liceage, president of the Board of Health of Mexico, spoke. Louis J. Rosenbergh, a lawyer of Detroit, Mich., talked of legal action against consumption

SUNLIGHT AS A CURE. In the afternoon Dr. J. Leffingwe Hatch read a paper describing the "Crotte method" of treating consumption by infusing into the lungs, by means of electricity, a preparation of formaldehyde in the form of vapor.

Dr. F. Labadie told of the treatment by static electricity and the inhalation of compound ozone.

halation of compound ozone.

In the evening Dr. Bleyer said consumptives could take advantage of the alight for the oure of their ailment. could be cured by exposure of the body

to the sunlight. Dr. H. L. Mason, of this city, gave a demonstration of artificial reproduction of sun rays for the cure of consumptives.

Former Judge Abram H. Dailey of Brooklyn, said he thought Christian Scientists should be permitted to ply their profession unhampered by prohibitive legislation, but should be held strictly responsible before the law in cases where they did not succeed in effecting a cure, and where the patients died.

Dr. A. N. Bell, former president, was elected honorary president and Dr.

elected honorary president and Dr. Henry Holton of Vermont, president.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

# The Semi-Weekly Sun

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This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages at the regular rate, and one year in advance.

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Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.



THE MARRIAGE NULL

Having Some Resemblance to Delpit Case

The Parties Were French-Canadian Roman Catholies Who Went to the United States to Get Married.

(Montreal Star, 17th.) A marriage between two Catholics before a Protestant minister was de-clared null and void by the court of review this morning. The judgment was unanimous, being rendered by Justices Mathieu, Curran and Lemieux. The circumstances in this case are

different from those in the Delpit marriage. The parties were married in the United States, where they rad gone in order to avoid the obligations of the Canadian law. ant minister. It has not been ascer-tained whether Degre had then at-

tained his majority. Both were Ro-57, 58 and 130 of the civil code, before the celebration of marriages were not did not secure either a dispensation from them. Moreover, Miss Durscher

the marriage.

The town of Franklyn is just on the border line, near Granby, and the couple returned to the latter place on the day following their marriage. It went to the United States in order to avoid the publications, and the necessity of obtaining their parents' consent. They lived together for a cer-tain time—which is not given—and

BOTH WISH TO BE PARTED Neither of them is now willing to

resume married life.
On November 13, 1899, Mrs. Degree obtained from her bishop a decree stating that the marriage was null and void; and on January 3, 1900, her father sued her husband for separation and to have the marriage adjudicated as void according to the coclesiastical sentence. The case came before Mr. Justice Lynch, who maintained the action in separation but tained the action in separation but dismissed that in nullity, i. e., taking the same ground as Mr. Justice Archi-bald in the Delpit case.

review, where Judge Lynch's judg-ment was reversed this morning, THE REASONS GIVEN. The main reason given by Mr. Justice Mathieu, who rendered the decision of the court, was that the marriage had not been performed before the competent officer, who is the parish priest of the contracting parties. According to article 185 of the civil code, a marriage is null when the parties go to a foreign country in an

parties go to a foreign country in or-der to avoid the law. Mr. Justice Lemieux's notes were quite elaborate, going over the whole history of our marriage law and contradicting in every point the judgment in the Delpit case. The honorable judge claimed that the object of the code in forcing people to marry before their own priest or minister was to prevent objections from coming up after the ceremony is performed. The pastor was more likely to know the private lives of the parties and could be of great assistance in doing away with obstacles. Marriage was the most sacred of contracts, for upon it Mr. Justice Lemieux's notes

most sacred of contracts, for upon it depended the morality and honor of the community, and no precautions could be too severe to ensure its efficlency. Article 127 of the civil code stated that if the validity of a marriage were questioned, it should be re-ferred to the ecclesiastical authorities. Should the latter nullify this contract, then all that the courts had to do was to confirm this decision. Such a pro-

vision was not preventive to the liberty of men. A man was free to adopt any of the religious denominations, but if he chose one, he was bound to follow its teachings.

THE GAINSBOROUGH HAT

It is surprising what an effect of widespread interest or importance left upon the millinery fashions. Within the last fifteen days there has been a remarkable revival of the Gainsborough or picture hat. This revival is due to the fact that the Gains-Dr. borough painting of Georgiana, I chess of Devonshire, which was sto from an English gallery more than a quarter of a century ago, was found in this country and has been returned to its owner, who made the trip to America to recover it. The picture brought \$50,000 at auction and it is said that \$25,000 was paid for its return. All of the great millinery houses are advertising the Gainsborough hat in one form or another, particularly Manillas and all spoke of the remarkable de-

playing a very conspicuous part.

Beautiful Manilla hats with fancy facings of tucked and shirred chiffons mousselines, mules and liberties are on display, with, wide, soft ribbons loosely swathed around the crowns and poised in the most rakish fashion. They are undeniably beautiful and it may result in a perfect rage for the Gainsborough in a perfect rage for the Gainsborough effect. To return to the painter and his beautiful medel, it will probably interest every reader to know that Thomas Gainsborough painted the picture of the Duchess of Devonshire about 1780, and it was first exhibited at the Royal Academy in London in 1783. It was purchased by Mrs. Mageninis for a commaratively small sum genmis for a comparatively small sum and remained in her possession until and remained in her possession until 1839, when it was sold for \$250 to a picture restorer named Bentley, who in turn sold it for \$315 to an art col-

WHITE HEAD, N. S., May 18.-A WHITE HEAD, N. S. May 18.—A drewning accident occurred today, by which Coleman George lost his life. With two others, Christopher Armsworthy and Levi George, he left Raspherry in a small boat to come to White Head. When a short distance from the shore a sudden squall struck the sail, which caused the boat to capsize, throwing the three men into the water. Coleman George sank almost imme-Coleman George sank almost immediately. Armsworthy swam to the

