

LAURIER OFFERS PLAN FOR SENATE REFORM

Favors American System of Election by the Provincial Legislatures

But Suggests Important Modifications - Will Submit His Proposal to Provincial Conference - Opposition Leader Disapproves Plan and Advises Non Partisan Federal Appointments.

(Special to the Sun.)

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—Only the lower house of parliament was in session today and that devoted itself mainly to the discussion of the reform of the other chamber.

In reply to Dr. Stockton Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the elevator on the east side of St. John harbor had handled during the 1905 season 58,978 bushels of wheat and 15,735 bushels of barley.

SIR WILFRID ONE OF THE FIVE GREATEST MEN OF THE WORLD, SAYS CARNEGIE

The Steel Magnate Was in a Flattering Mood at the Canadian Club Banquet.

OTTAWA, April 29.—At the Canadian Club banquet Saturday, Andrew Carnegie talked of universal peace and better relations between the Anglo-Saxon peoples and the French.

"Your governor general," Mr. Carnegie said, "is a great asset. He captured everyone on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. If you ever want to win the United States government, send down the governor general and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and you do not know what you have done."

INTERCOLONIAL BUYS BIG TRACT OF LAND AT MONCTON FOR NEW SHOPS

Purchase Practically Closed on Saturday - Price Paid Amounts to About \$75 per Acre.

MONCTON, N. B., April 28.—The Intercolonial Railway virtually closed the purchase today of a tract of land about one mile and a quarter long and one-third of a mile broad, along the northern track out of the Intercolonial, just on the border of the city's most popular district, near the exhibition or trotting park, to the junction with the Mountain road, and on this land, in all probability, will be erected the new I. C. R. shops, plans for which are now under way at Ottawa.

The location of the new I. C. R. shops has been the great topic of conversation in this city ever since the fire which wiped out the big plant of the railway. The agent of the I. C. R. was in the city today, and notified the owners of the land in question that the options secured by the government some time ago would be enforced.

COOKING UTENSILS

FOR FANCY AND PLAIN COOKS

Biscuit and Cookie Cutters, in sets, Patty Pans, Different Shapes, Glass and Wood Rolling Pins, Fancy Moulds in all shapes and sizes, Waffle Irons, Tumble Irons Crusty Bread Pans, Round and square.

Cake Mixers, Pudding and Brown Bread Moulds, Steam Cookers, Combination Sauce Pans, 3 in Set, Perfection Pie Plates, Cereal Steam Cookers.

Egg Beaters and Whips—Ask for the Brooklyn.

We Should Like to Show Our Stock

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

REDUCE SENATORIAL TERM.

Mr. McIntyre of South Perth asked the house to endorse a resolution reducing the term of a senator from life to 15 years, and a regulation age limit of 80. He thought the senate was not living up to its pay or what the people expected of it. He favored a senate in which the majority would be appointed by the federal government. The other senators should be appointed by provincial legislatures. There might be others such as retired lieutenant governors and men representing colleges and similar institutions. The senate had been apathetic when it should have been active. Occasionally it broke out of its apathy, but always to oppose the wish of the majority in the commons. He thought the senate had missed an opportunity for winning the approval of the people by not holding up the indemnity bill of last session for more mature consideration. He did not think the abolition of the senate would be a better thing at the present time. He did not think the result of that purpose would pass the house of the senate or the British parliament. The faults of the senate were found in its apathy, lack of interest in public affairs, too much attention to private business and the inertia of age. He believed the carrying out of the principles of his resolution would do a long way toward remedying this and he thought the senators themselves would vote for it.

SENATE CAN BE MADE USEFUL.

Mr. Schell of Exford seconded the resolution, but said far from being in favor of abolishing the senate, he thought it a necessary branch of parliament. He gave a statement of the bills considered and the work done by the senate to show that it was constantly performing useful work in reviewing and amending the acts which had been prepared in the lower chamber. Much of the senate's work was done in committee and much was done with acts which had been discussed in the lower house until the country was sick of hearing about them. He thought that in many ways the senate was not understood by the people. They did not do the work of the lower chamber, but the senate is far from a useless body.

LAURIER'S REMEDY.

Sir Wilfrid said it was thirty-nine years since the confederation conference. Since that time there had been no serious attempt to reverse the decision of that conference, which spoke with one voice for the retention of confederation. One of the faults of confederation which he had pointed out was the constitution of the senate. Sir Wilfrid recalled that there had been an elective upper chamber in Canada from 1867 to 1886 before confederation and that system had worked well. It had given the people such good men as St. Juste Sanborn and the many others. From time to time there had been outbreaks chiefly in the Liberal party against the senate system of appointment and method of working. He was not surprised to hear it again from Liberal members.

DOES NOT FAVOR ABOLITION.

Sir Wilfrid said the best method of senate reform was a puzzle which had bothered more than one man. It had more than once bothered the members of the government. When it was considered there was always a line of cleavage encountered. This was whether the senate should be abolished or reformed. Generally speaking, the people of Ontario favored abolition. Personally he could never be brought to this idea, for to him a grand change seemed necessary. He did not place much importance in the idea that the second chamber was useful as a check upon the hasty legislation of the first chamber. The work of the New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia legislatures and the British Columbia check of great necessity. What he regarded as the important function of the second chamber was its necessity in smaller provinces to prevent the invasion of their rights by the larger provinces. Representation by the larger was fixed and was not regulated by population. This was the system in the States, where New York had 36 representatives and two senators, and Rhode Island had two senators and two representatives. Sir Wilfrid said he should not be adverse to having each province, without regard to population, represented by the same number of senators.

FAMOUS AMERICAN SYSTEM.

He agreed that Canada has enough elections and therefore did not favor an elective senate. The United States senate is elected by state legislatures. It was being criticized today, but he could not agree with all the criticism and thought no one could who had examined its records and had seen the amount of useful work it had done. In 1888, when in Washington, he had followed the proceedings of the senate for several weeks and had come to the conclusion that its business was conducted on a high plane and its members were men of high character and ability. There had been some scandals as the result of this changing senators, notably one in Montana. However, these did not affect the principle of the system.

Sir Wilfrid thought the house and country should decide whether it should not find that choosing senators by provincial legislatures would be the best mode of providing a representative upper federal house. He thought if the system, one vote, one man, for the selection of senators by provincial legislatures, were adopted, it would provide proper representation. For instance, suppose three senators should be allowed to each province, and Ontario had to elect them. At present there were 30 Liberals and 60 conservatives in the Ontario house. With this system Ontario would return one Liberal and two conservative senators.

ators. In Quebec and some of the other provinces the result would be the other way. That would give a proper proportion of representatives of all parties in the federal senate.

Mr. MacLean asked if Sir Wilfrid had to appoint a Liberal senator every time there was a vacancy. Sir Wilfrid said if he had to choose between the Liberal and a Conservative equally good man he could hardly be blamed for thinking the Liberal would be the best for the country. The reform of the senate was a subject on which he would like to have opinions from all quarters, and he would welcome a solution of the problem from any quarter. The proposal of Mr. McIntyre to limit the term to fifteen years would not be a complete measure. The senate was criticized so much for what it had done well, but the country felt it had not realized the high expectation of confederation.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE MAY DECIDE.

After the close of the session there was going to be a conference of provincial governments. He thought this question of senate reform was one that could well be held for an expression of opinion from that conference. In view of the fact that a discussion had taken place he suggested the resolution should not be pushed by Mr. McIntyre.

OPPOSITION LEADER DISAPPROVES.

R. L. Borden said the senate could formulate as good a debate on the shortcomings of the commons as the mover and seconder of this resolution had on the shortcomings of the senate. Sir Wilfrid had acknowledged that he had not been strong enough to reform the senate. When in opposition he had credited Sir Wilfrid with the intention of coming into power and after obtaining a working majority in the senate to thereafter appoint alternately liberal and conservatives. He had not done so. So long as the senate was regarded as a refuge for liberals who could not obtain election or re-election to the house, its composition was bound to be criticized. The senate had not received proper consideration from the hands of this or past administrations. After the date of prorogation was announced it had dumped upon it bills which had detained the house for months. Properly treated the senate should be as good, if not better legislative body than the commons. This was the time of the Nova Scotia upper chamber. The remedy for the senate's weakness was in the hands of Sir Wilfrid and the alternative appointments from either party that he had suggested. Hon. Mr. Patterson asked Mr. Borden if he came to power would he after obtaining a working majority in the senate appoint alternately a Liberal and Conservative. Mr. Borden said that when that happy time came he would be glad to consider from Mr. Patterson a proposal that he should enter the senate.

Mr. MacLean thought there was more need for reform of the house of commons than of the senate. Mr. McIntyre closed the debate by pointing out that the people had had chance to reform the lower chamber, but under the present system they had no chance at the upper chamber. He withdrew his motion and the house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Provincial News

Sackville.

SACKVILLE, N. B., April 28.—The closing number of a series of successful concerts was held at Lingley hall last evening. These recitals were given by the violin class of Moncton Allison Conservatory, under the direction of their efficient and painstaking instructor, Dr. R. C. Archibald. The recital last evening was the most successful of the series. The orchestra was heard in five numbers, each of which the performers displayed great technical ability. The closing number, "William Tell," Rossini, was exceptional. Miss Jennie Ridden rendered a violin solo very effectively. A quartet by Messrs. Jakeman, Wood, Smith and Halset, was a pleasing number. Dr. Archibald is to be congratulated upon the marked success which has attended his unceasing efforts at each concert, the closing number being specially appreciated.

One of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of Chapman settlement passed away on the 20th instant, namely, Wm. Chapman. Deceased was 88 years old. His wife predeceased him about sixteen years ago. Three sons and two daughters survive. Funeral took place on Sunday and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Patterson conducted the service.

St. Andrews.

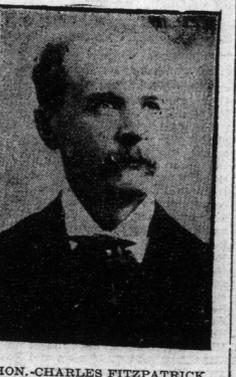
ST. ANDREWS, N. B., April 28.—The sch. Helen, Rockland, Me., Charles Traynor, master, with cargo of 900 bbls. cement consigned to W. E. Spaulding, Caribou, Me., is being discharged at the C. P. R. wharf, and the cargo laden on the cars by James Cummings. The master Traynor, and First Officer John Ward are natives of Pennfield, Charlotte Co., N. B. The government dredge New Dominion is taking in coal at the C. P. R. wharf. She will commence operations dredging the eastern and western entrances to the harbor next week. Two wild geese during last night alighted in the yard of Mrs. H. Wiamson in the church block, and took their departure at an early hour this morning.

13 PERSONS SHOT IN ANTHRACITE REGIONS

CHIEF JUSTICE HAS RESIGNED

Fitzpatrick May Succeed Judge Taschereau

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—Chief Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court of Canada, has resigned. It is understood that Mr. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, will be offered the appointment, though this may not be done until after the conclusion of the session. Should Mr. Fitzpatrick go on the bench, Mr. Aylesworth will be transferred from the post office department to the justice portfolio.



HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 29.—It is understood that the cabinet vacancy which will be created by the retirement of Mr. Fitzpatrick to the chief justiceship will be filled by the appointment of Rodolph Lemieux. What portfolio will go to him is a question. Mr. Aylesworth will undoubtedly go to the department of justice and it is possible Mr. Lemieux will take the post office portfolio. That advertising pays is a foregone conclusion.—Edwin Ross, Wm. Hengeler Co., Buffalo.

First Blood Shed Since the Strike Began. One Month Ago.

Mob of Idle Mine Workers Attacked State Constabulary Force and More Than a Score of Men Were Injured, Three Fatally — Trouble Largely Due to Foreign Element.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., April 30.—The first serious collision in the anthracite coal regions since mining was suspended on April 1st, occurred here today between a mob of idle mine workers and a platoon of the new state constabulary force and resulted in the injuring of probably twenty men, three of them probably fatally.

The disturbances were caused by an attack on a detail of the state police by several hundred foreigners, who became incensed at the presence of the constables. They threw stones at the policemen and otherwise endangered their lives to such an extent that they were forced to fire on the crowd, which had swelled into thousands. The riot caused the greatest excitement in the many mining villages of the southern coal fields, but tonight the affected territory is comparatively quiet.

While it is believed that a score of persons were injured during the day, only ten are accounted for. Two of the three whom it is thought will die are foreigners. Louis Wilson, the third, was shot while standing in front of his home, a block from the scene of the conflict. R. B. Gibson, a trooper, was struck on the head with a rock and seriously hurt.

Today's affray is the result of an attack upon non-union men made at various times last week. The attacks became so numerous that Sheriff Sharples of Northumberland county, appointed to the state constabulary for relief, Troop C was divided and half sent to Mount Carmel, arriving there this morning.

The troopers started out to get breakfast and at the first hotel the dining room girls refused to serve them and they received the same treatment at two other places. In most of the small mining towns sympathies of hotel employees are with the miners. The presence of troops caused mine workers to gather and a crowd closed in upon the state police and began

throwing stones. The troopers charged the mob and scattered it, but not before several men were hurt, including a trooper.

Lieut. Smith drew his men into line and threatened to shoot if the attack was renewed. Then Chief Burgess, who is a member of the miner's union, addressed the crowd from a window and advised them to go home. This action had good effect and the troops started for the Sawyer colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., on the outskirts of Mount Carmel, where non-union men had been attacked by foreigners Saturday night. Some of the mob persisted in following the troopers and some one threw a stone at them, which was followed by a shower of others. Lieutenant Smith wheeled his men, gave the order to fire, and it is said, sent three volleys into the mob before it broke and ran. Half a dozen men were left lying on the ground and they were later cared for. The troopers continued to the Sawyer colliery. Lieut. Smith was ordered by state police headquarters to hold his ground until reinforcements arrived.

In the meantime local constables arrested Smith on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. He was held in \$500 bail, which was furnished. Three foreigners were also held on the same charge.

The troopers encamped tonight at Stuartville near the Sawyer colliery. Sheriff Sharples and the borough authorities were here tonight, advising the foreigners, through interpreters, to keep away from the camp. It is believed there will not be further trouble.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., April 30.—After Lieut. Smith and his troops had left for Stuartville, a suburb of this place, where they are now entrenched, Headquarters at Pottsville has notified Lieut. Smith that reinforcements are on the way. Everything is now quiet. So far as is known 13 persons were shot during the fight, three probably fatally.

A PAGE FROM OUR CATALOGUE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1906.

SUMMER VESTS—Washable.

The indications are that the Washable Vest will be more in demand this coming season than ever before, and we have provided a stock to meet the requirements of all tastes. The prevailing style will be the Single Breasted, High Cut without Collar.

- No. 291—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White with Black Figure..... \$1.00
No. 292—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Figured with Black Stripe..... 1.25
No. 293—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Figured..... 1.25
No. 294—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Pique..... 1.50
No. 295—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Figured with Blue Spot..... 1.50
No. 296—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Duck with Black Stripe..... 1.50
No. 297—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Figured with Black Stripe..... 1.75
No. 298—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Pique with White Spot..... 1.75
No. 299—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Figured with Blue Spot..... 1.75
No. 300—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Light Tan Basket Weave Material..... 1.75



Summer Vest—Washable

- No. 301—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Tan Duck with Fancy Blue Stripe..... \$1.75
No. 302—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Silk Finished Fancy Weave with Small Black Spot..... 2.00
No. 303—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Dark Tan Basket Weave with White Spot..... 2.00
No. 304—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Fine White Pique with Black Figure..... 2.00
No. 305—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Dark Gray with White Figure..... 2.00
No. 306—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Silk Mixture Basket Weave with Black Fleck..... 2.75
No. 307—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Fancy White Silk Mixture with Black Overcheck..... 3.00
No. 308—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Fancy White Silk Mixture with Fancy Black and white Spot..... 3.50

SEND FOR ONE BY RETURN MAIL.

KING STREET, GOR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN, N. B. GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO. Branch Store, 695 Main Street.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ST. MARTIN'S, N. B., April 26.—Miss Phoebe Rourke is very ill. Her brother, W. H. Rourke and wife, who are in Woodstock, have been telegraphed, so as small hopes are entertained for her recovery.

On Tuesday a house in the west end of the village, then unoccupied, but formerly occupied by Robert (Bill) was burned to the ground. No insurance.

Mrs. A. W. Pownes entertained a few friends socially Thursday evening in honor of her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fulmer, who are moving to Edmonton in the Northwest.

BARNESVILLE, N. B., April 21.—The concert held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of Barnesville came off successfully, although the roads and weather were not very favorable.

WHITE'S COVE, N. B., April 26.—The str. May Queen arrived at Upper James on Saturday on her first trip of the season. The probabilities are that the ice in Grand Lake will run this week and the May Queen get through to Chipman on Saturday.

Mrs. M. J. White's Point, has been awarded the contract to build the new wharf at Upper Gasstown.

MONCTON, N. B., April 27.—Although a big crowd assembled at the I. C. R. depot, and cheered loudly, led

by Mayor Steeves, when the special train bearing Prince Arthur arrived in the city this morning, that distinguished personage did not appear. The train remained here ten minutes, while a change of locomotives was being made, and then proceeded to Halifax.

The train left here at 8:48, leaving Campbellton at 10:10 and running on standard time thirty miles an hour. Conductor Corbett was in charge of the train from Campbellton with Driver Moore, and Conductor Berry took the train east with Driver Lightbody, the same crew as were in charge of Lady Grey's train between Moncton and Truro. The train east was preceded by a light engine for use in case of accident.

The prince was presented by the management of the Intercolonial railway with a special souvenir copy of Forest, Stream and Seaside, beautifully bound in gilded green French calf, bearing a crest of his royal highness enclosed in gold with the Canadian coat of arms similarly enclosed on the reverse side. Another memento of the trip over the Intercolonial railway was a portfolio containing photographs illustrating the principal points of interest, and hunting and fishing scenes in the three provinces through which the prince travelled. Copies of this book and similar portfolios were presented to the members of the prince's suite.

The prince expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the kindness and attention shown him and his party. Prince Arthur on the trip down took part in the I. C. R. dining car excursion and displayed cosmopolitan spirit by conversing freely with those on the train. At Ste. Flavie he made a speech in French. In consideration of service he presented A. W. Dube with a complimentary concert was tendered here tonight to Miss Blanche O'Brien, a talented young lady vocalist of the city, who is leaving for Boston to take up musical studies.

MONCTON, April 27.—In the police court this afternoon two Scott acts were paid, by the Windsor and American hotel. Another fine was paid yesterday afternoon by the Windsor.

Charles Kennedy, an employe of the I. C. R. shops, was married at Dorchester, on Wednesday evening, to Miss Cora Elliott, Rev. F. Burt, pastor of St. Martin's Baptist church, performed the ceremony.

Friday, May 11, will be observed as Arbor day by the schools in the Moncton district.

A complimentary concert was tendered here tonight to Miss Blanche O'Brien, a talented young lady vocalist of the city, who is leaving for Boston to take up musical studies.

ROOSEVELT'S REFUSAL SEVERELY CENSURED.

President Exceeded His Authority in Refusing Foreign Contributions

There Were Many Canadians in San Francisco—Few Lost Their Lives, But Many Suffered Financially—Some Were Injured.

BOSTON, April 27.—Public opinion does not support President Roosevelt in his rejection of the gift of \$100,000 from the Canadian government and smaller contributions from other countries for the stricken citizens of San Francisco.

The timely act of the Canadian authorities regardless of political considerations, was prominently mentioned by the press of the United States and there were no more gratified people than the Canadian Canadians in this country when the announcement of the gift was made.

The golden state numbers among her inhabitants not only former residents of the New England states and other parts of the United States, and their descendants, but thousands of Canadians and their sons and daughters.

Such a catastrophe, it is held, should be shared by all the people of the world, and not only those of the United States, but those of every nation, and most folks are of the decided opinion that Mr. Roosevelt has gone beyond the bounds of his authority in denying that which the people of the United States, respectively, appeal to him to accept.

On April 16th Mr. Meunter died. On the same day Meunter applied to Dr. McIntyre for his signature on the certificate of death, but Dr. McIntyre declined to sign the paper. He decided that the case needed investigation and notified Medical Examiner William D. Swan, who as soon as he received Dr. McIntyre's report, performed an autopsy on the body.

The medical examiner sent the stomach to Prof. E. B. Whitney, the well-known chemist of the Harvard Medical School in Boston. Having taken this step, Dr. Swan permitted Meunter and the two nurses to take the body to Mrs. Meunter's home in Chicago.

Some time after the child was buried, two regular physicians, Dr. Frederick W. Taylor and Herbert McIntyre, were called in. Both of these physicians decided that Mrs. Meunter was suffering from an ailment of the stomach, and that the child was dead.

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HARVARD TUTOR CHARGED WITH MURDER OF HIS WIFE

Cambridge Police Are Looking For German Instructor—His Wife Died Under Suspicious Circumstances Two Weeks Ago.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 27.—The Cambridge police tonight issued a warrant for the arrest of Erich Meunter, an instructor in German at Harvard University, who is charged with the murder of his wife in this city about two weeks ago.

It is alleged that Mrs. Meunter's death was caused by arsenic. The body was taken to Chicago on April 17, but the case was not made public until this evening.

There was a rumor at the college tonight that Meunter had been seen in Boston yesterday, and a man who was reported to have seen the instructor was asked if the rumor was correct. He said that he saw a person resembling the instructor. He was not positive, however, that Meunter was the one he saw. Several members of the Harvard German colony think Meunter may give himself up as soon as he hears that he is wanted.

Meunter is 35 years of age. His wife was formerly Miss Krends of Chicago. The attention of the authorities was called to the case just after the woman's death on Monday, April 16. Ten days before that time a child was born to Meunter, who was attended by a faith cure doctor and by two nurses from the same cut. The physician was a Mrs. Nickerson of Winchester. The nurses were Miss Case and a Miss Derick. Some time after the child was born, two regular physicians, Dr. Frederick W. Taylor and Herbert McIntyre, were called in. Both of these physicians decided that Mrs. Meunter was suffering from an ailment of the stomach, and that the child was dead.

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A Pure Hard Soap. Is the best value for all kinds of washing; lasts longest; gives the finest results; is easiest on the clothes.

YOUR GROCER WILL SELL YOU SURPRISE SOAP

WOODSTOCK DEANERY. MUCH INTEREST IN GRAPSEY TRIAL

The Fate of the Clergyman Now Rests With His Judges—Plea of Defense.

BALLIVA, N. Y., April 28.—The fate of Rev. Dr. Almer S. Crapsey, as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, rests with his judges. The trial of the rector of St. Andrew's on charges of heresy and violation of ordination vows, ended today with the final arguments for the accused and for the prosecution. The verdict will be rendered to Bishop Walker on or before May 15. Doctrinal discussion and argument, scholarly disputation and impassioned speeches, appeals to the court to see its God-given duty, and do it and other appeals not to evict from the Protestant Episcopal church an earnest, devoted and Christian man, characterized the closing proceedings. Doctrines as old as time and which have been the cause of dissensions and schisms from their inception, have been argued.

The afternoon session was occupied as represented by this court of the diocese of Western New York, of pursuing the unchristian-like course of seeking to destroy its enemies, while the prosecution has declared that on the other side has sought persistently to evade the real issue, which it declares to be one of simple truth, with the cry of "toleration, toleration."

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SAD NEWS RECEIVED

Oliver Dunham, Formerly of Carleton, "Swallowed Up" in California Earthquake.

O. S. Dunham, clerk of the market, and his brother, Frederick C., of the Portland Rolling Mills here, received the sad news that their oldest brother, Oliver Dunham, was killed by the terrible earthquake which devastated California.

The information was contained in a telegram received from a son of the deceased, who resides in Boston, and stated that his father was "swallowed up in a landslide." Mr. Dunham was foreman of a big paper mill located at Leona Park, in Santa Cruz county, and had been in the west for about sixteen years. His home was about six miles distant from the mill and, escaped destruction. Mr. Dunham is survived by a wife, formerly Miss Davis of Kings county, two sons, C. B., a deputy sheriff in Boston, and Charles, a preacher, who lived near his father's home; four brothers, O. S., and Frederick, St. John, F. and S. Sylvanus, of Boston, and one daughter, Mrs. C. O. Davis, also of Boston. The deceased was about seventy years of age and was born in Carleton. The many friends of the family will deeply regret to hear of Mr. Dunham's death.

MONTEBAL, April 29.—James Thos. Hackett must stand trial before the court of King's bench at the June term on the charge of the murder of little Edith Abbott. This was the decision of Judge Desnoyers at the court yesterday after all evidence had been heard.

SCHOONER FROM HALIFAX TO GABARUS, C. B. A TOTAL WRECK.

The Annie Ethel Went Ashore in Dense Fog—Crew Had Narrow Escape—Cargo Lost, Too.

SYDNEY, N. S., April 27.—The scho. Annie Ethel, owned and commanded by Capt. George Harris, of Gabarus, with a general cargo from Halifax for Gabarus and Porchu, ran upon the rocks off the Narrows at Gabarus Bay yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, on account of thick fog and scattered drift ice, which was in the bay.

The crew had a narrow escape, and with difficulty got away with their lives, reaching the shore by means of a rope, which was thrown into the water and carried to the beach by the surf, where willing hands held the shore end.

The vessel was thrown on her beam ends and dumped the cargo into the water and what was not sunk was carried out to sea and strewn along the shore. There is some insurance on the hull, but little or none on the cargo.

DREADED INSOMNIA.

"I was afflicted with nervousness and dreaded insomnia, so that I never knew for three years what a full hour's sleep was. Heart pains and headaches almost drove me wild. I had spells of weakness and cramps in stomach and limbs. Finally Dr. Chase's Nerve Food was brought to me and eight boxes cured me."—Mr. James Wesley Weaver, a veteran of the Fenian Raid, Port Dalhousie, Ont.

His excellency, the governor general of Canada, has agreed to become patron of the Canadian Bible Society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Besides remitting \$17,000 to the parent society in England for its world-wide work, the Canadian Bible Society seeks to supply the foreign migrants, especially in the Northwest, with the scripture in their own language. Bibles are being sold in the Immigration Hall, Winnipeg, in nine languages, and in the Bible House, Winnipeg, in forty-five languages.

BERLIN, April 28.—Several villages in Saxony experienced four earthquake shocks today. No damage was done.

ATHENS, April 27.—While practicing jumping today, Martin J. Sheridan, of the Irish-American A. C., tore his right leg with his spikes. The injury is not serious, but he is being given every attention. He is down for the hop-skip-and-jump.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 29.—A general strike of the moulders in the district from Honesdale to Tamaqua, was officially declared at meetings held in the cities and towns throughout the district this afternoon. The strike is called in order to enforce the demands of the union for the nine-hour day. It is estimated that fully 800 moulders will be affected by the strike.

LUBLIN, Russian Poland, April 28.—Lieut. Col. Pupul, chief of the gendarmerie at Cholm, was murdered last night. The assassin escaped.

CONVENTION OF FRENCH MILITARY COMPANIES

BROCKTON, Mass., April 29.—The convention of the French military companies of the United States, held in this city today, was attended by 25 delegates, representing the French military organizations of Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell, Worcester, Lawrence, Taunton, Leominster and Fitchburg.

The principal business was the consideration of the proposition to write the companies in Massachusetts and Rhode Island—in all into one body. A resolution expressing this idea was passed.

Final action of the proposition will be taken at a general convention of the French military organizations to be held in Fall River July 4.

MUST STAND TRIAL

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 2, 1906.

RUSSIA'S PERSISTENCY.

Though still staggering from his wounds and half-blinded with blood, the Bear keeps lurching eastward. Disastrous as the last war has been it has not caused him to change his great plan of empire of which an ice-free port on the Pacific is a necessary part.

Recent despatches tell of the start of another of those "geographical survey" parties such as preceded the armed advance into Manchuria. This time the route lies through Mongolia, where are provinces as rich as the ones just lost and through which is another possible outlet to the long-desired sea.

There is something disconcerting about these Russians, with their endless patents and their appalling persistency. They move like a glacier. It was Peter the Great who evolved this imperial plan of eastward aggression and every Russian statesman since has followed it steadily.

Before the late war, a Russian admiral talking to an American politician of world politics in general, conceded to Britain the mastery of the Pacific for the next fifty years. Following that he thought the United States might hold it for a century. "Then," he said, "will come our turn."

FOILED AGAIN.

The evidence of Mr. W. F. Sumner, one of the most prominent conservatives in Moncton, given before the public accounts committee at Ottawa, came at a very inopportune time for those who have been accusing Mr. Emmerman of wholesale graft because, in his capacity as minister of railways, he purchased oil for the I. C. R. from the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, of which he was once president, and in which he has invested some money.

After Mr. Lodge, the secretary of the company, had testified that the New Brunswick oil was sold to the government railway for five cents a gallon less than the road had been paying to the Imperial Oil Company, Mr. Sumner, who is now president, gave evidence that Mr. Emmerman never got a dollar out of the company and has not

for two years had had any active connection with its management. The oil wells were in Albert and Westmorland counties, he said, and Mr. Emmerman's interest in them was largely sentimental, as if they proved a success they would be of considerable benefit to those counties and the province generally.

So conclusive was Mr. Sumner's testimony that Mr. Barker, M. P. for Hamilton, who has been the chief mover in the investigation, declared the inquiry closed.

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

The old council steps down and out today and the earth will not tremble; and the new council steps in and city hall will give no sign. As a matter of fact there is no need for emotion of any kind. The new council's superiority over the old is not sufficient to cause elation, and its inferiority is not great enough to awaken much grief.

There are several new men at the board from whom the city expects considerable, not simply because they are new men, but also because they fill the places of good men. Successors to Aldermen Christie and Millidge and Frink, Macrae and McArthur will have little time for loafing if they keep up to the records set. The new mayor also has no easy task if he would do better work for the city than his predecessor.

For four terms Dr. White has filled the chair with dignity and ability, has given the bulk of his time to his civic duties, has kept himself well informed on civic affairs and has done not a little to advance the city's interests along many lines. He leaves the position with the city greatly in his debt. The Sun can wish Mr. Sears no better than during his term of office he shall give as little opportunity for fair criticism.

OF REVOLUTIONARY ORIGIN.

In France especially the want of uniformity in the weights and measures of the different provinces had for a long period been exceedingly embarrassing and troublesome in the transaction of affairs. Various attempts had been made during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to establish a uniform system of weights and measures for that country, but it was not until near the close of the 18th century that the question assumed such importance as to warrant legislative action on the part of the National Assembly. In 1793 Paris brought to a focus the long-felt discontent at the numberless variations in the following year the Academy of Sciences was instructed to devise a system of weights and measures which would be suitable to all nations. This the Academy undertook to do, and the Royal Society of London was asked to take part in the movement, but declined the invitation, and England accordingly lost any share of the credit for formulating the new system.

The scheme of the Academy of Sciences, known as the Metric System of Weights and Measures, was laid before the National Convention in 1793, and received its endorsement. This scheme all previous units were abandoned, and in order to give it an international character, the standard of length was based upon the length of a quadrant of the earth's meridian. The length of this quadrant was called the metre, and on this unit, together with the maximum density of water, the whole system of weights and measures was built up, all subdivisions and multiples of the standard unit, according to Watts' proposal, being decimally connected.

HOW STANDARD WAS OBTAINED.

In order to carry out the scheme of the Academy, Delambre and Mechain, two able mathematicians and distinguished scientists, undertook to measure the total length of a quadrant of a meridian could be calculated. This arc selected extended from Dunkirk in the north of France to Barcelona on the east coast of Spain. Their task occupied seven years, and at its conclusion their measurements and calculations were submitted to a "Commission of Weights and Measures," composed of 23 members chosen from the various countries of Europe, who, after carefully revising all the computations, arrived at the determination of the length of the metre, and proceeded at once to the practical realization of this standard of length. A bar of platinum one metre in length at the temperature of melting ice was constructed with the greatest care by Lenoir, under the direction of Borda, and this bar, known as the Metre des Archives, is still preserved in the Palais des Archives, and serves as the first practical standard of length in the metric system.

AT WORK AGAIN.

The work of surveying the eastern section of the G. T. P. will recommence on Monday after several months of idleness caused by the cold weather. There will be nine parties, eight regular surveying parties and one party to do bridge work. Party No. 1, of which the chief has not yet been appointed, will work from Grand Falls down river on the river route. No. 2, chief H. McNeil, will work from Plaster Rock westward on the central route. No. 3, H. A. Ryan, acting chief, will work from Plaster Rock eastward; No. 4, A. Foster, chief, working on back route between Plaster Rock and Canadensis; No. 5, Charles Gordon, from Fredericton on the crossing of the St. John river at Fredericton. This party is now engaged with steam drills in ascertaining what the bed of the river is like for bridge building.

The chiefs of the different parties will report at the offices here on Tuesday and the members of the parties will report at the different points on Tuesday.

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ADVOCATED FOR THREE CENTURIES

Metric System Was Brought in Fruition in French Revolution.

Professor J. C. McLennan Delivers Interesting Lecture on Subject at Board of Trade.

Before the members of the Montreal Board of Trade, on Thursday, Prof. J. C. McLennan, of the University of Toronto, delivered a lecture on the Metric System.

Mr. McLennan began his address by explaining something of the origin of the metric system. About the beginning of the eighteenth century the creation of a universal system began to be mooted by the leading scientists in Europe. Among the most active of these was Simon Stevin, the inventor of the steam engine, who suggested the universal adoption of the Paris pound as the standard of mass at Paris as the standard of length. He also proposed that all subdivisions and multiples of these standards should be decimally connected. Watts' proposal for a decimal system of weights and measures was not new, having been made by Sir James Stuart nearly a hundred years earlier, while the suggestion to derive the standard of length from the pendulum had been made by the French scientist, Picard, many years before.

"They say I have taken the people's money; do you believe it?" he asked. Answers of "yes" and "no" came from different parts of the audience. A man who said "yes" was singled out by the speaker, and a trembling finger at the man, Dowie asked him to stand up and "tell what money I took and when." The man sat still. A guard was ordered to compel the man to stand, but he stood silent. Then it was that Dowie rose and demanded that any of those present who had anything to charge against him should make the charge. No one offered to accuse Dowie.

"My wife paid a tribute to Mrs. Dowie," he said. "My wife has noble qualities, but she was misled and I took and she used her until they were through with her and then cast her aside. My son played tricks on me, which he ought not to have done, but he too was deceived."

Dowie has taken up his abode in Shilo House, where he intends to remain in retirement until after the decision of the court in his injunction suit against Voliva.

DOWIE ISSUES CHALLENGE TO HIS ACCUSERS

Mrs. Dowie Has Severed Her Allegiance With Voliva

CHICAGO, April 29.—Standing unsteadily, and with great effort before an audience of 2,500 persons in Zion Tabernacle this afternoon, John Alexander Dowie charged his auditors, if any were present, to make their accusations before the whole congregation.

The followers of Voliva, the new leader in Zion City's affairs, however, were at that moment attending a revival meeting at the Zion college building. There five thousand of the city's inhabitants were gathered with the Zion choir, band and orchestra.

Those who listened to the words of Dowie were for the most part visitors brought in by electric cars and railway trains. In front of the platform and in the choir loft were probably 150 faithful Dowieites.

Dowie was borne bodily by two stalwart attendants from an anteroom to the platform and deposited upon his feet before the altar. He was sitting in a new apostolic robe of white, gold and purple. On his head was a turban of marvellous pattern, embroidered in purple and gold. He delivered his address seated before the altar. Only occasionally when roused to an unusual pitch of earnestness, did he rise. Mrs. Dowie, who has severed her allegiance with Voliva, sat among Dowie's followers in the congregation. Except for former Mayor Harper, Dowie was alone on the platform and he prefaced his sermon by a spirited denial of the charges that have been brought against him by Voliva and others.

"They say I have taken the people's money; do you believe it?" he asked. Answers of "yes" and "no" came from different parts of the audience. A man who said "yes" was singled out by the speaker, and a trembling finger at the man, Dowie asked him to stand up and "tell what money I took and when." The man sat still. A guard was ordered to compel the man to stand, but he stood silent. Then it was that Dowie rose and demanded that any of those present who had anything to charge against him should make the charge. No one offered to accuse Dowie.

BUILDING TRADES IN CHICAGO IN A LOCK OUT

And Sympathetic Strikes May Follow—A Thousand Men Are Now Idle

CHICAGO, April 30.—With a walkout of nearly 1,000 structural iron workers, building operations now in progress in Chicago and surrounding territory will come pretty near to a standstill next Wednesday morning.

Besides marking the first important disturbance of the year, the iron workers' strike will bring in its wake several upheavals in the building industry. There are no direct indications at present that sympathetic strikes will occur, but the iron workers are affiliated with the associated building trades, which recently has outlined a policy of supporting kindred unions in this way.

SERIOUSLY ILL

Dr. Holden Stricken With Pneumonia and Grave Anxiety Felt About His Condition.

Dr. Chas. Holden is seriously ill with acute pneumonia and the gravest anxiety is felt in regard to his condition. The greater part of last night he passed in a comatose condition, and the attendant physicians were awaiting the approaching crisis of the disease in great uncertainty as to the final outcome.

Dr. Holden has been sick for some days, but nothing serious was expected, but yesterday afternoon he became much worse and a diagnosis of the disease by Drs. Inches, Skinner and MacLaren showed pneumonia in an acute condition.

WILL ASK FOR GRANT TO P.E.I. EXHIBITION

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 29.—Hon. F. L. Haszard, president of the Provincial Exhibition Association, yesterday received a wire from Hon. Sydney Fisher, that he had been authorized by council to ask parliament for a grant of ten thousand dollars towards the exhibition at Charlottetown open to all Canada. This is in addition to four thousand dollars from the provincial government. The exhibition will be held after the Halifax exhibition, so that the exhibits from there will be brought to the island.

KILLED AT SYDNEY

SYDNEY, April 29.—John McCarthy, aged 20, of Newfoundland, was killed today at the steel works by being struck with the slings at the stock bins. He had a hand severed at the same place a year ago.

HEWSON PURE WOOL TWEEDS

made for you in the big new mill at Amherst.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. April 30—Sch. Rewa, 122, McLean, from New York; D. J. Purdy, coal.

April 30—Sch. Rewa, 122, McLean, from New York; D. J. Purdy, coal. Str. Cacouna, 831, Holmes, from Louisbourg; R. P. and W. F. Starr, 1,700 tons coal.

Coastwise—Schs. Friendship, 65, Whitbur, from Harvey; Sunlock, 58, Robinson, from Tiverton; Annie, 6, Comeau, from Grand Manan, and cleared; Lennie and Edna, 39, Outhouse, from Tiverton; Annie Blanche, 88, Rowe, from Parrsboro; Nellie D., 28, Dickson, from Beaver Harbor; Nellie D., 28, Dickson, from do, both cleared; Emily, 57, Morris, from Advocate, and cleared.

April 30—Sch. Alameda, Willey, Hatfield, for Vineyard Haven; F. C. Sch. Panama, Holder, for Rockport; Str. Lake Michigan, for London and Advocate.

Coastwise—Sch. Hustler, Thompson, for River Hebert.

Domestic Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 29—Ard, 28th, str. Kathinka, from Jamaica via Saint John, NB; sch. Mercedes, from St John; PR; 29th, str. Senlac, from Saint John via ports; Minia, from sea.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 29—Ard, str. Halifax, from Boston; sch. Lucia, from New York; Nellie Louise, from Barbados.

YARMOUTH, N. S., April 29—Ard, bkin Hillsdale, from Stamford, Conn; Bgt. Peepless, from Turk's Island; str. Boston, from Boston; str. Latour, from Barrington.

Quebec, sch. Howard, for Weymouth; sch. Irma, for St. John.

British Ports.

BROW HEAD, April 29—Str. Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York for Plymouth, from Cherbourg and Bremen, in communication by wireless telegraph will reach Plymouth at 2.15 p. m.

MOVILLE, April 29—Ard, str. Columbia, from New York for Glasgow, and proceeded.

QUEBEC, April 29, 5.08 a. m.—Ard, str. Umbria, from New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—Ard, str. Manchester Shipper, from St. John, N. B., for Manchester.

SWANSEA, April 28—Sid, str. Inishman Head, for Montreal.

MANCHESTER, April 27—Sid, str. Manchester Commerce, for Montreal.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—Sid, str. Canadian, from Boston (and passed Kinshale, 29th).

ENGLAND, April 28—Ard, str. Englishman, from Portland, Me, for Bristol.

LONDON, April 29—Ard, str. Cervena, from Portland, Me.

BRISTOL, April 29—Ard, str. Englishman, from Portland, Me, via Liverpool (not previously).

Foreign Ports.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 29—Sid, schs. Jessie Egan, 2nd, from New York for Boston; Ontario, from New York for St. John, NB; Preference, from do for Halifax.

Passed, str. Volund, from Newburg for Port Morien, CB; Nanna, from do for Hillsboro, N. B.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., April 29—Passed, str. Amethyst, from Philadelphia for Halifax, N. S.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 29—Sid, schs. Ella M. Storer, from Wentworth, N. S.

CITY ISLAND, April 29—Bound south, str. Victoria, from Musquodoboit, NS; Scylla, from do; sch. Roger Drury, from Port Morien, CB; bark Glenville, from Fort Amby, for Halifax, (anchored).

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29—Ard, sch. Crescent, from St. John, NB.

SALEM, Mass., April 29—Ard, sch. Pardon G. Thomas, from St. John, NB, for orders; J. L. Colwell, from do, for Dorchester; Jennie C. from New Bedford, for St. John, NB.

for Port Morien, CB; Nanna, from do for Hillsboro, N. B.

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BOSTON, April 29—Ard, str. Taff, from Nantuxet, Cuba; Boston, from Yarmouth; Chelston, from Metcalf; N. S. Tempeance Bell, from St. John, NB; Emulstator, from St. Margaret's Bay, NB; Welshman, for Liverpool; sch. Rescué, from Campbelt, NB; the wind bound fleet.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 29—Ard, schs. Ontario, from New York for St. John, NB; Preference, from do, for Halifax.

Sid, schs. Waiter Miller, from St. John, NB, for Bridgeport; Cora May, from do, for New Haven; Adley Fuller, from Shules, for Norwalk.

BOSTON, April 29—Ard, bark Calburga, from New York; sch. Gazelle, from Plymouth, NS.

Sid, schs. Grace Darling, for Bass River, NS; G. M. Cochran, for Shules. Sid, str. Halifax, for Halifax; Dominion, for Louisbourg.

CADIZ, April 29—Sid, bark Minnie, for St. John's, Nfld.

Shipping Notes.

A British steamer, 1783 tons, has been fixed for May loading, St. John to W. C. E., at 35 shillings.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 29.—Fishing sch. Norumbega, of this port, is the vessel before reported sunk in the Delaware Cape. The name of the sailor reported drowned is Archie Goodwin, of Shelburne, N. S. The remainder of crew have arrived at Baltimore on the Alton. The Norumbega was valued at about \$12,000. She was built at Essex in 1890, and had a gross tonnage of 126.84.

NORFOLK, Va., April 29.—Sch. Adelle Jordan, from New York, which was towed in yesterday, damaged, had lost forestal and spanker, and her rigging damaged somewhat; otherwise uninjured.

Schs. John Pierce, from New York, lost masttopmast, and T. Morris Perot, from do, lost standing jib outside; otherwise uninjured.

Brig Du Sorrelle B. (Ital), which grounded at Tusket Wedge last autumn, and whose cargo of lumber was discharged at Yarmouth on account of the vessel leaking, has been repaired and reloaded, and sailed from the latter port for Swansea.

The Donaldson liner Alcides, Captain Frazer, sailed Saturday for Glasgow, being the last of the Donaldson winter boats.

The Manchester liner Manchester Trader, left port Saturday for Manchester, being the last of that line for the winter port business.

The C. P. R. str. Lake Erie sailed on Saturday for Liverpool. Her next trip will be to Montreal.

The Furness liner St. John City sailed yesterday for Halifax and London. The last Allan line steamer of the season, the Pretorian, sailed yesterday afternoon for Halifax and Liverpool.

There are now in port but two steamers in the winter port trade, viz., the Lake Michigan, for London and Antwerp, and the Westland, for South African ports. These will get away by tomorrow or Wednesday.

The Dominion fishery cruiser Curlew, Capt. J. H. Pratt, arrived in port about 6.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and docked at the government wharf.

HOPEWELL CAPE, April 29—Ard, str. Tanagra, Capt. Kehoe, from Savannah.

The Battle Line str. Pydna, Captain Fitzpatrick, from Dunkirk for New York, reached Louisbourg Sunday to bunker.

The Battle Line str. Pandora, Capt. Wyman, arrived at Copenhagen on April 20 from Philadelphia. She will load at Nantuxet for Baltimore.

The Battle Line str. Leuctra, Captain Grant, arrived at Korsar on April 29 from Nyborg.

The Battle Line str. Sellaia, Captain Purdy, arrived at Hopewell Cape April 29 from Eastport.

West India Line str. Orinoco sailed from Bermuda Saturday afternoon for St. John. Str. Oruro sailed from Halifax yesterday for Bermuda, West Indies and Demerara.

Italian brig Due Torelli B., Captain Penco, which has been at Yarmouth since last July, was sold to see Saturday afternoon, bound for Swansea, with a cargo of deals.

Battle Line str. Canuxa, Capt. Starrett, sailed from Marseilles Saturday for Huelva.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

(Not cleared.) With their tonnage, destination and consignee.

ST. JOHN, Tuesday May 1.

Steamers—Louisburg, 1182, Louisbourg, R. P. and F. Starr. Cacouna, 831, Louisbourg, Phoebe, 1755, W. C. E. Wm. Thomson and Co. Vladivostok, 1349, W. C. E. Wm. Thomson and Co. Wyandotte, 272, South Africa, Wm. Thomson and Co.

Schooners—Arthur H. Wright, 99, dis. P. E. Evans. Aldie, 239, N. Y. A. W. Adams. Abbie C. Stubbs, 235, N. Y. master. Annie, 428, N. Y. J. Spilane and Co. Abbie Keast, 95, N. Y. J. Spilane and Co. Calabria, 461, N. Y. J. Spilane and Co. Cheslie, 360, rps. G. E. Holder. Comrade, 77, laid up, master. D. W. B., 170, Sound, D. J. Purdy. G. E. Perry, 20, Boston, master. Harry Knowlton, 27, J. A. Gregory. Eric, 117, Sound, N. C. Scott. Leah A. Whidden, 109, Barbados, J. H. Scammell and Co. Lulu Price, 121, laid up, master. Mary E., 98, Boston, F. Crafts and Co. Myra, 98, laid up, master. Rewa, 122, D. J. Purdy. S. S. Hudson, 408, N. Y. master. D. W. B., 170, Sound, N. C. Scott. W. E. and W. L. Luck, 398, J. A. Gregory. Uranus, 73, laid up, J. W. McAlary.

VESSELS BOUND FOR ST. JOHN.

Steamers—Brattingsborg, 1901, at Leighton April 25, for Ivesa and Halifax. Etolia, 2078, at Paris, March 25. Eretia, 2555, at Liverpool, April 26. Gena, 1786, June loading. April 26. Pydna, 1855, Dunkirk April 18, via New York. Russ, 2468, Odessa March 29 for Cop. C. E. B.

Mantins, 1756, August loading. Montfort, 3564, Avonmouth, April 7. Storford, 2256, Antwerp, April 22.

Enterprise, 499, Buenos Ayres, Jan 20, at New York April 28. Golden Rod, 532, New York, April 24. Undal, 1096. Hestia, Glasgow, April 29.

MARRIAGES.

FOWLER-CLARKE—At St. Mary's Church, April 25, by Rev. W. O. Raymond, rector, Roswell Edgar Fowler of French Village, Kings Co., and Maryetta Clarke, daughter of the late Samuel Clarke of Darlings Island, Kings Co.

RIECKER-MERRITT—In this city, April 25, by Rev. D. Long, Wm. H. Riecker, of Wiekham, Queens County, to Mrs. Alberta Merritt, of Kars, Kings County.

DEATHS.

KEE—On the morning of April 29, John Kee, aged 61 years.

MACLENNAN—At 221 Prince street, West End, on April 28th, Samuel W. MacLennan, in the 48th year of his age, leaving a sorrowing wife and two children to mourn their sad loss. CHASE—In this city on the 24th inst., Bernice Irene, daughter of E. W. Chase of 75 Celebration street.

CAMERON—In this city on April 27th, Murray W. Cameron, son of G. M. and Katie Cameron, aged 2 years and 1 month.

SMITH—In this city, on the 27th inst., Margaret Woodburn Smith, aged 61, widow of the late J. Stace Smith, of Hursingpore, India, and Moffat, Scotland.

TITUS—In this city, on April 26th, 1906, Sarah A., third daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Titus.

KILKIN—At his home, Millstream, Kings Co., on April 26th, Mr. James week's illness, Mrs. David Pelkins, aged 63 years and 7 months, leaving a widow, three sons and three daughters.

WANTED

AGENTS WANTED.—THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.—Agents wanted at once to handle the complete story of this awful calamity by a noted author. Big book. Price low. Well illustrated. Best terms guaranteed. Quotations ready and mailed with full particulars on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage. Act quickly. Address R. A. MORROW, Publisher, 62 Garsden Street, St. John, N. B. 27-4.

"If you want work, or if you desire to increase your income during spare time, write us now, and we will give you profitable work in your vicinity. We pay well for services rendered. PEEL NURSERY CO., Toronto.

MEN WANTED.—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods. Tack up shovels on trees, fence posts, roads and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter. Salary \$500 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses \$3 per day. Steady employment to good reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

FOR SALE.—At bargain, the plant for Cheese Factory, consisting of milk and curd press, Babcock tester, scales, and the whole plant except boiler; all in good order, only used five seasons. HENRY G. FOWLER, Upham, K. C. 44-1m.

FOR SALE—A Bargain.—A portion of the outfit of a Diamond Drill, consisting of a small double cylinder upright engine and boiler, with many other articles. Can be seen at the machine works of E. B. STEPHENSON & CO., St. John.

FARM FOR SALE



# George Ade IN... PASTURES NEW



## MR. PEASLEY GOES INTO THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS AND LIVES TO TELL ABOUT IT.

During the first three days in Cairo a brilliant and original plan of action had been outlining itself in my mind. At last I could not keep it to myself any longer, so I told Mr. Peasley.

"Do you know what I am going to do?" I asked.

Mr. Peasley did not.

"I am going to write up the Pyramids. I am going to tell you how many blocks of stone they contain. I shall have myself photographed sitting on a camel and holding an American flag. Also, I shall describe in detail the emotions that surge within me as I stand in the shadow of the Sphinx and gaze up at that vast and imperturbable expanse of face."

"It's a great scheme," said Mr. Peasley, "but you've been scooped. They've been written up already."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, sir, the whole outfit of Pyramids has been described in a special article by a man named Herodotus."

"How long since?"

"About 470 B. C."

He produced a guide book and proved that he was right. All the things that I had been getting ready to say about the Pyramids had been said by Herodotus. He had got there ahead of me. In daily newspaper competition, when some man gets his news twenty-four hours ahead of another one he is proud of his "beat" and is the hero of the office for an hour or twenty minutes. But think of trailing along twenty-four centuries behind a Greek space writer! It took all the starch out of me.

Mr. Peasley suggested that inasmuch as considerable time had elapsed since the appearance of the first write-up, possibly the average reader of it and accept my account as brand new stuff. But I knew better. I would have only a dim recollection that some old subscriber, with a complete file put away in the bureau, would rise up and say, "I can't believe that you are so stupid as to be so late in writing up the Pyramids. I have seen a complete file of your magazine in my possession."

Herodotus, by the way, had quite a time in Egypt. At that time Sheppard's Hotel was not in operation, although it must have been under way and no round trip tickets were being issued by Cook, so Herodotus had to do his own booking and put up at a boarding house. In Memphis, which is now a fragmentary suburb of Cairo, Herodotus engaged a guide. He does not tell us what he paid, but he does give us a line on the character of the dragoon, who was full of superfluous and undesirable information, but who fell down and asked to divulge facts of real importance. This proves that the breed has not changed since 500 B. C.

The guide took Herodotus out to the Pyramids and filled him up. It is now believed that most of what Herodotus sent back was merely hearsay, but it made good reading. The Pyramids had been standing some two thousand years, and any information in regard to their origin could hardly come under the head of personal recollections. Whatever Herodotus has to say about the Pyramids is now accepted as gospel, in spite of the fact that he never saw them until twenty centuries after the last block of stone had been put in place and Cheops had taken possession of the tomb chambers. Rather late for a grand opening.

When he arrived at the great Pyramid he stepped off and put down the dimensions, and then he remarked to some of the natives standing around that it must have been a job to build a tomb of that size. They said yes; it had been a big contract, and as the thing had been completed only two thousand years they were enabled to give details. They gave Herodotus a fine layout of round figures. They said that one hundred thousand men had worked on the job and that the time required was thirty years. They said that they had brought the blocks of stone to place, and then twenty years to carry the stone and transport it across the Nile and the valley. The stone cutters worked all the year, and during the three months' inundation, when farming was at a stand-



MR. PEASLEY GAINS NEW ADVENTURE FOR THE PYRAMIDS

This is not as much as it sounds, but it is about twice the usual rations. We stuck the long road leading across the valley and saw the trolley car behind me and leaving us carriage back to the city and taking to the trolley, where we would feel that he could not return to the city, as the big bridge had been opened to permit the passing of boats, and that it would be three hours before he could drive back to town. It seems then it stays open for a few hours, and the man who finds himself gaged a boat.

It is a five minutes' climb from the end of the drive up to the rocky plateau on which the Pyramids are goes along the ordinary tourist Oriental extravaganza and new sensations, so we engaged camels. The camel allotted to me was destitute of hair, and when first discovered was named Zenobia. This or her charge said its age was either six or sixty. It sounded more like "six," but the general appearance of the animal seemed to back up the "sixty" theory. As we approached Zenobia opened one eye and took a hard look at the party, and then made a low wailing sound which doubtless meant "More trouble for me." The venerable animal cranked at every joint as it slowly rose into the air on the installment plan, a foot or two at a time.

We had come thousands of miles to see the Pyramids, and for the next ten minutes we were so busy hearing on to those undulating ships of the desert that we overlooked even the fact that the Pyramids were before us 750 feet wide and 450 feet high. Riding a camel is like sitting on a high treatise that is giving way at the joints and is about to collapse. The distance to the ground is probably ten feet, but you seem to be fifty feet in the air. As soon as we could escape from the camels we walked around and gazed in the silence at the Sphinx and the three Pyramids, and for doubtless thought all of the things that were appropriate to the time and place.

The great Pyramid of Cheops has been advertised so extensively that doubtless many people will be surprised to learn that there is a whole flock of Pyramids on this plateau along the edge of the Libyan desert. There are Pyramids to the north and in all, sixty of them, and they vary in size from a stinging little mound to the mammoth specimen which is photographed by every Cook tourist.

Why do these Pyramids vary so greatly in size? Each was built by some royal personage as an enduring monument to his administration and the last resting place of his remains. The most eminent students of Egyptology now agree that the size of each of these Pyramids is a fair measure of the length of each king's reign. The reason that Cheops has

up through a long passage about the size of an ordinary smokestack. The rock had been worn as smooth as glass. I had to double up like a jackknife to keep from bumping my brains out. The man ahead dragged me; the one behind kept pushing, and the third one somewhere in the rear carried my hat and did the talking. I don't know how far we went, but finally we came to a landing. I fell on my face and said I had enough. The man with the candle turned me over, and all three squatted beside me, there in the deathlike gloom of that infernal hole, far from the police, and they wanted to know if we would give them a liberal tip when we got outside. I didn't know what "Yes." Then they said they knew what to show me the Queen's chamber. They said I should know what they'd do if I said "No," so I said "Yes." They began to work on me, through a passage that seemed to be just about as big as the inside of a sloop, fully as hot and a good deal darker. I don't know how far they hauled me, but when they straightened me out and propped me up I was in the famous Queen's chamber. They said if I wanted to go on, they would burn a piece of magnesium and it would cost me one shilling. They touched off the red light and I found myself in a beautiful apartment, which resembled the interior of a freight car. There was nothing more to be seen, so I folded myself up and they pushed me through one subterranean passage after another, until in getting



HERODOTUS PUT IT ALL DOWN—WITHOUT BATTING AN EYE

I tobogganed most of the way instead of climbing. When it came to the last scramble and I saw that little round hole of daylight ahead of me I was so thankful to get out that I handed over to those builders all the money they asked and bought two imitation scarabs."

Mr. Peasley's account is not much of an exaggeration. We came out all mused up, winded, wringing with perspiration and with a new and profound admiration for Cheops. It seems that he constructed the interior passages leading to the royal tomb chambers so that the vandals of coming generations could not possibly find their way in and steal the remains. Some of these passages are less than three feet in diameter and simply bored through the slippery rock at sharp grades, first up and then down. Of course, when Cheops planned these passages he did not count on the enterprise and the perseverance of the modern tourist. To get to these tomb chambers,

## SOME MENTAL ARITHMETIC

James goes to the grocery after a quart of molasses. On his way home he meets seven poor but worthy boys about his own age, and in the goodness of his heart permits each one of them to absorb a gill of the sweet stuff. How much remained in the jug when he reached home, and how long did it take his mother to hustle him into the woodshed?

If one puppy dog can shake half a pint of sawdust out of a little girl's doll, how many puppies and little girls' dolls will it take to shake out enough sawdust to fill a barrel?

If a housewife buys a box of strawberries supposed to hold a quart and finds the bottom shod one-third of the way up to the top, what quantity remains in the box if the same amount comes around next day and she talks to him at the rate of one hundred words a minute, how much time will she consume in uttering one thousand words?

A husband has an overcoat for which he paid \$18, but he wears it one winter and gets a wrinkle in the back. His wife trades it off for a four-dollar rug with an inkblot in the center. Does she make or lose, and how much?

How many peck peach baskets, each holding six quarts, will be required to hold seven bushels of peaches, each bushel of which is about four quarts? (Ask the nearest grocer to give you the exact figures, and don't believe him when he says the peach crop is a flat fallow.)

A citizen whose gas bill for a certain month was \$6, shut up his house for the next month and got twelve witnesses to prove that not a burner was lighted for thirty-one days. His bill for that month was \$6.50. Did he make or lose? If twelve witnesses cannot beat a gas meter, how much will five quarts of kerosene cost at thirteen cents a quart?

A husband spends in one day 15 cents for beer, 10 cents for chewing tobacco, 20 cents for cigars, 15 cents for street car fare and loses \$1.50 at poker. He then ascertains that his wife has paid 3 cents for a button-book and 8 cents for a tin of figures and that her extravagance will bring him to the poorhouse in just three years. What is the amount of his capital?

A lightning-rod man whose conscience pricks him sits down to figure up how many farmers he has done for. He can't begin to recall names and dates, and so he multiplies his "brightest years" experience by two, adds five, subtracts two, and calls the result one fourth of the total. What number does he get?

A man died leaving certain property valued at \$17,000 to a favorite son. The rest of the money, which weren't favorites, including a daughter or two, wouldn't have it, that way and went to law about it. They paid out \$6,000 in fees and costs, and finally compromised for thirty-one cents each. How much were they off pocket? How much did the lawyers get?

A grocer buys a chest of tea weighing eighty pounds, and pays for it at the rate of 24 cents a pound. It weighs 98 pounds of it for 60 cents a pound, and the balance at therate of 64 cents a pound. What were his profits? (This is the same grocer who said he'd have to go into the blacksmith business to make a living.)

**CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE WORLD TO LIVE.**

"Antioch," said a traveler, "is the cheapest place in the world in which to live. At one time I passed a winter there."

"Although I leased a fine house and kept three servants, my expenses ran only to \$4 a week."

"Sitting upon the Asia shore of the Mediterranean Sea, the city has a splendid winter climate, much like that of Palm Beach or Long Beach."

"Rent of the house cost me \$5 a month. Each servant received 50 cents a week. Excellent mutton was to be had in market for 8 cents a pound and eggs cost 2 cents a dozen."

"For chickens I paid 5 cents a piece, and the price of fish was one-fifth of a cent a pound."

"The finest of fresh fruits and vegetables were so abundant that such articles were not sold in quantity."

"For so much a week you get all you wanted. Twenty-five cents a week kept my household supplied."

"An American resident of the city informed me that he and his family lived there comfortably on \$175 a year."

**A "BOTTLE" OIL GUN.**

For many years oil has been used for quieting storm seas, but a new means of applying it has been devised by Vice Admiral Guimaraes, of the Brazilian navy.

He has made a "bottle" gun for use in smoothing turbulent waves. It discharges a bottle containing sawdust soaked with oil.

The bottle is broken into small pieces by the force of the discharge, and its contents are scattered over the surface of the water for a considerable distance. The effect on the tossing waves is at once noticeable.

If the operation is repeated at intervals of a few minutes, the missiles shot ahead of the vessel, comparative smooth pathway is made for the craft. If she is at anchor, or lying to, one round every twenty minutes is said to be sufficient.

**BIRDS THAT CARRY THEIR YOUNG.**

The woodcock, it is said, has been known to carry away her young when threatened with danger. She places them on her spread feet, pressing them between the toes and the wing. A naturalist says many woodcocks also carry their young down to marshy feeding grounds in the evening, returning before dawn. In fact, they have no means of conveying their young except by carrying them to their food, for they cannot convey their food to them.



MR. PEASLEY GOES INTO THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS AND LIVES TO TELL ABOUT IT.

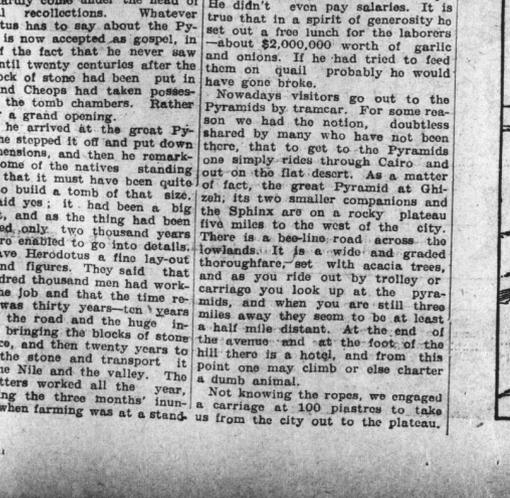
away with it. By the time the next writing traveller came along, a good many centuries later, the outer casing of the Pyramid had been stripped off and the inscription had disappeared. His story has stood because he was here ahead of me. In daily newspaper competition, when some man gets his news twenty-four hours ahead of another one he is proud of his "beat" and is the hero of the office for an hour or twenty minutes. But think of trailing along twenty-four centuries behind a Greek space writer! It took all the starch out of me.

Mr. Peasley suggested that inasmuch as considerable time had elapsed since the appearance of the first write-up, possibly the average reader of it and accept my account as brand new stuff. But I knew better. I would have only a dim recollection that some old subscriber, with a complete file put away in the bureau, would rise up and say, "I can't believe that you are so stupid as to be so late in writing up the Pyramids. I have seen a complete file of your magazine in my possession."

Herodotus, by the way, had quite a time in Egypt. At that time Sheppard's Hotel was not in operation, although it must have been under way and no round trip tickets were being issued by Cook, so Herodotus had to do his own booking and put up at a boarding house. In Memphis, which is now a fragmentary suburb of Cairo, Herodotus engaged a guide. He does not tell us what he paid, but he does give us a line on the character of the dragoon, who was full of superfluous and undesirable information, but who fell down and asked to divulge facts of real importance. This proves that the breed has not changed since 500 B. C.

The guide took Herodotus out to the Pyramids and filled him up. It is now believed that most of what Herodotus sent back was merely hearsay, but it made good reading. The Pyramids had been standing some two thousand years, and any information in regard to their origin could hardly come under the head of personal recollections. Whatever Herodotus has to say about the Pyramids is now accepted as gospel, in spite of the fact that he never saw them until twenty centuries after the last block of stone had been put in place and Cheops had taken possession of the tomb chambers. Rather late for a grand opening.

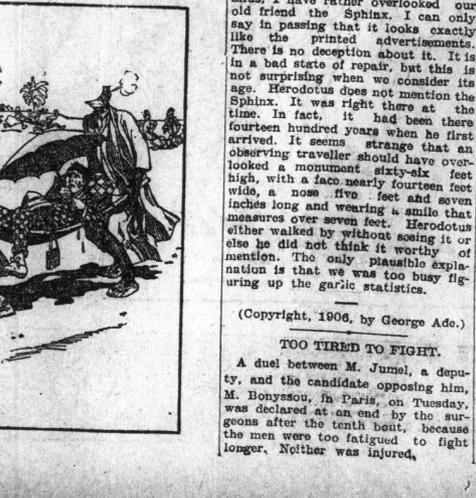
When he arrived at the great Pyramid he stepped off and put down the dimensions, and then he remarked to some of the natives standing around that it must have been a job to build a tomb of that size. They said yes; it had been a big contract, and as the thing had been completed only two thousand years they were enabled to give details. They gave Herodotus a fine layout of round figures. They said that one hundred thousand men had worked on the job and that the time required was thirty years. They said that they had brought the blocks of stone to place, and then twenty years to carry the stone and transport it across the Nile and the valley. The stone cutters worked all the year, and during the three months' inundation, when farming was at a stand-



MR. PEASLEY GAINS NEW ADVENTURE FOR THE PYRAMIDS



MR. PEASLEY GAINS NEW ADVENTURE FOR THE PYRAMIDS



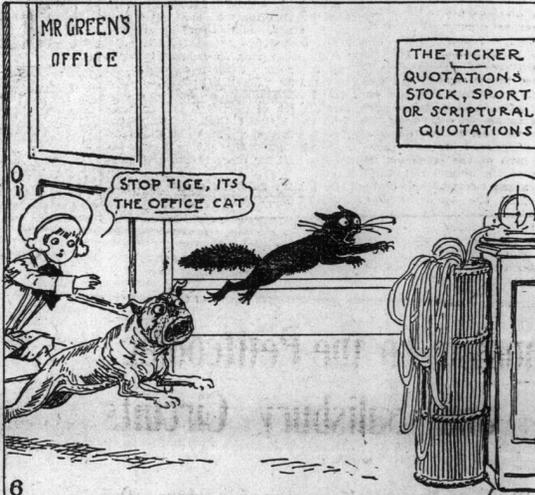
MR. PEASLEY GAINS NEW ADVENTURE FOR THE PYRAMIDS

## TOO TIGHT TO FIGHT.

A duel between M. Jumel, a deputy, and the candidate opposing him, M. Bonysou, in Paris, on Tuesday, was declared an end by the surviving member of the pair, because the men were too fatigued to fight longer. Neither was injured.



# A VISIT TO PAPA'S OFFICE



The Fairm

## UNABLE TO PAY FOR HIS CHILD

Alfred Brunetti Stole H  
Set Fire to the Barm  
Convent

MONTREAL, April 27  
this morning that the  
Marie Convent last night  
of an incendiary, a young  
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but seemed quite ignor  
horses, reducing his price  
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and confessed that he h  
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## Methodism and

Local History...  
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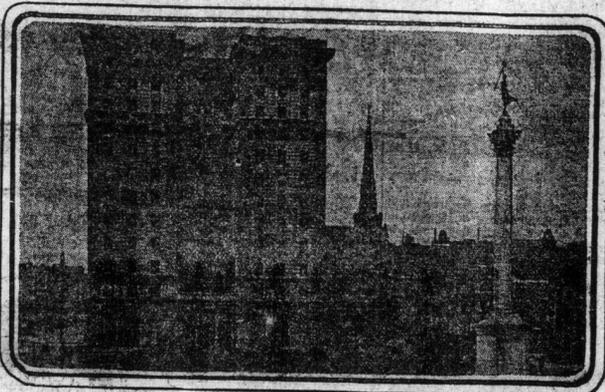
## Views o



# Two Great Modern Hotels and One of The Finest Residences of San Francisco Destroyed.



The Fairmont Hotel - Nob Hill. Constructed by Heirs of J.G. Fair



St. Francis Hotel, Union Square Park, and the Dewey Monument  
From San Francisco, California  
Copyright 1905 by L.H. Nelson, California



The Charles Crocker Residence on Nob Hill, San Francisco

## UNABLE TO PAY FOR HIS CHILD'S FUNERAL

Alfred Brunett Stole Horses and Then Set Fire to the Barns of Quebec Convent

MONTREAL, April 27.—It turned out this morning that the fire at the Villa Marie Convent last night was the work of an incendiary, a young French Canadian named Alfred Brunett. Yesterday afternoon he offered to sell at a city livery stable two horses saying he would bring them in the evening. This he did, but seemed quite ignorant about the horses, reducing his price from \$300 to \$150. Finally the dealers became suspicious and telephoned the police this morning. Brunett was arrested and on being taken to the cells broke down and confessed that he had stolen the horses and fired the barns, burning them and seven other horses to cover up his tracks. He said he had a child in the cemetery vault awaiting burial but had no money to bury it and had taken this means to raise the funds. He will come up for trial tomorrow.

## Methodism on the Petitcodiac and Salisbury Circuits

Local History—Names Remembered—Things Out of the Ordinary—A Canadian of Note

By REV. DR. WILSON.

In the history of the province and of the Methodist church the term Petitcodiac or Peditcodiac was variously applied to Moncton, Coverdale and to the region of country lying along the river from Dover to Salisbury and even farther west. In this paper it is used in a much more limited sense, and is confined to the territory now included in the circuit of that name. The places thus included are Petitcodiac, which is the head of the circuit, pleasantly situated on the Intercolonial railway, and is connected with Elgin on the south and Havelock on the north by the Elgin and Havelock railway; and Havelock, Anagnan, Anagnan Ridge and Canaan. Each of these is an important centre, and various industries are being successfully engaged in. The people are as a whole thrifty and energetic, while their schools and churches show that the interests of education and religion are not neglected.

From what has been said concerning the indeterminate use of the name Petitcodiac it is hard to say from what direction the Methodist itinerants found their way to this region. The man from the east came as far as Follet river, while those from the west went to the neighborhood of Penobscot, but to which belongs the honor of being the banner bearers of Methodism may perhaps never be known. It will be remembered by the readers of these papers it was in the vicinity of the latter place that William Early was arrested on the charge of preaching without a license, and to show the contempt the authorities had for him and his people he was compelled to ride some six or seven miles to the place of trial on horseback with his face towards the tail of the animal. The weight of probability would seem to indicate that it was from this city the good word went forth.

Celt. Another good man and true who for many years was an honored and faithful worker in the Methodist church before his removal to Petitcodiac, who there did excellent service and who in recent days in Moncton is keeping up his good record, is William Fleetwood. Three members of the first official board organized when the circuit was created, are still living, John, James and Alexander Lockhart, and two of the first lady workers whom Paul would have described as "helpers to the gospel" are Mrs. Myles Bleakney and Mrs. Keith, who although no longer young, are ever ready to work up to the measure of their strength.

In each of the places above mentioned there is a comfortable church building, the congregations are good and the outlook is quite encouraging. Special mention is made among the people of the good work done by several of the ministers in connection with the erection of the churches and parsonage. The parsonage is a well arranged and commodious structure, situated a short distance from the railway station on the southern side of the track. The first to occupy it was Isaac A. Parker in the autumn of 1884. The present writer has a very pleasant recollection of the enjoyable evening when with a number of other invited guests, he assisted in the house warming. Those who know Mr. Parker have no need to be told he makes an excellent host, and on that occasion he fully sustained his reputation in that line. It should be said the parsonage was built during the pastorate of William Lawson and the church in Petitcodiac while Aquila Lucas was in charge. Thus some in one way and some in another each man made his mark in material or in spiritual lines, the advantages of the itinerant system appearing in this giving to the church the various types of character with their diversity of methods of procedure.

THE HAVELOCK CIRCUIT was organized in the year 1864, and was given a preacher the next year, that name it appears on the minutes of the conference until 1881, when it was changed to that of Petitcodiac, and the following have been the ministers appointed there during

these forty-one years:  
1865-66—David W. Lelacheur.  
1866-67—Charles W. Dockett.  
1867-70—Isaac N. Parker.  
1870-72—Edwin Mills.  
1872-73—Thomas Allen.  
1873-74—Hibbert P. Baker.  
1874-75—Aquila Lucas.  
1875-76—William Lawson.  
1876-77—Isaac N. Parker.  
1877-78—Charles Cumber.  
1878-79—Artenus C. Bell.  
1879-80—William A. Thomson.  
1880-81—Thomas Stebbins.  
1881-82—Hibbert P. Baker.  
1882-83—Isaac Howie.  
1883-84—Edward Bell.

THE VILLAGE OF SALISBURY is about thirteen miles west of Moncton at the junction of the Intercolonial with the Albert railway, by means of which it has daily communication with Hillsboro, Hopewell and Harvey. It is a Baptist church, an excellent school, a number of small industries and several general stores. The principal one of these is that of Crandall and Carter, who do a large trade and who keep a fine assortment of dry and fancy goods and groceries. Mr. Crandall comes of good stock, being the grandson of the well known Father Joseph Crandall, who played so important a part in the history of the Baptist church in the maritime provinces. There are some very fine farms in the neighborhood, the best of which is the one owned by Albert Trites, about a mile from the village on the way to Moncton. Here farming is carried on in the most approved manner, and evidence is furnished to show what can be done by an intelligent cultivation of the ground. There are a number of well cared for farms, the returns from which are of a very satisfactory character. To the west of the village along the old Westmorland Road are some delightful drives, and to the many places in the province where the worn and the wearied may find rest and recuperation may be added Salisbury and its surroundings.

A BACKWOODS' WEDDING. In those olden days ministers witnessed some very odd scenes. One of

## BUILDING A MODEL CITY FOR 100,000 PEOPLE

Great Work Started Near Chicago Today—Indiana Steel Co. at the Back of It

CHICAGO, April 27.—The stupendous work of building a model city to accommodate 100,000 people was begun yesterday when one hundred wood cutters were set at work clearing a tract on the shore of Lake Michigan, in Lake county, Ind. At the same time another hundred laborers began the work of levelling the huge sand dunes to the east of the mouth of Grand Calumet River, where the newly organized Indiana Steel Company proposes to build the largest steel mills in the world at a cost of \$10,000,000. The new city is to be built to accommodate the tollers at the mills.

The new Indiana Steel Company is a subsidiary corporation to the United States Steel Corporation, and was organized recently.

these occurred on the Canaan River, and the old Father Crandall was a prominent figure in connection therewith. He had been called to preach and marry a couple, and one of his daughters when a little girl accompanied him. She is a Mrs. Shearer, now residing in Spokane, Washington Territory, is in her 84th year, hale and hearty, and the sole survivor of a family of fourteen children. She tells how after the services had been concluded the mistress of the house hung up the kettle over the fire, and made such other preparations as were necessary to provide a feast for the guests. As there was no table in sight they wondered how they could be rightly cared for. Her anxiety was soon set at rest, for a couple of barrels were brought in, a door was taken off the hinges and a clean sheet was made to do service as a table cover. And amidst these rustic surroundings and primitive appointments there was probably more genuine enjoyment than is often experienced in the abodes of wealth and refinement.

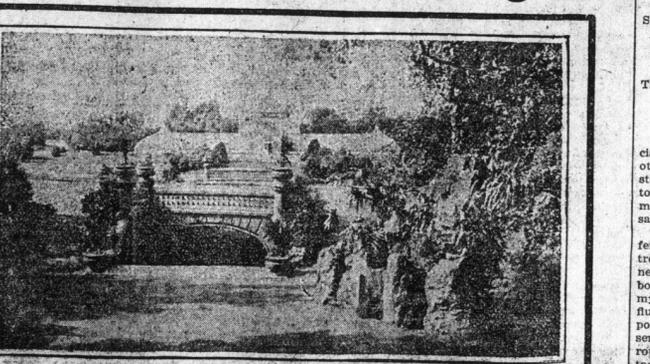
THE SALISBURY CIRCUIT includes the village where the minister resides, Upper Coverdale, Little River, Allison, Fredericton Road and Lewis Mountain, certainly room enough in which to find plenty to do, and in which the people are not burdened with service. For the services rendered there they contributed last year on an average the sum of \$3.70 per member. All things considered this amount will compare favorably with the contributions of some of the churches, the aggregate giving of which are large. And what is true in this case is equally true in the case of many of our domestic missions, whose people have not been always with the contributions of some of the churches, the aggregate giving of which are large. And what is true in this case is equally true in the case of many of our domestic missions, whose people have not been always with the contributions of some of the churches, the aggregate giving of which are large.

No one can say with certainty or by whom the message of Methodism was first delivered in this village, but as "a chapel was well under way" in 1841, it is clear the time must have been in the early years of the last century. It stood on the lot opposite the Crandall home, and when no longer needed for religious services, was, we are given to understand, converted into a parsonage. During the intervening

## Views of Golden Gate Park where Thousands of Refugees are Camping Out.



Children's Play Ground.



One of the conservatories, Golden Gate Park.

years the families that figure in connection with Methodism have been the McNaughtons, Parkins, Weldons and Wilmots, and in recent times, Holstead, Patterson and Sentell. One of our ministers, A. Eugene Chapman, now stationed at Murray Harbor, P. E. Island, was born and brought up here, and his wife is a niece of Watson Parkin, who still resides in the old homestead. Salisbury has the honor of having given to Canada an educationist of a high order, and who occupies an important position in connection with the Rhodes scholarships, while as a speaker and writer on questions of imperial concern, few have won greater fame than Watson's brother.

GEORGE R. PARKIN. Salisbury first appears on the minutes of conference as a circuit in the year 1867, since which time the regular appointees have been as follows:  
1867-68—Joseph B. Hemmeon.  
68-70—George Day.  
70-72—Supply.  
72-74—George W. Fisher.  
74-77—John F. Betts.  
77-79—Wilson W. Lodge.  
79-80—John J. Colter.  
80-83—William Penna.  
83-85—Robert Wilson.  
85-88—James Crisp.  
88-90—William W. Lodge.  
90-92—William J. Howard.  
92-93—John E. King.  
1900-04—Charles H. Manaton.  
04-06—Isaac Howie.

AMONG THE INCIDENTS of a somewhat unusual character which we locate in the western section of the county of Westmorland the following may be of interest to the reader: Marriage is a grave matter, and all things pertaining to the tying of the nuptial knot should be in accordance with the fitness of things. Hence such ceremonies are usually performed either in the home or in the church. When, however, the old folk are not in favor of the match, and neither the home nor the church can be had, a Green Green has to be sought. This was done in this case and as the story goes, the minister and the parties concerned met on a little travelled roadway and there under the blue twilight their faith either to other and were made one with the angels as witnesses.

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY. In this western section of the county of Westmorland there lived at one time a man around whom gathered a host of mystery. No attempt will be made in this paper to describe him that his identity would be revealed, as this might not be agreeable to his friends. All that need be said he was an Englishman, that in speech and manner he was above the ordinary and gave evidence of being what old country people would call well bred. He was quiet, sparing of his words, and had all the reserve of the typical Englishman. Whether the name by which he was known was real or assumed none could tell, but the consensus of opinion was in favor of the latter. In the rush and commotion of city life little notice would be taken of a case like this, but it is difficult in the country where everybody knows everybody's business, who or what he was was a problem no one could solve, but as it is said that "all things come to those who wait," sufficient light was thrown out by some one and in some way, to give rise to the belief that he was a near relative of a man who during the last century had filled the responsible position of premier of Great Britain. Such cases have frequently occurred in which members of distinguished families have dropped out of sight and been lost for the time to the effort to regain a title or to possess a heritage. The reader will perhaps remember a somewhat similar case to the above was that of the brother of one of our governors in the years immediately preceding confederation.

And yet another incident may be mentioned here that of the almost instantaneous recovery from physical helplessness without the aid of either the Faith Healer or the Christian Scientist. The case was this: A young woman on the death of a much loved sister was suddenly deprived of the power to move about, took to her bed and remained there for several years. Efforts were made to recover the lost energy, but all was in vain, seemingly there was no hope, and the passing years brought no change. But the unexpected happened in an unexpected manner. Left alone one day with a couple of little children whom she could watch from where she lay, she saw a horse and carriage, and a driver, come galloping down the road and turn into the yard where the little ones were playing. Terrified at what she saw, she sprang from the bed, rushed out and rescued the endangered children. The long lost power was restored, the days of greatness were ended and she resumed her place in the family to share in the labors and pleasures of the home. The facts were as above stated, the explanation must be left to be given by some one else.

### Bone Spavin

No matter how old the animal, how long the disease, how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Do it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it does not make the horse good. Apply occasionally two or three times a week. Write for detailed instructions. Free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write for same, directly bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Free also before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., CHICAGO, ILL. 55 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

### OUR NEW CATALOGUE For 1905-6

It just out. It gives our terms, courses of study and general information regarding the college. Send name and address today for free copy.

S. KERR & SON  
Oddfellows' Hall

### ALTHOUGH THE SEATING CAPACITY AT FREDERICTON COLLEGE

Was increased for this term, every seat was taken. We have you to guess the reason why. After the year which is a good time to enter, we will have accommodation for several more. Free Catalogue will be sent to any address on application. Address: W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

### NOTICE.

The Canvassers and Collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B.  
F. S. CHAPMAN in Kings; Co N. B.  
J. E. AUSTIN, in Sunbury & Queens

### ALLANS STILL HOPE TO SAVE THE BAVARIAN

MONTREAL, April 28.—Andrew A. Allan has positively denied the published report that his firm had abandoned the wrecked Bavarian, still perched on Wye Rock, to the underwriters. No claim, he said, would be taken until Mr. Armit, the English expert wrecker, had made his report which would not be given for some time as the water was yet too cold for diving operations. The position of the Bavarian was rendered much more precarious by the loss of her rudder, but present there were considerable hopes of getting the big boat safely into the water again.

### DERANGED MIND AND BILIOUSNESS.

"For a long time I suffered from liver complaint and biliousness and could find nothing to help me until I used Dr. Cassell's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have recommended these Pills to many of my friends and they have all been well satisfied with the results." Miss J. Langlois, Manor, Assa.

### SUSSEX CHANGES.

SUSSEX, N. B., April 23.—F. Walker of Chipman has rented the house on lower Main street owned by Mrs. Jos. Lamb, and known as the Clark cottage. The house is being thoroughly renovated and Mr. Walker will take possession in about a week. George C. Carleton has moved his home from Sussex to the west end, St. John. Mr. Carleton has a splendid position up the St. John river. C. T. White has sold the property on Lowell street, consisting of a double house and occupied by John McArthur and Robert Willis, to the latter for a good price. George Hamilton and William Anderson have purchased the valuable property in the Apohaqui district known as the old Secord farm. Morris Michaelson has rented the cottage on Church avenue recently vacated by George Carleton and family. R. B. Colwell of the Dominion Express Co. of Halifax, was here Friday in connection with express matters. J. H. King of the W. H. Thorne Co., St. John, was in town Thursday on business. Rev. Aquila Lucas of Buctouche, spent a short time in Sussex this week. J. M. Queen of the Canada Life Assurance Co., St. John, was in town Friday. D. A. Vall has rented the house vacated a short time ago by Wells Baird on Church avenue, and will move in in the near future. Edgar Patterson and Harold Bell of Rockville, are confined to their homes owing to severe illness. Dr. McAllister is in attendance. The funeral of the little nine-months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. Perley McKnight, of Chamber Settlement, who died Sunday morning, was held Tuesday at that place.

### DESTROYED BY FIRE.

ADAMS, Mass., April 23.—Two buildings used as stores and one tenement were destroyed by fire this evening while adjoining property was also damaged, the total loss being nearly \$25,000.

## WOMEN WHO SUFFER SHOULD READ THIS

SHE WAS CURED OF FEMALE TROUBLES BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They Made a New Woman of Her and She Blesses the Day She First Heard of Them.

NEWMARKET, Ont., April 27.—(Special.)—The case reported below is another of the many thousands of instances of Dodd's Kidney Pills coming to the rescue of weak, suffering women. Mrs. M. Doner, of this place, says: "For more than three years I suffered from weakness, and female trouble brought on through my kidneys failing to act properly. I was bothered with a pain in the small of my back, headaches, dizzy spells, heart fluttering, depression, loss of sleep, poor appetite and a terrible dragging sensation as if a weight was fastened round my loins. I tried doctors and took all kinds of medicines, but nothing seemed to do me any good. Then a neighbor told me of Dodd's Kidney Pills and advised me to try them. I did so and after taking six boxes I am entirely cured."

CKER TIONS SPORT TURAL ATIONS

SOCIAL A BIG SURPRISE DREN CH IS HEY'LL ES OF BUSINESS Y AND E. S EXCUSE ESS IS WAYS GOING ESTAND W N



