



The George Ade PASTURES NEW

Cairo as the Annual Stamping Ground for Americans and Why They Make the Trip.

(Copyright, 1906, by George Ade)

"It's a small world."

This is one of the overworked phrases of the globe-trotter. It is used most frequently by those who follow the beaten paths. In other words, we find it difficult to get away from our acquaintances. Not that we wish to get away from them; on the contrary, when we are stumbling along with a familiar thoroughfare six thousand miles from home and bump into a man with whom we have a nodding acquaintance in Chicago we tap upon his neck and call him brother. It must be very annoying to criminals and celebrities who are trying to hide their identities, but to the ordinary traveller it is always a glad surprise to find a friend coming right out of the ground in a corner of the world supposed to be given over to strangers.

There are certain spots on the earth which may be classed as definite headquarters for wanderers. It is said that in the summer season any person of any nationality who seats himself in front of the Cafe de la Paix in Paris may conveniently find an acquaintance in less than fifteen minutes. Trafalgar Square, in London, is called by the Brits the actual kernel of civilization. The long corridor of the Waldorf is a stamping ground of folks from almost everywhere. The big "front porch" here at the Sheraton Hotel, in Cairo, will surely have two or three friends waiting for you when you arrive. The Grand Hotel, in Yokohama, has been for many years a sort of clearing house for travellers—eccentric navigators moving aside to let the other crowd pass. There is the Auditorium, in San Francisco, where the Palace, in Chicago—definite rallying points for mortals who move about the world.

It is when we meet our long lost friend in the remote byway that we are induced to throw up our hands and exclaim, "The world is small."

For instance, before the German invasion of Naples for a year or so, a launch-load of new passengers came aboard. As we were heading out of the bay and almost under the shadow of Capri I glanced at the man in the adjoining stateroom. He was a stranger, but the banker from Trenton. He was just as much surprised as I was.

About a year ago we parted at San Francisco after a long and pleasant voyage from Shanghai. I was on a leisurely trip around the world. I carry my priceless treasures of Oriental art and shattered letters of credit back to England. We parted there in the usual stateroom of a first class meeting again, but neither of us believed that there was any chance in a million of our paths crossing. It being far from my mind to go to Egypt, I had not the faintest idea of the fact that I was about to meet him again. I don't know what a "far cry" is, but I have come across it in some of my most obscure dissertations, and accordingly I welcome the opportunity to see him.

The man from Trenton had followed in Europe and was now heading straight for China. I had made up my mind to hurry to Egypt to help 10,000 other students in the Nile delta, and have been here, side by side, in the Mediterranean.

A few minutes after colliding with him I had the pleasure of meeting a young woman. She said that she was the sister of Henry Billkamp of Chicago. She asked me if I remembered the circumstances under which I met Henry, and I told her that I couldn't very well forget them.

A few years ago in Chicago I resided in a large establishment which had as an auxiliary feature a fine Turkish bath. Many of our best people would jump into the bath every afternoon, first steaming themselves in the vapor room, then scrubbing themselves, then a shower and after that a plunge—by which most of the coal dust would be removed. Henry Billkamp came to the bath one afternoon and brought with him a suit case containing his evening clothes and accessories. Henry was to be married the next day, and that evening he and the bride elect were to be guests at a large dinner party on the south side. Henry looked at his watch and found that he could loiter around the bath for an hour before jumping into his evening clothes. So he put his suit case over in the corner of a dressing room, and in a few minutes had joined the informal circle, which was commonly known as the "Perspiration Club."

It may be said in passing that Henry was a very estimable young man of first class abilities and that he was built on the general outlines of a flag-pole. He pierced the atmosphere for a considerable distance in an up and down direction, but he never blocked the view of any person who happened to be standing behind him.

While Henry Billkamp was in the steam chamber engaged in the vaporous fumes of further reducing himself Bob Grimley came into the bath department carrying a suit case. The suit case habit is very strongly entrenched in busy towns. To go all the way out home and then come back would use up two hours.

Bob Grimley was a short man, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, and shaped like an olive. He wanted his vapor in a hurry, because he had to grab a train and go away out to Oak Park and then dress in a hurry and have a bite of dinner and play poker. So he made a running splash and jumped through the bath department, came out, hopped into his

garments, picked up Henry Billkamp's case and rushed away to Oak Park.

It was half-past six when Henry Billkamp arose from the plunge and hurried to the dressing room. The dinner was to be at seven. He opened the suit case and began to take out his long shaped garments, and then he chortled for an attendant. Where was his suit case. No one seemed to know. Oh, yes; Mr. Grimley had come out of that room with a suit case and had gone—no one knew whether Henry stood there with a huge article of raiment clutched in each hand and slowly froze with horror as a full understanding of the situation grew upon him. In less than a half hour he must join the bride, relatives, friends, the lights were already up, the flowers on the table, the wine cooling, the carriages beginning to arrive. It was to be the night of his life. Could he appear at this glittering function as a chief attraction in an eight dollar sack suit and make some lame explanation about losing his other things in a Turkish bath? He had an old suit at home, but he was miles from home. The carriage man sent in word that Mr. Grimley and suit case had gone to a railway station. That settled it. Henry decided to jump into the plunge and end it all.

While he was lamenting a friend came in from another dressing room to find out what was the matter. Henry, scantily attired, leaned against the wall and in a voice choked with sobs and sobs words outlined his frightful predicament. The friend, listening, suddenly emitted a glad shout.

"I have it!" he exclaimed. "There's only one man in all the world with a figure anything like yours, and he happens to live here in the building. Come! Get a dressing gown on. We have twenty minutes! We can make it!"

A few seconds later two agitated persons, one attired and the other semi-dressed, were in the room. It was a long story, but would you believe it? The man of evening clothes? Could that? I was delighted to know that some one in the world wanted to see me ever dressed. I was so glad that I had dressed the hysterical Henry. Even though it fitted him perfectly. Shirt, collar, trousers, waistcoat, swallowtail, everything in its place. Nothing in the outfit had ever fitted me, but when we go through with Henry he was beyond criticism. He actually wept with joy as we ran him out to the carriage and escorted him in and started him southward, with the eleven minutes to spare. He arrived on the dot. For weeks afterward he would sit down every day and write me a letter of thanks and declare that he would never forget me and the service I had done him. Of course, it would have been impossible for me to forget any one who had looked well in my evening clothes. Henry's sister, she said she had long desired to have a look at me. She had not believed it possible that there was another living mortal whose clothes would fit Henry, but now she saw that she had been mistaken.

It is flattering to learn that people we never have met have been interested in us for a long time. Continuing the same line of thought, it is often disappointing to learn that the people who have never met us. For fear of getting mixed up let us return to the boat.

Our principal cargo was honeymoon. We had six newly married couples, who were all certifying to all the world the fact of their wedded happiness, and three other couples were under suspicion. The men lounged in the smoking room, as if to give the impression that they were hardened on matrimony, but they peered out through the port holes too often and made many trips to the deck.

One German couple was the most newly married team that any of us had ever seen. Don't think they knew they were in a boat. They may have suspected, but it really didn't make any difference. They were in a trance, riding on a cloud of incense, saturated with bliss. He was middle aged, with red staring whiskers and a nose showing an angular break in the middle. She was short and plump, with shabby oil-finish countenance. Neither had been constructed according to the plans and specifications of Love's Young Dream, and yet the devouring adoration which played back and forth between Romeo and Juliet was almost equal compared with this special brand of Teutonic love. They were seldom more than three inches apart, he gazing intently at her eyes with a yearning that was unutterable (even in German) and she gazing right back at him in blushing rapture and seeming to say to herself: "Just think! He belongs to me, whiskers and all!" It was almost enough to induce me to get married.

They were drifting so far above the earth that they forgot to be seasick. The other honeymooners took to their cabins. There were only two couples left. Mr. Emerson, a beautiful law of compensation holds true in regard to travel, just as it applies to all other things that are coveted by mortals. You must pay for what you get, not in money alone, but in hardships, annoyances and long periods of dumb, patient waiting.

to remember where we had packed the summer clothes at the bottom of the trunk. During the first night out we passed between Smyrna and Charybdis. They sound like a team of acrobats, but really they are the promontories guarding the narrow Strait of Messina. It was pitch dark when we passed, and then the lights came on, and there they were in Baedeker next morning and we had been gratified to know that we had been so near them. Not that we can describe them, but hereafter we can refer to them as the "Baedeker Mountains."

After we rounded the south coast of Italy and pointed for Alexandria we ran into a mess of weather that had lost its bearings and wandered down from the north Atlantic. The wind blew in gusts that whirled about our heaviest wraps. The good ship pitched and pitched, and then pitched some more. And this was the Mediterranean. We had promised ourselves to be as busy as State and Madison, or Broadway and the Nelson monument, and not the latest sales as they went drifting. We had expected to see the whole surface of the Mediterranean almost as busy as State and Madison, or Broadway and the Nelson monument, and not the latest sales as they went drifting. We had expected to see the whole surface of the Mediterranean almost as busy as State and Madison, or Broadway and the Nelson monument, and not the latest sales as they went drifting.

The better half of one of the honeymoon combinations that came with us from Naples told a plaintive story. She had been travelling for three weeks in weather that was wretched beyond description. All the way across the Atlantic she had been desperately ill in her cabin. In London they found her in Paris it rained, and now they were fighting their way through a storm in the Mediterranean. Notwithstanding all this she was trying to be cheerful, for she believed that she would like Egypt.

The tediousness of travel is that when the sun comes from behind the cloud and a new city begins to arise from the sea we forget all the gloomy days on board ship, all the cramped rides in the street, and all the compartments, all the overcharges and vexations and hardships and get ready to tear ashore and explore a new wonderland.

Who can forget the first hour of the first railway ride through rural England? The story book pictures that you have seen all your life come true at last.

Or the first hour in London? That tall thing looming right in front of you is really the Nelson monument, and not a papier mache deception put up for the entertainment of tourists.

In the first hour of rickshaw riding in Japan I saw so much that the course is so clear that had I wanted to pay a coolie for a ride instead of an hour.

And how about the first hour up the Grand Canal in Venice? Or the first hour in the tangled bedlam of Canton? Or the first hour in front of Shepherds' Hotel, here in Cairo, when it really seems that wonderful pagoda that they had ordered for your special joy. With bulging eyes and whirling senses you view the changing kaleidoscope and ask, in the language of Mr. Peasley, "Is this on the level?"

Yes, travel is hard work, and your true traveller is a mighty gambler, but he goes in buoyed always by the hope of another "first hour."

GORKY SAYS FATHER GAPON IS A FAKIR.

He Lives to Betray the Peoples' Cause

And Has Accepted Government Bribes—Movement of Japanese and Russian Troops in China

NEW YORK, April 12.—Father Gapon, the Russian priest who made an effort to organize the workmen into revolutionists, was declared yesterday by Gorky, the Russian novelist and radical, to be a fakir. He said: "Gapon if he had been killed on the day of the massacre in Moscow might have died a hero. Unfortunately he was not killed. He was not a hero, but a traitor to the cause of Russian liberty. The Social-Democrat band after he fled from Russia, made an investigation of his conduct and found that he had accepted a reconstruction in the Intercolonial office of the Russian government, and that he had received a secret service officer of the government one hundred thousand roubles, from Witte, himself, sixty thousand more, and from other sources fifty-nine thousand more."

Gorky issued yesterday an address to the Jewish population of this city, in which he said the future historian of Russia would devote some of his most thrilling pages to the Jews. He said that they had evaded superhuman courage in the Russian struggle for liberty, and that there was little anti-semitic sentiment in Russia. All that existed had been spared and encouraged by the government itself.

RUSSIAN TROOPS, April 12.—Three hundred Russian troops arrived from Peking this morning and 1,100 Japanese troops are expected April 16. The remainder of the German troops will embark today.



An April Adoration.

(By Charles G. D. Roberts.)

Sing the sunrise on an amber morn—
"Earth be glad! An April day is born."
"Winter's gone, and April's in the skies,
Earth, look up with laughter in your eyes!"
Putting off her dumb dismay of snow,
Earth bade all her unseen children grove.
Then the sound of growing in the air
Rose up to God in liturgy of prayer;
And the thronged succession of the days
Uttered up to God a psalm of praise.
Laughed the running sap in every vein,
Laughed the tumbling furies of warm rain,
Laughed the life in every wandering root,
Laughed the tingling cells of bud and shoot.
Glad in all the concord of their earth
Heard the adoration song of their birth.

FEW CHANGES IN THE STAFF OF THE I. C. R.

There Will be No General Reorganization.

Liquor Dealers in Hot Water—Six Chinese for St. John

MONCTON, N. B., April 14.—Statement in the morning papers that an order had been received from Ottawa, ordering large dismissals from the Intercolonial general offices is without the slightest foundation. No such order has been received. There is to be a reconstruction in the Intercolonial general offices under consideration is an open secret. Some two or three minor departments may be abolished and their operating expenses saved and greater portions of their clerks absorbed elsewhere. There may be a few reductions on account of extreme old age, etc., but no large number. Some time ago, when the chief superintendent died, his department was abolished, and ten thousand dollars annually saved. The clerks were all absorbed by other departments, and in a very few months matters adjusted themselves. There is always an annual reduction of ten per cent. in the staff of the I. C. R. through death, resignation, and dismissal for cause.

Six Chinamen in bond from China went through here this morning. They will locate in St. John.

Inspector McLean is finishing matters against the liquor dealers here at present. Thursday the Gilmour Hotel paid a fine of fifty dollars and costs. This afternoon Eustache LaBlanc and Blair LaBlanc have appeared before Stipendiary Kay and Thomas Bourdreaux, in charges about two weeks, has been served with papers to appear Tuesday morning.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Maritime Deaf Mute Association was held yesterday afternoon. President MacKenzie in the chair. After a lively discussion the board decided on Halifax as the next place for the convention instead of Truro, on account of this year being the fifth anniversary of the first Canadian deaf mute school at Halifax, and fixed the date of the next convention on September 24 and 25, during the first days of the Dominion exhibition.

GERMANY BLAMED FOR EVERYTHING

Report That She is Supporting Turkey in Tabah Affair Denied.

LONDON, April 14.—The statements published here to the effect that Germany is supporting Turkey in maintaining the occupation of Tabah are not credited at the foreign office. An official pointed out today that Great Britain was careful to secure Germany's acquiescence to the French agreement in respect to Egypt and thus avoided the troubles which France encountered in connection with Morocco. The foreign office official added that it is inconceivable in view of this fact that Germany would interfere in any way with the British administration of Egypt. "It seems to be the fashion to blame Germany for everything nowadays," continued the foreign office official. "She is accused of urging Russia to insist on the Hague peace conference being held before the Pan-American and Geneva meetings, whereas the opposite is the case. Last week it was said that she was the whole Egyptian cause referred to the Hague, and now she is alleged to be supporting Turkey's occupation of what is plainly Egyptian territory. The fact is that the foreign office considers the settlement of these disputes by Turkey to be so simple that it has left it in the hands of Lord Cromer, the British agent."

GAINED 10 POUNDS.

"I was thin and could not do my own work. Everything I ate made me sick. In nursing school I had seen the good results of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and resolved to try it. As a result of this treatment I have gained ten pounds, do my own work alone and feel like an entirely different person."—Mrs. H. A. Loyne, nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOUND HIS TWO SONS

AFTER A LONG SEARCH

Fred Barnes of St. John Located His Boys in Boston—Had Separated From His Wife.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—After searching several years for his two sons—Enoch, aged twelve, and Willie, aged eleven—Frederick Barnes, who lives in St. John, N. B., succeeded in locating them in Boston, according to a message from Boston, the father lost the elder lad in that city today.

Mrs. Barnes, who lives in this city, received information tonight, however, that the boy had been taken to police headquarters in Boston and had been restored to his father. It is understood that the lad strayed away and went to the Portland steamship wharf instead of the St. John pier.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have been separated for several years, but when the father found where the children were, Mrs. Barnes willingly gave them to her husband. Barnes was formerly a line-man of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city. Of late he is said to have been engaged in the piano business in New Brunswick.

MARITIME DEAF MUTE ASSOCIATION.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASE
RHEUMATISM
BRUISES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
GRAVEL
GOUT
HEADACHE
MIGRAINE
NEURALGIA
PAIN IN THE BACK
PAIN IN THE SIDE
PAIN IN THE LIMBS
PAIN IN THE JOINTS
PAIN IN THE MUSCLES
PAIN IN THE NERVES
PAIN IN THE SPINE
PAIN IN THE THROAT
PAIN IN THE EYES
PAIN IN THE EARS
PAIN IN THE NOSE
PAIN IN THE MOUTH
PAIN IN THE TONGUE
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A WELL-KNOWN BANDA MAN SPEAKS

A WELL-KNOWN J. P. IS CURED OF KIDNEY TROUBLE BY LONG STANDING BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

BANDA, Ont., April 13.—(Special.)—The following is a widely known and highly respected in this section of the country than Wm. Bell, Esq., J. P., and the statement he makes below concerning his cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills is weight and carries conviction with it.

"For more than a year I was suffering from kidney trouble," Mr. Bell says, "always in pain at times the agony would become unendurable and I was practically unable to attend to any of my duties. I doctored with several local physicians and tried every medicine I could get, but without success. At last I was induced to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I have the greatest pleasure in stating that they drove away the pains entirely and restored me to my old time health and strength. I am sure I owe this entirely to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

GOOD FRIDAY QUIET IN MONGTON

MONCTON, N. B., April 13.—Only sixteen of the men laid off from the I. C. R. on account of the policy of staff reduction, now remain without employment. During the past few days several have been taken back in the various departments of the machine shops, so that only sixteen are still laid off.

Good Friday passed quietly in Moncton, there being no special attractions. Services were held in several of the churches, the most interesting of which were the choral services in St. George's Episcopal church, where George's hymn of praise and Parker's Hymn of Redemption were rendered by a large choir composed of the city's best musical talent both afternoon and evening. A. H. Lindsay, formerly of St. John, had a number of leading solo parts in the Crucifixion, which were given with splendid effect.

Mr. Geo. C. Davidson, organist of the First Baptist church, has resigned. It is understood that Roscoe Steeves, who lately resigned as organist of St. John's Presbyterian church, will temporarily fill the position.

FREDERICTON NEWS

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 12.—Thomas Kent, the well known artemesian well man, is in the city today. Mr. Kent is the gentleman who installed the wells at St. Mary's for the water supply. He is going to bore in the vicinity of the C. P. R. station here to see if artesian wells can be installed here for Fredericton's water supply.

The bridge builders will tonight put the hoisting crew to lay the flooring on the new iron spans. Mr. Grant, the contractor, expects to have the bridge completed by Monday next.

At the parish church last evening the conclusion of the confirmation service, the choir of the church presented Mrs. John Cameron, the organist, with a handsome volume of organ voluntaries. The presentation was made by the rector.

H. B. Rainsford this morning is reported to be resting much easier and his family feel much encouraged.

The holiday was quietly observed here today. Regular spring like weather prevailed.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—Some burglars broke into the house of an old bed-ridden lady, Mme. Dubiez, near Mons, Belgium. Having first cut the electric bells that allowed her to call the servants, they woke the old lady and lifting her out of bed, carried her to the safe, and when she opened it they took all of the contents including bonds to the value of \$5,000. In reply to her prayers to leave the old lady as it belonged to the family they put it to bed, they left the house without any one being the wiser until the next morning.

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led Europe. MAXIM GORKY IS VERY ANGRY

Over What He Calls a Base and Slimy Slander

Woman Travelling With Him is His Wife, He Says—Asked to Leave Hotel

NEW YORK, April 14.—When Maxim Gorky arrived in this country last Tuesday he stated to the immigration officials that he was accompanied by Madame Gorky. This morning a statement was published that his companion was not his legal wife, who, with his children, remains in Russia. As a result of this publication Gorky today issued a statement which, translated, reads as follows: "I think this disgraceful act against me could not have come from the American people. My respect for them does not allow me to suspect that they look so much courtesy in their treatment of women. I think that this dirt is conspired by the friends of the Russian government. My wife is my wife—the wife of Maxim Gorky. She and I, we both consider it the lowest to go into any explanation—about this. Every one may say about us what he pleases. For us remains the respect of the respect of others. The best people of all lands will be with us. (Signed) "MAXIM GORKY."

The published story went on to say that the Madama Gorky, who is now with the author, is Andreleva, a Russian actress, with whom he has lived since his separation from his wife about three years ago. The explanation was made that being unable to secure a divorce in Russia because of the strong official feeling against him, Gorky was married to Andreleva in Finland and was married to her in a base ceremony. When approached on this subject Gorky said: "The publication of such a libel is a dishonor to the American press, and I am surprised that in a country famed for its love of fair play and its reverence for women, such a slimy slander as this should have gained credence. "She is my wife. No law that was ever devised or made by man can make her more than she is now. The insinuation that she has gone to bed with me is a base calumny. Never was union between man and woman more holy and moral than of ours."

Madame Gorky tried to appease her husband at this point, but she struck the copy of the paper in which the defamatory article appeared and cried: "He travels fast, and I must overtake this one before it has gone too far. I will prepare a signed statement for the press and see if right and justice prevail in America."

Madame Gorky sought to have the reporter translate the articles in question to her, but Gorky violently tore the paper from his hand, saying: "I forbid you to read this horror."

Mark Twain and others who are on the committee to aid Gorky in forwarding the Russian revolutionaries cause have very little to say on the matter and it is not yet known what will be the outcome. A despatch from St. Petersburg yesterday says Madame Gorky is in Southern Russia and her version of the question of a divorce from her husband, the novelist, is that it has not yet been obtained. Maxim Gorky's friendship with Mme. Andreleva is of more recent date than was supposed. As late as 1903 the novelist with his wife and two children moved to the Caucasus. The children are boys aged 7 and 8 years.

The Gorky party left the Hotel Belair yesterday at the request of the proprietor and are now at the residence of H. Gaylor Wilshire. ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—Madame Andreleva, who is said to have accompanied Maxim Gorky to the United States is one of the best known actresses in Russia. It is said that a few months ago no divorce from his wife had been granted Gorky, but it is alleged, his relations with her have been severe, though he is still supporting her and her two children in St. Petersburg. It is also said that Gorky fully understood the relations existing between her and himself.

When Mr. Gorky was imprisoned in the St. Peter, he was in all fortress Mme. Gorky was untiring in her endeavours to have him liberated. She went from official to official supplicating her and her two children in St. Petersburg. It is also said that Gorky fully understood the relations existing between her and himself.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumford Headache Powders, 10 cents.

SEVEN MEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION ON WARSHIP

Charge of Powder Ignited in the Forward Turret of the Big Battleship Kearsarge, One of the Best in the United States Navy—Many Others Were Seriously Injured.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The navy department today received a telegram from Admiral Brownson reporting that Lieut. Jos. W. Graeme, gun umpire, who was injured in the explosion aboard the battleship Kearsarge in Cuban waters is dead, that the condition of William King, ordinary seaman, and Frederick T. Fisher, chief gunner's mate, is grave, and that all others injured in that disaster are doing well.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Two years later than the fatal Missouri disaster on a Friday, and the 13th of the month, six men perished in the forward turret of the battleship Kearsarge by one of those accidents which occur in the service of the navy because of the terrors for sailors because of their obscure origin and almost impossibility of prevention.

The Atlantic fleet, the strongest fighting fleet America has ever owned, had been for weeks engaged in the most severe drill in the waters of the Caribbean Sea, culminating in the quarterly target practice. This practice was just at its conclusion with most satisfactory results up to yesterday, and it was confidently expected that the drill would be completed, preliminary reports received, that all records would be broken in the matter of rapidity of fire and efficiency of the gunners. But today, just at the close of the week's work, at the department came a cablegram from Rear Admiral Evans, the commanding chief of the Atlantic fleet, telling of a dreadful accident on one of his best ships, the Kearsarge.

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INNOCENT MEN BURNED BY MOB. Woman Was Assaulted by Negroes

Another Prisoner Met the Same Fate—Negroes Arm Themselves With Dynamite

Miss Edwards said tonight that she was positive that Copeland and Duncan, two of the negroes hanged, were not her assailants, and that she could identify her assailants if they were brought before her. It is also considered doubtful that Allen was guilty of the murder of O. M. Rourke, the Confederate soldier, for which the mob killed him.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 15.—State militia, reinforced by 200 Deputy Sheriffs, guard the streets of Springfield tonight against a renewal of mob violence. There are hundreds of strangers in Springfield, the anti-negro feeling still runs high.

Although no outward move was made during the day, many threats were heard, and a sheriff fearing a fresh outbreak of mob violence should fall, telegraphed Governor Feltner in the day for aid. The Governor responded promptly and within a few hours six companies of militia were on the way to Springfield from various parts of Missouri. The first of these companies arrived this evening and it was followed during the night at intervals by others.

In addition to sending soldiers to guard against further violence, the law, Governor Feltner took quick action to prosecute the leaders of the mob. The Governor authorized a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of members of the mob. This is the limit allowed by law. He also instructed Rushlake, assistant Attorney General, to go to Springfield at once to aid in the arrest and prosecuting the leaders in the mob.

Of the 14 prisoners, whites and negroes, who escaped from the prison last night during the mob excitement, five were captured during the day. Negroes who failed to appear on the streets today were greeted with hoots and jeers, and on several occasions men and boys collected to attack them. Both negroes and whites are arming themselves with a steady demand today for firearms, and at many places stores it was reported that the entire stock of weapons of every sort had been sold.

Many of the leading ministers in their sermons tonight denounced the lynching in strong terms and called upon the proper authorities to enforce the law or resign their positions. Green County and tonight "Every man implicated in this deplorable outrage, whose name I am able to learn, will be punished to the full extent of the law. The members of the mob are outlawed."

Attorney Patterson and Sheriff Horner are said to have secured the names of more than 100 men who took an active part in the lynching. The names of the mob were not disclosed, but worked in the full glare of the electric lights on the square.

The authorities tonight assert that Copeland and Duncan, two of the victims, were not the mob leaders. All evening the town square has been filled with people expecting something to happen. There is a feeling that more outrages against the negroes will be committed.

HEWSON PURE WOOL TWEEDS

Pure wool—all wool—and nothing but the best wool.

Shipping News. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. April 16—Str. Montclair, 3,308, Hoder, from Bristol, C. P. R. gen cargo.

Domestic Ports. HALIFAX, April 16—Ard, str. Aramora, from Boston; Havana, from St. Johns, N.F.; barkentine Golden West, from Barbados.

British Ports. BREW HEAD, April 16—Passed, str. (presumed) Southward, from Portland for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports. NEW YORK, April 16—Ard, bark George Deering, from Charleston; sch. Wm L. Ekins, from Perth Amboy for St. John.

HONG KONG, April 16.—The C. P. R. str. Montclair arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from her around the world trip. She left St. John, N. B., on Jan. 29th, and made calls at Cape Horn, San Francisco, Honolulu, and other ports.

THANKSGIVING PSALM A Rhythmic and Grateful Chant. A teacher in a Terre Haute public school, joins in the chorus: "Teaching is a business which requires a great deal of brain and nerve force. Unless this force is renewed as fast as expended, the teacher is exhausted before the close of the year. Many resort to stimulating tonics for relief."

FOR SALE. FOR SALE, at bargain, the plant for Cheese Factory, consisting of milk and curd vats, Babcock tester, scale, and the whole plant except boiler; all in good order, only used five seasons. HENRY G. FOWLER, Upham, K. Co. 4-4-1m.

FOR SALE.—The Steam Buckwheat Flour Mill, situated at Kiersteadville, Kings Co., N. B., on the Belleisle, Apply to JAMES W. GANONG, Kiersteadville, N. B. 3-24-6

DEATHS

McKAY. N. B., April 14.—Mrs. Mary McKay, aged 71 years, died yesterday. She is survived by her husband and four children.

CHAPMAN. ST. JOHN, April 14.—The death of Mrs. Mary Chapman, aged 71 years, occurred yesterday evening. She is survived by her husband and four children.

DOCTOR. What Coffee Poison is the Mischievous. A recent issue of the Free Press of Winnipeg, contained an elaborate article, dealing with the plans and proposals of the Great Northern Railway, including the following reference to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan.

DR. PUGSLEY'S RAILWAY. Report that Jim Hill is After the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan.

HARRIS CHAPMAN DEAD. Was the Father of E. R. Chapman, Barrister of This City.

Smallpox Scare is Over. Quarantine Raised at McAdam—Many People Have Been Vaccinated.

CASTRO'S ACTION IS NOT UNDERSTOOD

Generally Believed That His Retirement is Only Temporary.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, April 15.—Passengers arriving here today from Venezuela say that the action of General Castro in retiring from the presidency in favor of Vice-President Gomez is not clearly understood in Venezuela. But the general opinion seems to be that his retirement is only temporary. General Castro has only one way, as a private citizen, unattended, and paying the regular fare on the railway, his wife has gone another way, and the former president's sister arrived here today.

THE KIDNEYS AND URIC ACID. THE ALL-IMPORTANT WORK OF THESE FILTERS OF THE BLOOD AND HOW THEY MAY BE KEPT HEALTHY BY DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

When the whole vital process of digestion and assimilation of food is completed, it remains the work of removing from the blood the uric acid, salts and water, and this can be accomplished only by the kidneys. The failure of the kidneys to perform this work reacts on the whole digestive and filtering system, chokes up the liver, and by means of the circulation of the blood sends the poisonous waste matter through the entire body, giving rise to pains, derangements and disease.

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Richibucto.

Richibucto, April 15.—Capt. Wm. Shaddock left on Thursday for Chatham to get the tug Calluna ready for the season's work.

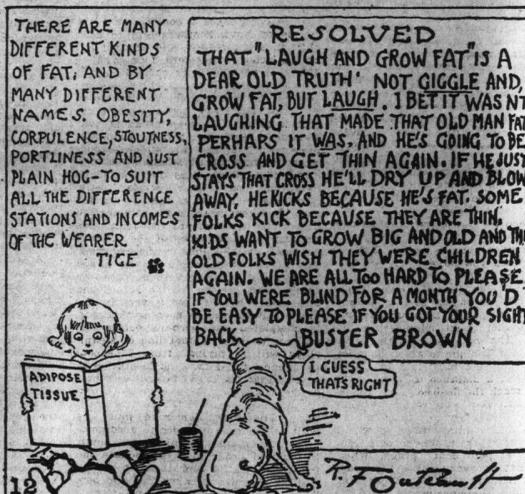
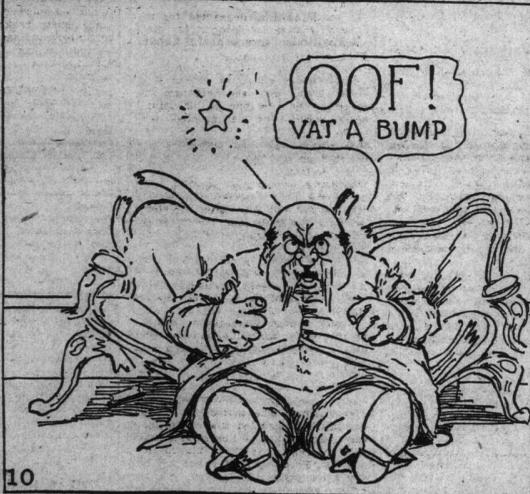
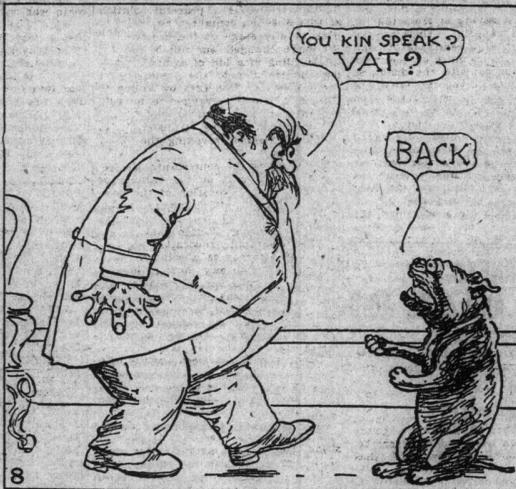
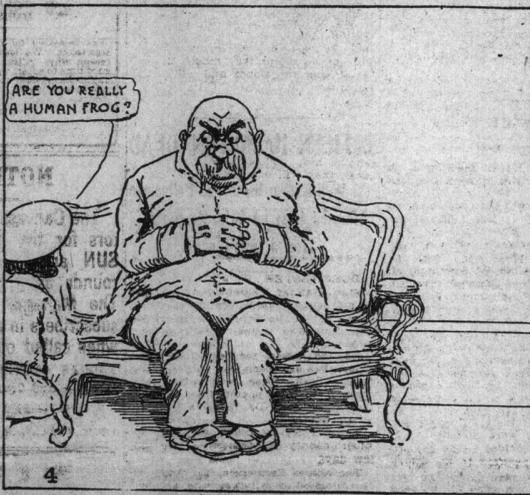
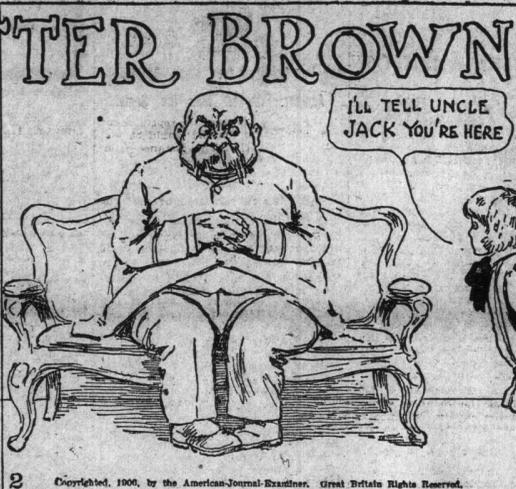
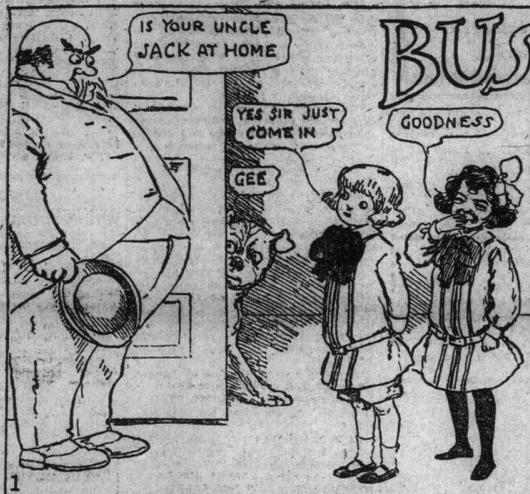
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While Mr. Carvell, in his speech in the night made it clear the selection of the through New Brunswick made only after care chosen the shortest and promised his acquiescence when it was made a powerful argument in favor of the key route which carried great influence with the After pointing to the reason of easier grades shorter than the I. C. discussing Engineer L. in favor of the Central part:

When I got hold of port and certain information was consolidated evidently was something wrong with the report. I came to the conclusion that the St. John my knowledge of the St. John that there ought to be a route from Grand Falls to the head of Grand Falls. I found a map of the elevations were given in the province of New Brunswick, and by that map the difference in the elevation of the head of Grand Falls of Fredericton was about 100 feet. From that I concluded that in the interior Mr. Butler's report the carrying capacity of the routes as exactly the same it was impossible. I have over practically every route of this road from River, and some distant Miramichi, I have traversed mountains. I do not mean they are equal to the mountains, but they do look like mountains as compared to the Valley. I know and even in the province of New Brunswick there was something wrong with all of these reports were figured out as though they were exactly the same so were concerned. I never this information was obtained the transcontinental missioners went through the valley when one of the engineers had a hand in the work. John River, and especially in the north, assured us impossible to build a road St. John River without a 100 feet to 150 feet in height. I was amazed, and I asked him surveys, found hills 100 to 150 feet high. The was plain, it was perfect my mind why, in all the was assumed that these would be exactly the same the question of grades, he found hills 150 feet high, near a grade seven miles to climb it and five miles descent on the other side in a position to tell this to the country—and I do not the valley anything which he revealed. I presume the is in the hands of the department I do not care whether it may tell you that this road surveyed from Grand Falls to Fredericton in the months of November and December, a section of about 24 miles Woodstock, and the state we made to the government was more than verified the only grade in all of it of 137 miles is a hill of 200 feet below Woodstock. cannot find a road in America long with as great a capacity as this road will have St. John River if built according to latest surveys. It is true that north of Woodstock have nevered, but from my knowledge of the country I do not think of any greater difficulties in that than in the other 100 miles we find on the other route? leave Grand Falls the first climb is going out the basin John River, you have a hill over 800 feet in height. You then go down into the River. You have to climb the River over a hill of 100 feet height. Then you have to the Tobique River and you climb out of the Tobique over a hill 500 to 600 feet. Then you strike the Miramichi you encounter great engineering difficulties. The distance from the Tobique to the Miramichi but the engineers have had the route to the distance of 80 miles in order to reach the descent would mean that you would elevation of 21.1 feet per mile according to the instructions this interim report it was to be reduced 4.10 per cent means that on every curve must be reduced 4.10 of one which, going eastward, would road level on the curves with a minimum 4.10 grade all the rest to the summit with a maximum curvature, and that the road will probably extend three miles further—and I am not to account all the smaller cause you are not going to course from one river to another the whole distance is practically a series of basins and sheds—you have about 1.5 hill to climb or as great an the difficulty as that of getting the St. Lawrence into the bay.

SCIENTISTS WORKED WHILE LAVA FELL ABOUT HIM

Graphic Description of Recent Eruption at Vesuvius

How Professor Matteucci and His Little Band Were Cut Off from the Outside World While Perfect Inferno Raged Around Them.

NAPLES, April 14.—After a hard ride on horseback up the side of the mountain, the correspondents of the Associated Press today succeeded in reaching the highest habitable point on Vesuvius, where Prof. Matteucci, director of the Royal observatory, has courageously held his post throughout the eruption. The noted scientist was found to be comparatively calm and undisturbed by his recent fearful experiences.

For three days Professor Matteucci and his little band were cut off from the outside world. Their provisions ran low and their ration consisted of cheese, bread and dried onions until Professor Matteucci's urgent telegraphic appeals led a venturesome guide to push through on Friday with a stock of supplies for their relief. Meantime the professor had kept at his instruments, taking observations and making calculations day and night while a perfect inferno raged around him.

COVERED WITH DUST.
As he came forward to greet the correspondent his black and face and dust covered clothes told of the "crisis" through which he had passed. His eyes of medium height, stocky of build, with ruddy face and silver hair and mustache. His appearance combined the intellectuality of the scientist and the hardihood of the athlete. His clothing seemed to belie his profession, for he looked like a western cowboy after a hard ride in a dust storm. He wore a rough tweed jacket over a woolen shirt which was held together at the throat with a rough cord, a cloth cap, trousers, leggings and heavy boots completing his costume. The portion of his hood was knee deep in ashes which had been swept aside to make a small footway. From the observatory terrace, to which narrow paths had been cut through the ashes, the correspondent looked out over the ocean of ashes and twisted rivers of lava, while Vesuvius rose grimly in a mantle of ashes shrouded with dark vapors rising like a gigantic fan. Prof. Matteucci was asked to tell in his own way the story of the catastrophe from the outset. This he readily consented to do, and speaking in good French gave the following detailed narrative:

"I first observed Mount Vesuvius giving unusual signs about a month ago, when the lava began to overflow, taking a southwest direction. This gradually increased as several small lava streams formed into one great current.

THE REAL DANGER.
"The real danger began the middle of last week. Then an enormous stream of lava came from the summit, meeting the other streams which burst from the lower strata until it was this that overwhelmed Boscorease. Throughout the lava discharge the volcano was comparatively quiet and without electrical phenomena or explosions. The only ominous sign was the advancing way of lava and the cinders forming an enormous cloud in the shape of a pine tree over the crater.

Our really terrible period came at three o'clock Sunday morning and lasted until eight o'clock. The mountain which hitherto had been silent suddenly gave out a deafening roar and a great rent was made in its cone. Huge solid rocks were hurled skyward. Some of them fell near the observatory threatening to crush in the roof, but most of them fell far outside the observatory zone. There was no scoria in this first discharge, but solid, bullet-like stones which cut the roof and damaged the windows."

Prof. Matteucci employed his hands as well as his voice in order to depict the continuous mass of stones rising like bombs and Roman candles.

"At midnight of Saturday," said Prof. Matteucci, "I ordered the women and children of the household removed. This was just before the fall of huge stones began and I was left with Professor Perrett of New York, my American assistant, and two domestics. There was scarcely any eating and all domestic order was abandoned. We snatched a few bits now and then, and most of the time I ate right here," and the observer pointed to the remains of a recent meal on the desk in his study.

"Throughout Sunday enormous solid blocks of stone rose behind a 2,500 feet from the crater, while ashes and sand were thrown much higher, but towards Monday the terrible shocks of earthquake gradually diminished. One of the worst features of the eruption was the unusual extent of the electrical phenomena, the darkness being broken by vivid flashes of lightning, giving the sky a blood-like color with short, heavy peals of thunder interspersed. These moments were terrible—very terrible. Yes, it was a veritable hell."

Asked if his scientific observations had yielded valuable results, Professor Matteucci replied:

OBSERVATION DIFFICULT.
"Observation was extremely difficult under such disturbing conditions. The seismic instruments were badly affected by the electrical intensity, each explosion being accompanied by a violent movement of the instruments, which seemed ready to burst into pieces."

Professor Matteucci sounded a long rasping "R" like a succession of quick taps on a drum which, he said, resembled the noise made by the seismograph when affected by a violent explosion.

"Compared with other great eruptions," continued the observer, "this is one of the most important in the history of Vesuvius. Its effects are less terrible than those of the eruption in the year '79, when Pompeii was buried, but it equals in intensity the great eruptions of 1635 and 1872. What results this eruption will yield to science is not yet certain. Eruptions are not exact in science. You cannot count on Vesuvius; each of its eruptions has its characteristics. This one was marked by an abundance of electrical phenomena. I have already collected quantities of cinders and scoria for comparison with similar matter from other eruptions, and later I will collect large stones."

The professor pointed to the shelves in his laboratory where there were plates containing cinders varying in size and bottles filled with ashes, and these were also in the room enormous stones, each labelled with the date of its ejection from the volcano.

Asked concerning Mount Vesuvius in the future, Professor Matteucci replied: "I am unable to tell with any degree of certainty. I sincerely hope this eruption is over; but who can tell whether another terrible convulsion may not come during the next minute. However all my indications point to a period of quiet for the next few days and therefore I am hopeful. But I was hopeful last night, although a serious explosion occurred at 11 o'clock in the evening without any warning."

Prof. Matteucci handed the correspondent a stone, the size of a three inch shell, as a souvenir of his visit, saying:

"These are very precious stones. Some of them have hit me at one time or another. They represent my wounds." He then led the way to his sleeping quarters, which showed the confusion that existed throughout the domestic branch of the observatory during the eruption. As he returned to the observatory, Vesuvius gave another deep groan, ending with a fearful explosion which blew off a portion of its new cone.

"See," he exclaimed, "that eruption may be resumed at any moment. That explosion rent the western cone."

arms, some of the latter having bright new toys, the result of the misplaced charity from the fashionable villas. Portici was a sorry sight. The houses were streaked with mud and ashes up to the window sills. Five hundred refugees were gathered before the city hall demanding help. Pompeii and Herculaneum were closed up, huge ash piles damming the entrance.

The lower slope of the mountain is dotted with villas and parks in which trees were all blasted under the sea of ashes. The donkey on which the correspondent rode, labored through ashes two feet deep. A wild scene enveloped the scene. Even the birds had disappeared.

Nearing the summit the walls disappeared under the high level of the ashes. The route lay across the lava ejected in the eruption of 1872.

A STRANGE PICTURE.
These lay in distorted masses like an ice jam. Naples was faintly visible below through a curtain of smoke. As the correspondent journeyed a new crater suddenly burst and from the summit of the volcano enormous masses of sand and vapor shot skyward. The monster trembled, seeming about to renew its convulsions and the native guides hesitated, declaring that a warning had already been given of another outbreak today. Fortunately I persuaded them to continue.

Toward the top of the mountain the picture was one of utter desolation, but natives, strangely persistent and unafraid of age, emerged from their dugouts with milk and eggs, a tory offering milk and eggs to the party. Vesuvius has no terrors for them. While descending after the interview with Professor Matteucci the sounds of a machine came from one of the dugouts which was scarcely visible above the desert of ashes.

DETECTIVES RECOVER STOLEN PROPERTY
Boon Companions of Edward McDonald Relieve Him of His Wad—Matter was Settled

Edward P. McDonald is stated to be today nearly two hundred dollars richer than he was at the end of last week, when he was the victim of a local detective force. On Thursday last Mr. McDonald had a roll of bills in his pocket amounting to the cool figure of \$200, and in company with one or two companions enjoyed an afternoon around the city. They visited several places of entertainment, and Mr. McDonald had no fault to find with his company until after connections had been severed and he discovered that he was minus his wad. How it had been extracted he was unable to state, as he had no recollection of the late Friday. He was so busy with the police and Detective Hurlock that the work in hand. It was found that later in the evening the two who had been with Mr. McDonald during the afternoon had returned to one of the trio's stopping places, and there they had flourished about \$150 in bills. This and a few more incriminating pieces of evidence brought things to such a pass that the McDonald matter had been stated last night in reply to an inquiry by a reporter that the matter had been amicably settled by a return of the money or the greater part of it.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.
Mount Vesuvius presented a magnificent spectacle from this point of vantage at the observatory. This was inside the outer circle of smoke which hies the volcano from Naples.

The greater monster stood out clearly under the bright sunlight. It was a mountain, like a snow-covered mountain, for the ashes had changed its former deep green color. Its contour had changed. The gigantic jagged cone no longer rose like the setting of an enormous jewelled ring. Instead it rose now as a graceful curve harmonizing with the gradual slope of the foothills. The white surface of the mountain is silt here and there with a giant sabre stroke, leaving gulches through which lava courses. The wrecked remnant of the railway lay at the bottom of one of these gulches, some of the twisted cable protruding from the ashes.

Singularly an American scientist is the only one sharing Prof. Matteucci's opportunities of observing. This is Prof. Frank A. Perrett of New York. "I have only been here for three months," said Prof. Perrett. "I came to Italy originally for my health. I had studied volcanic disturbances and met Prof. Matteucci. We became mutually interested and he honored me by inviting me to share his observations as an honorary assistant. The post of assistant to which I was recently appointed by the University of Naples came at a most fortunate moment, as it permitted my observation of this tremendous disturbance which is beyond the faintest conception of those outside the immediate terrors of Vesuvius."

THE MOST TERRIBLE MOMENT.
The most terrible moment came Saturday night. I had gone to Boscorease for the purpose of photographing the crater that was then being deluged by that town. I returned to the observatory about midnight. The dynamic force of the crater increased foremostly and new crater mouths opened in the mountain side within ten minutes of each other. This caused immense havoc in Naples and among the crowds which flocked to Boscorease to witness the sight, which was grander there than at any other point.

"At midnight the situation in the observatory was terrible. The ground rocked under it and it was impossible to stand firmly on one's feet. The roaring of the main crater was deafening, the volcano operated like a fountain, its discharge rising and spreading and then falling over a great area. The phenomena was terrifying. The claps of thunder were incessant, with a lurid play of lightning. The cause of the phenomenon was friction from the ascending particles generating electricity, which displayed itself in lightning and thunder claps."

NO THOUGHT OF SLEEP.
"No one thought of sleep, but stood gazing at the awful scene. At 3 o'clock in the morning the lowest station seemed to be burning, and at 3.30 o'clock the whole cone broke open with a tremendous earthquake shock. Red hot projectiles were precipitated toward Mount Somma and the observatory. This seemed to be the critical moment and the brigadier of the carabinieri ordered a retreat. We made our way to a small house down the mountain side, but even there the rain of stones continued. One of the carabinieri was struck on the head and badly hurt. This the intensity of the eruption steadily decreased.

The mountain climb gave the correspondent an opportunity to see the desolation in the stricken districts. The route was through Portici and Bosina, passing over Herculaneum to Pompeii. Here ashes had fallen to the depth of three feet.

Many of the fugitives were young children who carried babies in their

GOVERNMENT IDEAS
LIGHTEN "DOUGH BOYS" BURDEN.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 14.—For years, on an inch over since the civil war, the war department has been experimenting with different kinds of metal for the purpose of reducing the weight of articles that have to be carried by the infantry soldier in the field. The Commission on the Navigation Bill reports—Naval Reserve Suggested for Australia

SYDNEY, April 12.—The forthcoming report of the Royal Commission on the Federal Navigation Bill recommends that preference be extended to British ship owners and producers on the basis that the ships shall be manned by a substantial proportion of British citizens, or shall be carrying cargoes of which a substantial proportion shall be of British manufacture or origin. The Commission also suggests that as a matter which affects the whole of the Empire, the nature and the extent of the preference shall be considered at the proposed Imperial Shipping Conference. The Commission finds that the British seamen are disappearing, and recommends numerous drastic reforms with a view to the improvement of their condition.

The formation of an Australian Royal Naval Reserve and the establishment of seagoing training ships for boys are also suggested, and it is recommended that it be illegal to give rebates on freight when such rebates are conditional on exclusive shipping with certain vessels.

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DETECTIVES RECOVER STOLEN PROPERTY
Boon Companions of Edward McDonald Relieve Him of His Wad—Matter was Settled

Edward P. McDonald is stated to be today nearly two hundred dollars richer than he was at the end of last week, when he was the victim of a local detective force. On Thursday last Mr. McDonald had a roll of bills in his pocket amounting to the cool figure of \$200, and in company with one or two companions enjoyed an afternoon around the city. They visited several places of entertainment, and Mr. McDonald had no fault to find with his company until after connections had been severed and he discovered that he was minus his wad. How it had been extracted he was unable to state, as he had no recollection of the late Friday. He was so busy with the police and Detective Hurlock that the work in hand. It was found that later in the evening the two who had been with Mr. McDonald during the afternoon had returned to one of the trio's stopping places, and there they had flourished about \$150 in bills. This and a few more incriminating pieces of evidence brought things to such a pass that the McDonald matter had been stated last night in reply to an inquiry by a reporter that the matter had been amicably settled by a return of the money or the greater part of it.

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THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

Banishes Bad Blood

At this time of year the system is clogged up with waste and poisonous matter, the blood becomes thick and sluggish and causes that tired, listless, dull, all-gone-don't-care-to-work feeling. The cleaning, blood-purifying action of **Burdock Blood Bitters** will drive out all this poisonous and decaying matter from the system, and get you into shape to withstand the approaching warm weather.

For Sale at All Druggists and Dealers

GOVERNMENT IDEAS
LIGHTEN "DOUGH BOYS" BURDEN.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 14.—For years, on an inch over since the civil war, the war department has been experimenting with different kinds of metal for the purpose of reducing the weight of articles that have to be carried by the infantry soldier in the field. The Commission on the Navigation Bill reports—Naval Reserve Suggested for Australia

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