RAIN DRENCHES AND CHILLS THE HOMELESS; STARTING TO REBUILD; ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE

San Francisco, April 23.—The new San Francisco that will rise from the ashes of the old today was in its first stage of rebuilding. After five days of confusion and almost superhuman effort on the part of the citizens of California's metropolis in the great task of sheltering, feeding and otherwise caring for the homeless thousands complete order has been established and attention turned to the future.

Through the great business quarter where the devastation by fire was the most complete, dangerous walls were razed, buildings that had not been disintegrated by fire were inspected with a view of reoccupancy and ground was cleared for the immediate construction of buildings in which to resume business at the earliest possible time.

Confidence has been restored. The assurance of insurance companies, the measures taken by the financial institutions, the prompt and reassuring words that have reached the business men of San Francisco from eastern financial centres—all these things have dispelled the feeling of uncertainty.

The generally encouraging situation temporarily suffered a setback early today because of a chilling rain which fell in the late hours of last night during the forenoon on the thousands protected only by canvas coverings and even less impervious shelterings. While the rain caused considerable suffering for the time being conditions were quickly ameliorated by the prompt action of the committee as well as by involuntary acts of householders.

Feeding the Homeless An Enormous Task.

Homeless persons were ed today in a systematic manner. On the water front where the boat loads of provisions docked, there was an endless procession of carts and drays carrying food to scores of substations established throughout the city the parks. At these stations food and drink, comprising bread, prepared meats and canned goods, milk and a limited amount of hot coffee and even fruit were served to all those who applied. About 1,500 tons of provisions are moved daily from the waterfront.

Large supplies of blankets, tentings and other material, to provide coverings for those who have been scantily supplied, are reaching the supply station rapidly. Barracks have been completed at several points and in these many people have found comfort and shelter against the inclemencies of the weather.

The situation in the congested camps, such as Golden Gate Park, and the various public squares throughout the city has been considerably relieved by the departure of many people for points on the other side of the bay. While the number of people leaving the city is nothing like the vast crowds that packed the ferry building during the first two days following the earthquake, the number was sufficiently large to satisfy the relief committee that its task will become less difficult from day to day.

General health conditions are satisfactory. While the number of cases at the various hospitals has increased each day, sickness is mostly due to exposure and worry. The most encouraging feature is the absence of anything like contagion or an epidemic of disease of any nature whatever. The somewhat unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements in the various camps, the lack of a variety in diet and the exposed situation of so many people necessarily develops ailments; and in some places there have been a few cases of such diseases as measles and chickenpox, but probably not more than would develop under ordinary circumstances in a large city. The primary causes of disease are removed as fast as possible.

General A. W. Greeley took command of the federal troops at this post, superseding General Frederick Funston, who will act under Greely's orders.

General Greely has established headquarters at Fort Mason, just east of the Presidio reservation on San Francisco Bay.

Another Earthquake Shock at 'Frisco.

San Francisco, April 23.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here at 10.39 tonight. It lasted about three seconds and was from east to west.

No damage has been reported.

Homeless Thousands Drenched With Rain.

San Francisco, April 23.—A drenching rain fell upon San Francisco from midnight until 3 o'clock this morning, a high wind adding a melancholly accompaniment, whistling and sighing about the ruins of the buildings in the burned district. Five days ago when the fire catastrophe was in its infancy this downpour would have been regarded as a mercy and a Godsend. This morning it could be regarded in no other light than as an additional calamity. It meant indescribable suffering to the tens of thousands of people camped upon the hills and in the parks and open places of the city.

Few of these were provided with waterproof coverings, the only protection of most of them being a thin covering of sheeting tacked upon improvised tent poles. Through this the water poured as through a sieve, wetting the bedding and soaking the ground upon which they lay. When it is understood that thousands upon thousands of delicately nurtured women and infants in arms and old and feeble people were in this plight nothing need be added to describe the misery.

The downpour has aggravated the already unsanitary condition of the camps and will doubtless add great numbers of pneumonia cases to those already crowding the regular and temporary hospitals of the city. What could be done was done by the guards in charge of the camps to relieve the distress. Whenever covering could be found for the women and children it was taken advantage of. They were housed in chill and cheerless churches, in garages and barns, and those who had saved their homes were called upon to take care of the unfortunates exposed to the storm. With few exceptions those who had homes responded readily to the new call and where they did not the butt-ends of rifles quickly forced a way through inhospitable doors.

Downpour Kept Up During the Day.

While the storm has added to the difficulties of the general committee, especially of those having in charge the care of the sick, the sanitation of the city and the housing of the homeless, it has been a spur to even greater efforts to bring order out of the chaos prevailing.

Regular shelter tents will be provided as well as cots standing off the ground. It is realized that some such provisions are as imperative as food.

After several hours of clear weather there was another precipitation at 6 a. m. and again at 9 o'clock, the fall was resumed and continued at intervals throughout the day.

Of individual instances of suffering, the number is legion, but one will tell the story of them all.

Early today when the rain had been falling heavily for an hour, a middleaged man, whitefaced in his distress and fatigue, appeared at the headquarters of the general committee. He had walked two miles from his camping place in the park to make an appeal for his suffering wife and little ones. As he told of their distress tears coursed down his cheeks. His wife and children were, he said, without covering other than a sheeting and were lying on the naked ground, their bodies protected only by a quilt and blanket which was all he managed to save. Those coverings had quickly been soaked and while unwilling to complain on his own account, he could not bear to listen to the wails of his loved ones and had tramped all the way from his camping place to the committee headquarters in the hope that there he might find some means of getting his family under shelter.



Looking Up Montgomery Street from Market

The Situation Yesterday.

A complete summary of the situation in San Francisco today given in the following report received at the war department from General Funston:

"I request that six quartermasters, junior to Devol, be ordered to San Francisco as soon as practicable to assist in distributing supplies, four quartermasters to be assigned to assist the Red Cross and other relief parties, four commissaries junior to Krauthoff, to assist in issuing supplies. Have ordered to San Francisco today all cavalry that can be spared from department of the Columbia and one battalion of the Tenth Infantry, these additional troops needed on account of requests to protect stores in Oakland and depot. Ten companies of the 14th infantry arrived today, leaving now reserve unassigned as follows: Five companies of infantry, one troop of cavalry. In the district controlled by my command everything is quiet and complaints largely individual. The Red Cross doing good sanitary work. I have prohibited the requisition of teams, automobile and all means of transportation. A large number of complaints came in this morning on account of seizing teams. Today I directed district commanders to give special attention to prohibiting this action, ordering summary punishment if persisted in.

"Situation better today than yesterday, and the reports of my inspectors are encouraging. General order issued this morning, sub-dividing section of city under my control. Will be published in the local papers re-established in Oakland, and I believe its effect will have very beneficial results. A map of the city will also be published in the papers, showing location of districts and each district headquarters. All of the district headquarters are now connected by wire with division headquarters, and constant communication kept up. System patrolling and guarding property is now established in my district. At a conference with the district commanders this evening they indicate that they can handle their districts with little additions to the personnel now under their control. The territory controlled by the troops under my command is as follows: All of Golden Gate Park, all of the territory north and east of Golden Gate Park along H street to Stanyan, along Stanyan to Oak, along Oak to Fillmore, along Fillmore to Bush, along Bush to Powell, down Powell to Market, along Market to First, along First to include the Pacific mail dock. It includes probably more than half the population of San Francisco; all the buildings and commercial houses containing vaults with stores of great value. The post office outside of this district, is also under charge of the federal troops. The following extract of general order issued this morning:—

No Fires Allowed.

"'District commanders will instruct troops under their commands to prohibit the seizure of all vehicles of transportation by all parties within city districts, unless they have a written order signed by the mayor or division commander and dated April 22, 1906, or later. Lights are authorized between sunset and 10 p. m. In case lights are burning after this hour, sentinels will investigate quietly and inform the occupants that orders require lights to be extinguished at 10 p. m. In houses no fires will be permitted in stoves, grates, furnaces or other fireplaces having exit through chimney flues, unless the occupants of the house hold a certificate issued by authorized inspectors showing the chimneys in proper condition. The importance of this provision is emphasized by the fact that no effective means are at hand for stopping fires. Oil stoves may be used. All persons except suspicious characters will be permitted to pass sentinels without interruption, provided they are orderly and do not destroy, molest or appropriate property not their own. The division commander desires to impress upon the troops the importance of temperate action in dealing with the unfortunate people who are suffering from the awful catastrophe that has befallen them. He desires also the assistance of the people for whom every possible effort is being made, whose forbearance already bespeaks their courage under circumstances impossible to fully comprehend without experiencing them. In light of the unfortunate conditions we must ask this co-operation and assistance. Food supplies, tentage and blankets are beginning to come in very rapidly, and in a very few days it is believed that sufficient supplies of all kinds will be regularly distributed daily for the absolute safety of all. It is particularly requested that no person permit himself to receive more of any kind of supplies than are absolutely necessary. Our greatest danger in the future may be expected from unavoidable unsanitary conditions, and every person is cautioned that to violate in the slightest degree the instructions of the sanitary officer would be a crime that could have no available punishment.'"

Massachusetts Fund Will be $1,000,000.

Boston, April 23.—Today's response by the citizens of Massachusetts to California's cry for help, was more than one hundred thousand dollars in cash subscriptions and considerable merchandise, including one hundred Taunton stoves, which are now on their way across the continent. The governor had a quantity of militia tents all ready for shipment; when word was received from the war department at Washington that there was sufficient tentage in San Francisco, although it was stated that possibly the city of Oakland might need them.

Tonight Governor Guild and Mayor Fitzgerald received a joint telegram of thanks from Governor Pardee of California, but at the same time giving incentive to additional effort by stating that 200,000 people were homeless, destitute and would need aid until they could help themselves.

The total subscriptions to the Massachusetts fund crossed the four hundred thousand dollar mark during the day and with numerous other subscriptions of an independent nature it is believed that the state's contribution will reach one million dollars by the end of the week.

The first relief car from the state left today with one hundred stoves from the Weir Stove Company of Taunton. The stove train left Taunton this afternoon.

A consignment of blankets and shoes will follow.

A large number of organizations having members in California took action today toward sending relief outside the general fund. The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum authorized the sending of $2,000 for the relief of members in San Francisco and a special circular has been issued calling for subscriptions from all grand and subordinate councils. Contributions are to be forwarded to the supreme treasurer, E. A. Skinner, of Westfield (N. Y.)

The relief committee today asked the Boston Society of Architects to designate three members to have charge of the assignment of the architects and engineers to be sent to California.

The opening of depots for the reception of merchandise at the two railway stations was followed by the receipt of a considerable quantity of goods. Lieut. R. E. Belcher of the Massachusetts signal service was placed in charge of the work of shipment.

Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. reported tonight that the total subscription to the general fund amounted to $424,005.50.

New York State Votes $250,000

Albany, N. Y., April 23.—The legislature, acting on a special message from Governor Higgins, tonight passed a bill appropriating $250,000 for the relief of the sufferers in San Francisco and California.

New York Fund $3,500,000.

New York, April 23.—That the contributions of New York state for the relief of the victims of the great catastrophe on the Pacific Coast will exceed $3,500,000 is now assured. In New York city it is estimated that $3,000,000 has been gathered and contributions continue to pour in with undiminished volume. Not a city or town in the state has failed to add its quota.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. BROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

David X. Coughlan, formerly of St. John, who is president of the Boston Typographical Union, is a candidate for re-election to that office. Two others also aspire to the presidency. The election will be next month.

H. W. Wood and E. R. Chapman are planning to hold a political picnic at Gagetown on July 1, with excursions from St. John, Fredericton, Chipman, Cole's Island and other points.

Half-Sick When your nerves are weak, when you are easily tired, when you feel all run down, then is the time you need a good strong tonic—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your doctor will tell you why it has such power over weak nerves, why it makes the blood rich, and why it gives courage and strength. Ask him if it is not just the medicine you need.
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines! J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

POLLY'S MASQUERADE

(By Belle Maniates.)

"Hillman! Hillman!" lustily called the brakeman, thrusting open the car door as the train slackened.

Two of the passengers were roused from a state of passivity by this announcement, and gathering their belongings, hastened out into the cold night. They both looked bewilderingly about them as the train slowly pulled out.

"This doesn't look like my recollections of Hillman," said the girl, looking about the small, deserted station.

"It isn't Hillman!" said the man decidedly. "What station is this?" he asked as a railroad employe came out of the depot.

"This? This is Rollins."

"Hillman is six miles beyant—next stop, except the siding."

The two passengers looked at each other in mutual dismay. The girl spoke first. She spoke one word, and that a man's word. The railroad employe looked shocked, but the other man appeared relieved.

"Thank you very much," he said. "You voice my sentiments exactly. Our common misfortune should allow us to waive all ceremony and conventionality. My name is John Winters. I have recently taken up my abode in Hillman."

"Mine is Polly Lester," she said frankly, "and I am only going to Hillman to visit. I trust I will never take up my abode there."

"It isn't an enticing spot," he admitted, laughing. "When can we get a train to Hillman?" he asked of the railroad employe.

"Not till tomorrow morning."

"Then we must drive there. I presume there is no livery here, but there must be some one who will drive us over."

"I guess Hank Innis, the barkeep, would take you over in his automobile. I'll see."

He returned shortly with the "barkeep" and a runabout. John Winters made a bargain with him for the trip, and as Polly climbed to the seat beside him, he said:

"I have some good news for you. It seems our train meets the western express three miles from here, and that train is reported late, so we can overtake our train and continue our way as we started."

Polly quite enjoyed this little adventure. She always did have a weakness and a tendency for adventures. She was almost sorry when they overtook and boarded the sidetracked train, receiving apologies from the brakemen and grins from the passengers.

Polly and John Winters continued their chatter until they approached Hillman. Then she said abruptly:

"Hillman is a small place, and people have narrow views regarding proprieties. It would be as well if we got off singly and separately, and meeting, as we doubtless will, as strangers."

"Certainly, you are right," agreed Winters, going forward to the smoking car.

Polly was met and whisked away to the one back by a spinster aunt.

"Has Hillman changed much—any new people moved in since I was last here, aunt Cornelia?" asked Polly demurely, as they were unpacking her luggage.

"O, yes! Hillman is growing fast. Lots of people, and we've got a new minister—a city fellow."

"What's his name," demanded Polly, looking up interestedly.

"Rev. Mr. Winters."

"O!" gasped Polly, feebly, bending over a refractory box cover. "What does he look like?"

"I am ashamed to say I haven't seen him," replied her aunt. "First Sunday he was here I had a cold. The next Sunday it just poured. He has called, but I was not at home."

Later, when she was alone and reposing comfortably in the billowy feather bed, Polly laughed wickedly and delightedly.

"Oh, what would Aunt Cornelia do if she knew I swore right before the new minister! She'd leave town, I do believe. I thought I liked him very well, but I don't know. I like a minister to live up to his calling, and he should not have been amused. If he wern't a minister, I know I'd like him, but he is a minister, I'd like him to be different."

The next afternoon her aunt announced that she had to attend a club meeting from which she regretted to say, outsiders were excluded. Polly appeared resigned, however, and after her aunt's departure she wandered about the house seeking diversion.

She found it in her aunt's bedroom in the shape of a wig, for her aunt had to resort to a false headgear, having lost her hair through illness.

Polly promptly donned it, and surveyed herself.

"I don't look unlike aunt," she thought, "only I am young and plump. We look like the advertisements for 'before and after taking!'"

In pursuance of the resemblance, she tried on a black silken gown of her aunt's. She had just pinned on a long, pointed lace collar and fastened it with a huge cameo pin, when she looked out of the window and saw her fellow traveler coming up the steps.

"Coming for a ministerial call. He won't recognize me in this outfit, and he has never seen aunt. I shall personate her!"

She hastened to admit the caller.

"How do you do—Mr. Winters, is it not? I am Miss Cornelia Laflin. Be seated, please. I thought I was never going to meet my pastor. I was so sorry I was out when you called before."

He politely regretted the fact also, and proceeded to talk of the church matters.

"Hypocrite!" thought Polly. "I'll test him further."

"Mr. Winters, I don't suppose I ought to tell you my troubles on our first meeting, but I feel I must unburden my mind, and ask your advice."

"Certainly, my dear Miss Laflin. You may command and trust me."

"I have a niece visiting me—a well-meaning girl, but brought up in a worldly way, and, Mr. Winters, will you believe me, she actually at times—dear me, how can I tell you—she swears!"

"No, Miss Laflin! You amaze me! It cannot be possible!"

"Horrid hypocrite!" thought Polly again.

Hearing voices on the porch, she looked out and beheld her aunt entering in company with a man. Dismayed, she snatched the wig from her head, regardless of the effect upon the minister. She had just concealed it when her aunt and companion entered.

"I made a mistake in the date Polly. This is our pastor, Mr. Winters. My niece, Miss Lester, Mr. Winters. 'I met Mr. Winters on his way here."

"Well, John, what are you doing here?" asked the minister, after acknowledging the introduction to Polly. Let me introduce my cousin, Mr. Winters, though I presume you have introduced yourself."

"Yes, I introduced myself," he replied cheerfully.

"Polly," exclaimed her aunt, staring at her niece, "what in the world have you got my dress on for?"

"Why, Aunt Cornelia, I was just trying it on when Mr. Winters rang, and I had no time to change."

"And do you know," said John, compelling Polly's averted eyes to meet his, "for just half an instant, as you opened the door, I thought you were Miss Laflin."

Piles Cured

Suffering for Years, and Bedridden From Piles, a Contractor of Marion, Indiana, is Cured by Pyramid Pile Cure.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE TO ALL WHO SEND NAME AND ADDRESS

"I was troubled with piles for several years before I would let it be known. But at last they became so severe that I could not walk and I had to take my bed. I tried everything and anything the doctors prescribed, and took their treatments for a long time. But nothing ever did me any good. I had seen your ad. in different newspapers, so I got a 50-cent box and began using them. From the very first I got quick relief and by the time I was starting on my third box I saw I was cured. I have not been troubled with them since. Now you can use this as you please, because it is genuine. Yours, T. A. Sutton, Stone and Cement Contractor, Marion, Ind."

Instant relief can be gotten by using the marvelous Pyramid Pile Cure. It immediately reduces all congestion and swelling, heals all sores, ulcers and irritated parts.

The moment you start to use it your suffering ends and the cure of your dread disease is in sight.

The Pyramid Pile Cure renders a surgical operation unnecessary. Don't hack to pieces those tender muscles which must be intact if a satisfactory cure is to be obtained.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is put up in the form of "easy-to-use," specially made suppositories. They are soothing, painless, instant and certain.

A trial treatment will be sent you at once by mail, in plain, sealed wrapper, without a cent of expense to you, if you send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 3870 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich.

After you receive the sample, you can get a regular-size package of Pyramid Pile Cure at your druggist's for 50 cents, or if he hasn't it, send us the money and we will send it to you.

BANK OF MONTREAL MUST PAY $70,000 BACK TO GOVERNMENT

Toronto, April 23—(Special)—The Bank of Montreal lost its appeal today in the celebrated Martineg case arising out of the forgeries of one of the officials of the militia department who is now in Kingston penitentiary. By the judgment of the court of appeal, the bank is held liable to the dominion government for $70,000, the amount of the forgeries. The bank's attempt to hold other banks liable for the amounts of the checks cashed by these after they had been honored by the Bank of Montreal failed.

Miss Ethel Blair has returned from Ottawa.

Curtain Values Par Excellence.

Six months ago we prepared for this sale, and we believe we are offering the best values in curtains that have ever been shown in this town. We mention just a few of the different prices in stock.

AT 59c.—A Scotch made Curtain with corded edges, 3 yards long and 40 inches wide. Good pattern and of a splendid washing material.

AT 79c.—3 yards long, 42 inches wide, Nottingham make. A thorough good wearing curtain.

AT $1.00—3 1-2 yards long, 54 inches wide, single and double border, with neat centre pattern.

AT $1.33—A wide Nottingham curtain, with double border, 3 1-2 yards long. A very neat pattern, double threaded with cordon edge.

AT $1.49—3 1-2 yards long, 60 inches wide, double or single border with neat centre pattern, double thread and button hole worked edge.

AT $1.49—A bobinet pattern curtain, 54 inches wide, 3 1-2 yards long.

AT $1.75—A bobinet pattern, Scotch made curtain, 3 1-2 yards long, 54 inches wide, with bow knot pattern border and plain centre.

Our other prices are $1.89, $2.00, $2.25, $2.75, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50 for lace curtains. In Applique and Irish Point Curtains the prices are from $2.75 to $8.00.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.,
59 Charlotte Street.

14,500
Copies Sold Daily

The Telegraph and The Times

together have a guaranteed circulation of 14,500 copies

This makes them by far the best advertising medium in the Maritime Provinces

ADVERTISERS

who desire full value for the printers' ink they buy should think this over.

In General News
Special Features
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The Telegraph and The Times

are far ahead of all competitors in this field

ADVOCATES CANADIAN SOLDIERS FOR SERVICE IN ARMY ABROAD

Gen. Sir Charles Parosns, in Farewell Halifax Speech, Declares Interchange of Troops Would Be Beneficial.

Halifax, N. S., April 23—(Special)—At the annual dinner of St. George's Society tonight, General Sir Charles Parsons, in responding to the toast of the Army and Navy, practically said good-bye to the military forces and the people of Canada. He said the changes effected had been carried out satisfactorily to all concerned.

Three years ago, he said, he ventured to suggest the desirability of bringing about an interchange of officers. This suggestion, he was glad to say, was being acted on, in that officers of the Canadian forces are now being detailed for service in the various parts of the empire, Australia and India, for example. He should like to go still further and see Canadian companies of infantry and artillery exercised in the large camps in Great Britain and India, and British companies temporarily doing their duty in Canada. Such an interchange would, in his opinion, stimulate recruiting in that there would be the possibility of service abroad, and possibilities of active service.

"Let us have an imperial army with units interchangeable," Sir Charles said, and he added: "I trust it may come." A significant sign was that under the recent amended regulations officers of the regular and permanent forces serving together in Canada are to take precedence according to the dates of their commissions conditionally on their passing the same educational test.

An enjoyable private assembly was held last night in the O'Regan building, Mill street. The committee of management consisted of Joseph Crowley and Harry Pierce. There was a good programme of dances.

BLOOD HUMORS

PIMPLES
BLOTCHES
ERUPTIONS
FLESHWORMS
HUMORS

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unseemly Blotches, Pimples, Eruptions, Fleshworms and Humors, and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted, as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow—cast in the mould of grace and beauty—have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost, and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment?

There is an effectual remedy for all these defects, it is,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Miss Annie Tobin, Madoc, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Burdock Blood Bitters to any one who may be troubled with pimples on the face. I paid out money to doctors, but could not get cured, and was almost discouraged, and despaired of ever getting rid of them. I thought I would give B.B.B. a trial, so got two bottles, and before I had taken them I was completely cured and have had no sign of pimples since."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, for over 30 years, and has cured thousands in that time. Do not accept a substitute which unscrupulous dealers say is "just as good." "It can't be."

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

puts the whole system in the best possible condition to resist the enervating effects of "spring fever."

It is the only tonic needed to purify and enrich the blood—regulate bowels, liver and kidneys—sweeten the stomach—and strengthen digestion. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

A teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning. 25c and 60c.