

ST. JOHN STAR, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1905.

## SENATOR DAVID WARK DEAD.

New Brunswick's Grand Old Man Passed Quietly  
Away—Aged 101 Years, 6 Months and One  
Day—Was Conscious till the End.



SENATOR DAVID WARK.  
Died August 20th, 1905, Aged 101 Years, 6 Months and 1 Day.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 20.—The holding of flags to half-mast on city hall, parliament, and other public buildings shortly before 9 o'clock this morning bore the intelligence to the city of Fredericton and the country that the Hon. David Wark, senator, the oldest legislator in the world, had passed to his eternal rest. The death was a most peaceful one and the end was not unexpected.

Senator Wark for the past ten days had been confined to his bed. He suffered from no disease, weakness, the result of extreme old age, was the only complaint. About six weeks ago Mr. Wark was laid up for a short time, the result of the heat, but from this attack he rallied until a short time ago, when he was again stricken down. From the first of his confinement, it became evident to his attending physician, Dr. Crockett, that the end was gradually approaching. As each day passed, the aged senator grew weaker and yesterday his death was considered only a matter of hours. At five o'clock this morning it was seen that the end was approaching. Dr. Crockett was summoned and he remained with the dying man until the eyes were closed in the long sleep. At 8 o'clock heart ceased to beat, and Senator Wark was dead.

All through the patient's mind remained clear, and not for a single moment when awake did he lose consciousness. He seemed to fully realize that the end was drawing near and he looked forward to death with that Christian fortitude that has characterized him throughout his career. About 8 o'clock this morning the doctor asked the senator if he suffered any pain, to which query the answer came clear and distinct: "I am just waiting to be gathered in."

A few minutes before the final summons came he turned to those at his bedside and murmured a few words, but they were indistinct and inarticulate. It was plainly to be seen, however, that he was in every way conscious, and his eyes still bore their brightness. A very short time after, the sleep came and all was over.

Around the deceased were gathered Miss Helena Wark, the only child of the deceased; Miss Coburn, a niece who always made her home at the Wark home; the attending physician, Dr. Crockett; Rev. Willard MacDonald, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, and Miss Stalker of Ottawa, with whom Senator Wark for the past thirty years had made his home when at the capital. Miss Stalker arrived in the city last week, it being the request of the senator that she might be present at his funeral.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed and are subject to alterations. It is understood if nothing intervenes that the interment will take place Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock with burial at Forest Hill alongside the remains of his wife.

There was no reference in any of the obituaries today to the death of Senator Wark except in the *Kirk*, where the sorrowing relatives were remembered in the prayers, and the announcement of the postponement of the *Kirk* picnic. Senator Wark's wife was a daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Purpus, and she died about ten years ago. There was one child by the marriage, Miss Helena Wark, who survives.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—The flag on the main tower of parliament building was run up at half-mast today upon receipt of the news that Senator Wark had died Sunday morning at his home in Fredericton, N. B.

The following sketch of Senator Wark's career is reprinted from the *Sun* of February 18th, 1904, the day before the senator's 100th birthday:

Senator Wark's life covers a long chapter of imperial history. The most spectacular events of the life of Napoleon occurred since he was old enough to partly understand about them. News of the disastrous Russian campaign brought excitement to his Irish home. He was old enough to read the papers

when Wellington was driving the French from Spain, and was eleven years old at the time of the battle of Waterloo. Pitt and Fox were political leaders when he was born and Nelson was at his last great fight. The war of 1812 was an event of the time of his boyhood.

When Mr. Wark came to this province the immigration from the old countries, and especially from Ireland, had only fairly begun. The bulk of the St. John people were either the survivors of the Loyalist immigrants or their children. The year before his arrival the whole of St. John county had a population of 10,000, and the city of St. John as now constituted had perhaps 5,000 people. There was a better chance than now of making a fortune in the time since, for a man to get employment at mechanical work than in an office. David Wark knew that he could teach school, but he was ready to handle saw timber, to drive bolts, and to learn the trade of a broad-axe.

When he went to Westmorland on his second year as a colonist he could pass muster as a ship carpenter.

In his reminiscences Senator Wark says that he worked hard and lived in a shipyard for the remainder of the two years with Mr. Kelly, as clerk, and then two years as master of the district school. Senator Wark himself lived to see the Bend transformed into the city of Moncton. There was much sign of railways in this province at the time of his residence. But the Bend was a divisional point so to speak on the stage line between John and Halifax.

About this time Kent county was set off from Northumberland. The whole county eight years after Mr. Wark went to Richibucto had a population of 6,021. But Richibucto was then a brick sort of place. In a letter printed by the senator two or three years ago it is stated that in these early times the shire town of Kent was a much busier place than it is now. The children who were at his school during his six years of teaching are perhaps all dead. Some of their sons and daughters are old men and women. But one old gentleman in Kent, a lawyer of more than fifty years' standing, writes that he has heard Mr. Wark described by contemporaries as a most excellent schoolmaster.

Those who remember Mr. Wark as a trader and in provincial politics, are more numerous. Elected first in 1842 with others some years younger, he has long outlived every one of his colleagues, and probably every other member of the assembly elected four years later.

Appointed to the legislative council in 1851 at the age of 47, he has long been the only survivor of those who were then members. Called to the senate at the age of 63, in 1867, with seventy-one others, some of them not more than half his age, he has outlived his brethren and years in three legislative bodies. John Wesley Weldon, his colleague in the representation of Kent, became a judge, grew old and died. The son of that colleague came to St. John and represented this county three terms at the senate. He was followed by Sir Leonard Tilley began a long political career ten years after Mr. Wark entered the legislature. That distinguished career closed years ago. Mr. Wark was in public life two years before Sir John A. Macdonald, thirteen years before Charles Tupper, nearly twenty years before Alexander MacKenzie, and nine years before George Brown. It takes us back to old issues when we consider the principal questions in which Mr. Wark was interested during his eight years in the house of assembly. The educational question he mentions in the interview printed herewith. But it is worth noting that the interest which he took in the university, whose doctor's degree he held, first shown in the legislature three score years ago, has been exhibited by

oldest brother had entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. My father had designated my second brother to succeed him on the farm, and it was arranged that I should go with my oldest brother to Canada to enter the same employ. When I was old enough to do so, however, the Hudson Bay Company amalgamated with their rivals, the Northwest Company, and my hope of entering the service of the former company was lost owing to the decree. In the number of employees. After the war of 1812 immigration to British America from Ireland flourished. Every spring several emigrants sailed from Irish ports to St. John and Quebec, and in May, 1825, I took passage on the Liverpool ship James and Henry Cumming, along with 423 other emigrants. I had received a good education in the schools of Londonderry and had expected to fill a clerkship on my arrival in St. John. On reaching that city, however, after an uneventful voyage of 35 days, I was destined to be disappointed, as positions of the kind I sought were scarce indeed. I was not like those emigrants, however, who thought they must have a good position or none at all, so secured work at a number of shipyards then so common along the harbor front of St. John.

St. John was even then a town of very considerable importance. The British government, after the close of Napoleon's career, had protected the pine timber trade much in the interest of the colonies, and in the year 1825, 114,000 tons of timber were shipped from the city. The city itself was of course very crude in appearance as compared with the present day. The streets were hilly and rough and exceedingly muddy; the buildings small and rough, but the community was busy one, the chief industry being that of shipbuilding and lumbering. Among the leading citizens were Robert Rankine, representing the Glasgow house of Gilmour, Rankine & Co., Hugh Johnson, Hugh Johnson, Jr., the Nevins brothers, large shipbuilders; Ward Chipman, chief justice, and Robert and Neville Parker.

I worked at shipbuilding in St. John until the spring of 1830, when I went to the office of J. M. Kelly, whom I met in which I worked for a Mr. Gilmour, but shortly afterwards went to the Bend, now Moncton, where I entered the employ of J. M. Kelly, at one time commissioner of public works for the province, first as a ship carpenter and afterwards as a clerk in his store, where I remained two years. Then the school at the Bend became vacant and I was appointed master, which position I held for the same period. Hearing of a vacancy in the school of Richibucto, then a much more important school than the Bend, I applied and was appointed to the position. This I held for six years, and when I retired to enter mercantile life I had between 70 and 80 scholars. Among the teachers were Ann Foster, mother of H. A. Powell, K. C., and Elizabeth Clark, mother of J. D. Whitney, K. C.

In 1831 I went into business, opening a general country store at first, but afterwards going into the timber trade, in which I engaged for upwards of thirty years.

My first entrance in politics was in 1842, when along with the late Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, I was elected to the House of Commons for the county of Kent. My first vote in that body was for my colleague as speaker. We were honored with some great minds in the legislature at that time. On the conservative or Tory side were Hazen and Sir John A. Macdonald, and on the liberal side were such men as Wilnot and Fisher of York and Hill of Charlotte. Party lines were not strictly drawn, however. I was re-elected in the general election of 1846 and sat in the house until 1851, when Sir John A. Macdonald was re-elected and appointed me to the legislative council.

While in the legislature I associated myself with Hon. J. A. Macdonald, and secured reforms in matters of education, agriculture and the post office department, being on the latter committee for several years. At that time there was only one class of teachers in the province, all receiving a grant of \$20 per annum. I succeeded in getting them reclassified according to their merit, changing their allowance. We also introduced a system of school inspection and of teachers' salaries, which are found in the educational system of today. At that time, Kings College, near St. John's, N.B., was an Episcopal institution, and I associated myself with Hon. Mr. Wilnot and Hon. James Brown in a successful effort to reorganize the institution on a non-sectarian basis. Then every member of the senate and every professor was ordered to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles. This disability was removed as regards the faculty and every religious body was represented on the senate, thus stripping it of its denominational character.

After confederation became an established fact in 1867 I was honored with a seat in the senate, and since the death of Hon. R. B. Dickey last year, I am, with the exception of Hon. Mr. Macdonald, the last of the original number of twenty-four appointed to that body from the maritime provinces. I have never missed a session since my appointment, and shall go to Ottawa as usual, if my health is as good as at present, when the warm weather comes. I have never been present at the opening of parliament for a number of years, chiefly because the senate after the address in reply to the speech from the throne is usually adjourned for some weeks, and there is nothing to do. I have felt for some time that the senate should have more work and should take more of the initiative in legislation. I have more than once urged that a joint committee from both houses should be appointed, and that this committee so constituted should have a general supervision over all legislation, especially private bills. All promoters of private bills should consult the committee, which would send the bill to whichever house has the least to do. I feel sure that such a plan would expedite business and obviate the long sessions of the present day.

PROF. CROCKETT'S TRAINED HORSES.

"The professor has now become one of the established features of the entertainment season, and the large and enthusiastic audience which gathered at the Grand Theatre last night showed that his particular line of business still retains its attractiveness. The equine part of the performance was of the same wonderful character that Prof. Crockett has already made familiar.—*Glasgow News*, May 19, 1903.

## BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK

### —AT—

## BELYEA'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!

ANOTHER WEEK IS PAST—A WEEK IN WHICH WE have done a remarkable business. This week's money saving chances are none the less pronounced.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK IS BEING CLEARED OUT—NOT A few odds and ends. One important fact to be remembered.

THE PRICES WE HAVE QUOTED CANNOT LAST FOREVER. Come and participate in this great sale while the goods are to be obtained. Below we mention a few lines. We have not room in this space to specify the hundredth part of the special offering to be had at our store.

## Bargains In Gloves, Bargains

### —IN—

## Ladies' Hosiery.

**Gloves at 59 Cents.**  
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2-dome fasteners, sizes 5-4 to 7-12; in Black, White, Tan, Brown and Greys.  
Ladies' Washable Doeskin Gloves, White and Greys; 2-dome fasteners; sizes 5-4 to 7.

**Gloves at 79 Cents.**  
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2-dome fasteners, sizes 5-4 to 7-12; in Black, White, Tan, Brown and Greys.  
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2-dome fasteners, sizes 5-4 to 7-12; in Black, White, Tan, Brown and Greys.  
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2-dome fasteners, sizes 5-4 to 7-12; in Black, White, Tan, Brown and Greys.

**Gloves at \$1.09.**  
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2-dome fasteners, sizes 5-4 to 7-12; in Black, White, Tan, Brown and Greys.  
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2-dome fasteners, sizes 5-4 to 7-12; in Black, White, Tan, Brown and Greys.

**Gloves at \$1.19.**  
Ladies' Kid Gloves, with one and two dome fasteners, sizes 5-4 to 7-12; in Black, White, Tan, Brown and Greys.  
Ladies' Suede Kid Gloves, two and three-dome fasteners, sizes 5-4 to 7-12; in Black, White, Tan, Brown and Greys.  
Ladies' 16-Button Length Suede Moccasins Kid Gloves, White; sizes 5-4 to 6-4.

**Bargains in Men's Furnishings.**  
MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, sizes 14 to 18; former price, \$1.00 to \$1.50; clearance price, 75c each.  
MEN'S COLLARS, all fashionable shapes; former price, 12c to 20c; clearance price, 8c for 12c.  
MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, sizes 12 to 14; former price 75c; clearance price, 50c, 60c.  
MEN'S COLLARS, sizes 12 to 14; former price, 12c to 15c; clearance price, 8c for 12c.  
MEN'S BATHING SUITS.  
Ladies' Tan Unlined Mocha Gloves, sizes 5-4 to 7.

**Bargains in Dress Goods.**  
45-inch All-Wool Voles, Etamines and Fancy Weaves in Black and Colors; also Black Lanes. Regular values, 80c to 95c per yard. Clearance price, 50c per yard.  
42 to 52 in. Dress Goods, comprising All-Wool French Cashmeres, Henriettes, Serges, Voles, Canvas Weaves and Plain and Fancy Mohairs in Black and Colors. Regular values, 80c and 75c. Clearance price, 30c per yard.  
OTHER LINES OF DRESS GOODS, equally good values, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, and up to \$2.19 per yard.

**Bargains in Ladies' High-Grade Taffeta Silk Underskirts.**  
In Pink, Light Blue, Nile Green, etc. Former prices 15 to 20 to \$11.50 each. Clearance price, \$4.99 each.

**Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Whitewear.**  
Ladies' Navy Blue Thread Hose, openwork and embroidered.  
Ladies' Tan Lisle Thread Hose, openwork and embroidered.  
Ladies' Grey Lisle Hose, openwork and embroidered.  
Ladies' Navy Lisle Thread Hose, openwork and embroidered.  
Ladies' Tan Lisle Thread Hose, openwork and embroidered.  
Ladies' Grey Lisle Thread Hose, openwork and embroidered.  
Ladies' Navy Lisle Thread Hose, openwork and embroidered.  
Ladies' Tan Lisle Thread Hose, openwork and embroidered.  
Ladies' Grey Lisle Thread Hose, openwork and embroidered.

**Bargains in Men's and Boys' Bathing Drawers.**  
MEN'S AND BOYS' SWEATERS.  
MEN'S AND BOYS' TIES.  
All at bargain prices.

## Unmistakeable Bargains in Every Department.

## J. ALLAN BELYEA.

54 King Street. Telephone 1468.

## PLATFORM COLLAPSED

### AND 500 PEOPLE WENT DOWN.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—More than 500 men, women and children were precipitated 15 feet into a cellar by the collapse of a platform today during the exercises incident to the laying of the corner stone of the Beth David Russian Hebrew orthodox synagogue on Miller street. Nearly all were cut and bruised, but it is believed none fatally hurt.

Three rabbis were among the number who went down, and although injured they concluded the ceremony after the panic had subsided.

Among the more seriously injured were Rabbi A. G. Ashinsky, S. Grafman and A. Bloom, Nathan Nathanman, pastor of the congregation, and Policeman Adam Lettewski.

The platform which broke had been constructed over the foundation walls for the accommodation of the rabbis, members of the church and invited guests. Just prior to the corner stone ceremonies, when the Zionists were invited to pass over the platform in order to sign their names to the roll to be placed in the stone, a mad rush was made by the thousands of people who had gathered about to secure the privilege. The policemen were overwhelmed and in a moment the platform was packed with men, women and children. The frail structure could not withstand the strain and fully 500 persons were carried down.

The panic that followed attracted thousands of people to the spot, and the police had great difficulty in ex-

tracting the screaming and groaning victims from the wreckage.

When the cellar had been cleared it was found that scores were hurt, their injuries consisting of bruises and cuts about the head and body. Some of the injuries were due to the panic that followed the crash, many being trampled on in the wild rush to escape.

Rabbi Ashinsky was one of those victims. He was trampled by the excited crowd and sustained severe injuries, but though suffering intensely, continued the services after order had been restored. The fact that there were no fatalities is a marvel, as the platform when it broke closed up like a jackknife, throwing the people in a struggling mass into the cellar.

A rumor gained credence that several children were buried in the ruins, and considerable force had to be used to prevent another panic being precipitated by frenzied fathers and mothers.

WOULD TAKE NO CHANCES.

LONDON, August 19.—The will of John Penke, of Bellevue, Congleton, for the accommodation of the rabbis, members of the church and invited guests. Just prior to the corner stone ceremonies, when the Zionists were invited to pass over the platform in order to sign their names to the roll to be placed in the stone, a mad rush was made by the thousands of people who had gathered about to secure the privilege. The policemen were overwhelmed and in a moment the platform was packed with men, women and children. The frail structure could not withstand the strain and fully 500 persons were carried down.

The panic that followed attracted thousands of people to the spot, and the police had great difficulty in ex-

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

### CANADA'S NATIONAL EXHIBITION

### TORONTO

Aug. 26 to Sept. 11.

### EXCURSION FARES FROM ST. JOHN.

\$20.55	Going Aug. 24th to Sept. 6th.
\$16.50	Going Aug. 25th and Sept. 5th Only

Good for Return leaving Toronto Sept. 13th, 1905.

THE SHORT ROUTE  
Is Via St. John and C. P. R.  
Only One Night on the Road.

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4, 1905  
ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP  
Between All Stations  
GOOD GOING, SEPT. 2nd, 3rd and 4th.  
GOOD FOR RETURN SEPT. 5th.

For Tickets and full particulars apply to  
W. H. G. MACKAY, St. John, N. S., or  
F. R. PERRY, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John N. B.

Good husbands make bad wives, and good wives bad husbands.—C. B. Wheeler.