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TRAGIC CHAPTER OF HORROR AND DEATH

Chilean Volcanic Eruption Proving Serious---Seven Lives Lost in Earthquake and 37 People Hurt---Father Mother and Four Little Ones Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, April 19—A despatch from Lima, Peru, says: "The volcano Puychu in the province of Valdivia, Chile, is still in active eruption and new craters have opened. The losses in the neighborin country are enormous and the inhabitants are panic stricken. Showers of red hot ashes are falling and there are continued earthquake shocks, accompanied by underground explosions. Absolute darkness would prevail but for the light from several fires over an extent of six miles. A great number of cattle have been killed near Lake Ranco; several brooks which had furnished drinking water for the people have dried up. The inhabitants, ruined, are fleeing in all directions. The government has sent assistance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 19—Four children of Mrs. W. H. McDade, at Henrietta, Rutherford county, were burned to death last night in their dwelling. Mother and father were fatally burned in efforts to save the little ones.

AYUTLA, Mexico, April 19—Seven persons were buried under wreckage and killed at this place by the earthquake April 14. The wounded number 37. Many buildings were thrown down and those which are still standing are in danger of falling. None of the houses are habitable and citizens are camped under improvised tents. The losses are estimated at approximately $200,000. No advices have been received from outlying districts of this section.

PEORIA, Illinois, April 19—Safe-blowers wrecked the Bank of Weston, at Weston, Ills., fifty miles east of this city early today with three separate charges of dynamite. Several thousand dollars were secured and the robbers escaped after holding the entire town in a state of terror for more than an hour.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 19—A long distance message from Luston, La., early this morning, said that a negro accused attempting to assault a woman had been lynched about eight miles from town.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT EXPLAINS HIS ANNUITIES PROJECT TO THE SENATE

Proposal Does Not Advocate a Charity Pension to the Aged Neither Will it Take the Place of Insurance---A Practical Plan to Encourage Thrift and Industry in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 18—(Special)—Sir Richard Cartright speaking on pensions, or rather annuities to the aged, in the senate today, said he had received a great many communications in regard to his annuity bill,and a great deal has been said about it in the press. He now thought it would be well to make a statement on what his suggested bill proposed to do and what it did not propose to do.

In the first place the bill proposed to give the government power to sell annuities. It proposed that annuities should be inalienable. There would be no forfeiture. Everything a man paid in should go back to him in some form. If he died before he reached the age at which he should receive an annuity his heirs would get what he had paid. The bill did not propose to authorize the government to grant old age pensions. It did not propose to interfere with insurance or the operations of insurance companies. It did not propose to make any provision for families except the repayment of sums contributed by men who died before reaching the annuity age of 60 years.

Sir Richard said he wanted to make it clear that the plan he proposed was for annuity and not pension. An annuity was a purchase and a pension a gift. They had no points of resemblance. There had been a good deal of criticism of his scheme. There were some who objected to the plan because it was not a provision for old age pensions. Others because they claimed it was an old age pension scheme in disguise: some objected to the plan as going too far and others thought it did not go far enough. Some held that it would be a burden to the state and others objected to it because the state would make a great deal of money out of it: some held that there was no need for the plan, and some saw in it a sinister political design: some objected to it because they thought it would interfere with work that should be left to the insurance companies, and others objected to it because it did not provide for insurance. Those who claimed there was no need or demand for such a thing in Canada made a serious mistake, Sir Richard thought.

Of course there was no demand for the article he offered because it was not on the Canadian or any other market. Once on the market the demand would appear. Persons who claimed there was no need for it were unfamiliar with the bank statements and government reports. These showed there were in Canada between five and six hundred thousand persons who had money which they were not able to invest at a higher rate than the three per cent paid by banks on deposits.

The savings accounts of Canadians amounted to between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000. A great deal of this was provided for old age. Men deposited in banks and took the low rate of interest because they desired absolute security and were not willing to attempt to get more value for their money by risking it in enterprises which they regarded as at all dubious. To this class Sir Richard said his scheme offered an opportunity to make provision for old age. He thought it the duty of the state to adopt this plan and make it thoroughly known to the people.

The purchase of an annuity tended to strengthen a man and encourage both thrift and independence, while a pension would debase and demoralize them. It was the chief duty of the government to help men to help themselves.

The plan would not seriously interfere with the field of insurance companies because it was not proposed to sell an annuity of more than $400 a year to any one person. Those who wanted more would be left to the companies. Then most persons who purchased annuities wanted them to begin at once. His plan was for a deferred annuity—deferred to the age of sixty. There was some confusion as to what his scheme would do, figuring interest at three and a half to three and three quarters per cent, a man who began payments at the age of twenty, paying 25 cents a week till he was sixty years old, could receive an annuity for the remainder of his life of $120 a year, and if he was willing to defer receiving the annuity till he reached the age of 65, with no payments between 60 and 65, he could be given an annuity of $200 a year, practically without cost to the state. A man who began making payments at the age of 25 years could receive the same annuities by renewing the payments of 25 cents a week; beginning at 30, the same results could be obtained by payments of 35 cents a week; beginning at 35 years these results could be obtained by payments of 50 cents a week; beginning at 40 years these results could be obtained by payments of 50 cents a week.

Sir Richard thought there were a large number of wage earners in Canada who could afford to make these payments, and who would be glad of the opportunity of doing so. The cost of management could be borne by the state and would be very small if handled by the machinery of the government savings bank. The state might have to make a small grant for the beginning of the scheme. The old age pensions of Germany and Australia afforded no comparison for this plan. The present time was singularly favorable in Canada for the inauguration of the scheme proposed.

The Dominion was entering on a period of great industrial development and for a long time wages and interest would continue at a high figure. Though there might be occasional temporary set backs till the west had filled up, Canada was bound to be very prosperous, as the United States had been from 1840 to 1860, which was admitted to be the most prosperous period of American expansion. This was checked by a devastating war and a devastating tariff. The adoption of his scheme would tend to lessen the industrial evils which had developed in the United States.

He thought the scheme was suited to the temper of the Canadian people. It might be said there was no precedent for it, but Canada could make a precedent in this case, as it had successfully made precedents before. Canada was fortunate in having no submerged tenth of population and he hoped it would have none for many a day. This plan would be an aid in that direction.

Referring to pensions, Sir Richard said he had small sympathy with philanthropists who would aid the idle at the expense of the industrious.

It was good doctrine that if a man would not work neither should he eat. This was no charitable plan. The state supplied the machinery, and the citizens would do the rest. Both would benefit and the cost would be inconsiderable. He figured the initial cost would be about equal to that of one field gun in a field battery at the latest price Canada had had to pay. At the least and lowest estimate the adoption of the plan would involve no loss and it ought to be given a chance. If it failed Canada would be no poorer, if it succeeded Canada would be richer in more than money,—in thrift and independence.

Senator Robertson suggested the speeches delivered on this plan should be printed and distributed.

Senator Ellis supported the suggestion that the speeches should be printed.

The motion for papers carried and the debate was ended.

JUDGE TUCK AND JUDGE McLEOD

Chief Justice Resents Judge McLeod's Criticism, and Leaves the Bench When Judge McLeod Replies --- Judgments Given in Supreme Court at Fredericton Today.

Board of Works, 31dec07

FREDERICTON, April 19 (Special)—The supreme court met this morning at eleven o'clock with all present except Judge Gregory, and delivered judgments as follows:

The King v. Patrick Hennessy and John Clarke ex parte Pallen. Rule nisi to quash conviction for selling liquor under the Canadian Temperance Act, discharged. The court held that a conviction signed by one J. P. in a Scott Act case was good providing that two were present when the information was laid.

The King v. O'Brien, ex part P. L. Roy. This was an application for a rule nisi to quash a conviction for destroying a fence. Conviction quashed on the ground that the magistrate had no jurisdiction.

Petropolis v. F. E. Williams Co., order by Chief Justice for writ of prohibition was made absolute.

Ex parte Russia Williams in re John W. Dickie. The judgment of the court as delivered by the Chief Justice is that John W. Dickie is disqualified from holding a seat in the Queen's county council by reason of his being a licensed vendor under the Scott Act.

Ingraham v. Brown. This was an action for trespassing over land situated in the Parish of St. Martins.

Judge McLeod delivered an exhaustive judgment in favor of a new trial. In the course of his remarks he stated that he thought the Chief Justice had misdirected the jury in delivering his charge. His judgment was concurred in by Judges Barker and Landry, while the Chief Justice and Judge Hanington dissented. Judge Tuck resented rather warmly what he termed the "violent criticism" of the Chief Justice by Judge McLeod, and remarked that he did not think it was in good taste. When Judge McLeod rose to explain his remarks just before one o'clock Judge Tuck declared court adjourned until three and withdrew from the bench. The other judges, however, remained until Judge McLeod had finished his explanation. Judge McLeod expressed regret that his judgment had caused so much feeling, but declared that he had written it after very careful consideration, and it expressed his honest conviction.

THREE MORE STEAMSHIPS

And Then the Winter Port Season of 1906-07 Will Have Passed Into History.

C. P. R. steamship Monmouth, Captain Ward, arrived yesterday afternoon from Bristol. She brought 8 passengers and a general cargo.

Donaldson Line steamship Cassandra, now on her way to Glasgow, took away a general cargo valued at $83,054. This is the Cassandra's last trip for this season. The summer sailing of the Donaldson line commences May 3.

Steamship Manchester Importer, now on her way to Manchester, has on board a cargo valued as folows:—Canadian goods, $80,216; foreign, $34,703. Total $114,919. This is the last trip for this line.

Manifests for thirty-three cars of pork provisions were received at the customs from frontier ports. All United States products going through in transit.

Steamship Bengore Head, now on the passage to Belfast and Dublin, took away a cargo valued at $76,661.

The winter port season of 1906 and 1907 will close upon the arrival of three more steamships, the Almeriana, from London; Lake Eric, from Liverpool, and the Empress of Britain from Liverpool.

WANTS A CROSSING

A High School pupil, who in a letter to the Times, signs himself "A Scholar," advocates the laying of an asphalt crossing on Union street at the end of the High School, where the boys come out.

The correspondent points out among other things, that in coming out of school the boys cross the street, leaving the opposite side for the girls, to avoid crowding. The street, at this point is, in most cases, very muddy, and the pupils carrying dirt into the building make extra and unnecessary work for the janitor.

The Senior Whist Club closed their meetings for the season by a very enjoyable dinner at White's. Covers were laid for twenty-five and prizes awarded as follows: Ladies, Mrs. Robert Sancton, Mrs. Edwin McKay and Mrs. (Dr) Draper. Gentlemen's: Frank White and George Dick. During the evening several musical selections were rendered and also a number of songs by Thos. White.

TINSMITH TRIMS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Young Millionaire Hears Himself Contradicted in Bible Class Discussion.

NEW YORK, April 18—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has experienced the novelty of hearing himself contradicted before the members of his Bible class. It had been announced that the young millionaire would not be present, and as a result there were only a hundred and five members on hand.

The incident occurred while the Rev. W S. Richardson was addressing the class on "The Duties of a Watchman," from Ezekiel.

"It is a question if it is not our duty to warn our friends of an impending danger," Mr. Richardson said. "If we know a friend is traversing the wrong path, the path we think will lead to his ruin, should we not warn him? Now, will the members give an expression of their opinion?"

A voice well back in the auditorium caused every member to turn in his seat. It was Mr. Rockefeller's. He had entered unobserved and taken a seat among strangers.

"Tact and wisdom should be observed in giving warning," he said. "In nearly every instance, unless you use tact, the warning will fall to the ground flat and be of no value."

A gray-haired man arose and addressed Mr. Richardson.

"I take it as a fact, Brother Leader," he said, "that you and the gentleman who last spoke, and I know not who he is, are imbued with the spirit of Christ. Now it is your duty to give a warning, tact or no tact, if you are a follower of the Master.

"I am a practical tinsmith, and next to me at work was a man who I saw was going wrong. I warned him, and he took it the wrong way, but when he was converted he came to me and told me he had hated me in those days, but loved me because I was the only man who had handled him without gloves."

Mr. Rockefeller's face was a study Mr. Richardson came to his rescue by saying he thought a warning would have better effect if extended in a tactful, pleasant way.

Tugal.—"Iss she gaun tae flit, Tonal?" Tonal.—"No, putt ta wife iss. She says sh'll gae pack tae 'er mither if sh'll no' gie 'er mair siller, an' sh'll no' hinner 'er"

BRITISH COLUMBIAN INDIANS SELL DAUGHTERS TO SLAVERY

Missionary, From the Alert Bay Station, Says the Government Should Interfere to Stop It.

(Victoria Colonist.)

Among the guests at the Dominion hotel is H. Pearson, of Alert Bay, an Anglican church missionary to the Indians of the Kwa-gutl agency. Questioned by the Colonist last night Mr. Pearson said that there is little change in conditions at Alert Bay. There is probably a greater interest being taken in lumbering matters than heretofore, but the work is being done mostly by individual loggers.

"About the only news from Alert Bay that I know of," said he, 'is that for the past two months the Zawadiinuk Indians have been holding the greatest 'potlatch which has occurred there since I first arrived in that field, two and a half years ago."

Mr. Pearson said that it was hard to explain the exact nature of a "potlatch," its significance being understood by but few white men and hardly understood even by the Indians themselves. He likened it to a miniature Wall street, everybody trying to get the best of everybody else. The name "potlatch" was a Chinook word, meaning "a giving," and its application arose from the custom of attaining tribal honors by the giving of presents, the man giving away the largest amount of goods being held in highest esteem by the tribe and becoming a person of high authority.

"The conditions at one of these 'potlatchs' are almost indescribable," said Mr. Pearson. "In this case about 700 Indians from the different branches of the Kwagutl nation assembled at Alert Bay. For the shelter of these people there were only about two dozen houses in the Indian village and the filth and squalor were terrible. The whole time is taken up with gambling and the making of 'potlatches.'"

Among the customs of these Indians is one which Mr. Pearson thought should be brought to the attention of the provincial government and in regard to which some drastic action should be taken. This is the custom of marriage which prevails and which is one of the various forms of speculation in which they indulge. A member of the tribe buys a wife, paying to the girl's father a consideration ranging in value from that of 500 to 1,000 blankets, according to the bride's social position in the tribe. The girl herself is not consulted in the deal and in many cases is not more than a child in years. After the exchange has been effected it is quite permissible for the bride's parents to make underhand attempts to induce her to leave her husband and return to them. Should they succeed in the endeavor it is up to the husband to pay an additional sum in order to regain possession of her. If he declines to do so the father is at liberty to sell her to another suitor and in this way it often happens that a girl may have several husbands in turn.

(Continued on page Six.)

PAWNED HER BRIDAL RING TO GO ON LARK

Mrs. Colbrook, of New York, Was Not a Howling Success as a Wife.

NEW YORK, April 18—Mrs. Charles W. Colbrook's husband charges that she pawned her wedding ring to go to an excursion. He has brought action for divorce through Attorney George Robinson, of No. 90 Nassau street. Mrs. Colbrook does not deny any of her husband's accusations in her answer, but her frequent pleas for a reconciliation on account of their eleven-year-old daughter have caused Colbrook, who is an engineer in the fire department, to apply for a transfer from Tompkinsville, S. I., to Manhattan.

Actual knowledge of where the defendant was spending her evenings was gained through a photograph of Mrs. Colbrook identified by Hotel Keeper Thomas S. Mears, of New Brighton, as that of a woman who had been registered at his house as the wife of a man other than Colbrook. When Colbrook confronted her with this information she flew into a rage and struck him in the face, he alleges.

In many letters, Mrs. Colbrook has begged forgiveness. One of the letters follows:

"Charlie—I have no right to write you, as you think, but a mother's love bids me do so. Heaven only knows how I love my darling, and I pray every night for you not to be so foolish. Your friends are sending you to your ruin fast and some day you will find out who is right. You know in your own heart you are not doing right. I was foolish for my own good, but thank heaven I never lost myself.

"If you did not have your friends (as you think; but your worst enemies, if you only knew) there would have been a reunion long ago.

"Your wife till death parts us,

"FLOSSIE."

MURPHY HAD CLOSE CALL

Young Man Employed in I. C. R. Grain Conveyor Hay Narrow Escape From Death.

An accident, which might have resulted fatally occurred this morning when Edgar Murphy, a young man employed in the I. C. R. conveyor, was quite painfully injured.

About 9.45 this morning Mr. Murphy was employed at the set screw in connection with the machinery in the conveyor, and while the machinery was moving slowly his coat become entangled in the screw and his arm was dragged into the machinery. The latter was quickly stopped, but not before the injured man had been carried about in the machinery and his coat and sweater had been torn to pieces. As quickly as possible he was carried on a stretcher into the elevator and Dr. James Christie and Dr. Broderick summoned. On arriving the latter pulled the left shoulder into place and on examination the doctors said that the injured young man had not received internal injuries.

Mr. Murphy's escape is considered miraculous, for had the machinery been revolving rapidly he would have been mangled to pieces. As soon as the doctors had made him as comfortable as possible he was taken to his home on City Road.

FUNERALS

The funeral of the late Frederick B. Stevens was held today from St. Paul's church to Fernhill cemetery. Rev. Mr. Hooper conducted the funeral services.

The funeral of the late Frederick Christopher, who died in Philadelphia, was held today from the Boston train to Cedar Hill cemetery, where interment was made. Rev. E. C. Jenkins conducted the funeral service. The deceased was a son of the late John Christopher, of the West Side.

STARVING IN THE STREETS OF LYNN

Polish Immigrant Girl Sent to Lynn Mass by Mistake Has a Hard Time.

LYNN, April 19—The terrible straits to which the innocent and helpless immigrant may be reduced through the carelessness or negligence of persons in authority is illustrated by the case of Anna Loska, who was found starving on the streets of Lynn. The girl landed at Ellis Island and with her ticket plainly marked for East Lynn, Conn.

She was hustled through the immigration examination, placed on a train, and after hours of travel was put off at Lynn, Mass. Alone and friendless, without money or food, speaking nothing but Polish, a language not taught in American schools, the girl was in a terrible plight when she chanced upon a countryman, who took her to the police station, where she was fed and housed.

Col Billings, the local commissioner of immigration got into communication with the girl's friends in East Lynn, Conn., and she was placed on board a train and every precaution taken that this time she should reach her destination. An investigation is being made as to how she could have been sent to Lynn, Mass. The immigration officer at Ellis Island will be asked to explain, and the conductor of the immigrant train which left New York with the girl among the passengers will come in for an interview.

PROBATE COURT

The estate of the late Dr. March was admitted to probate yesterday and letters of administration were granted to his widow. L. P. D. Tilley, proctor.

The estate values at $721 personal property. $3,000 life insurance goes to his widow direct.

WORK GOING ALONG WELL

Good Progress Being Made With the New Clarke Wharf --The Dredging.

Work on the new Clark wharf on the west side is gonn along very well. Nos. 1 and 2 cribs are about completed, the laying of the flooring having been going on for some days. Men are now engaged in building the superstructure on cribs 3, 4 and 5, and about half the required number of piles have been driven for the support of the warehouse.

The dredge Beaver is engaged in digging out the channel between the present Sand Point wharves and the line of the new wharf. Work on the new car sheds is progressing favorably.

A HEADACHE CURE NEARLY FIXED HIM

LOWELL, April 19—For more than four days Charles Loring, of 71 Third street, has lain unconscious at St. John's Hospital in this city, his condition completely baffling the most skilled physicians who have worked over him unceasingly without success.

Just what the man's condition is attributable to is a mystery, but it is said that less than three hours before his removal to the hospital he had taken a prepared headache powder in an effort to relieve the severe pains in his head, from which he had been suffering for some time. With the memory of the two girls who died after taking headache powders still fresh in their minds, the physicians attach some credence to the suggestion that the powder may be the direct cause of the man's illness.

Loring is 29 years of age. Friday morning he complained of pains in his head and finally took a powder and went to the room of a friend. An hour later he was found in the room unconscious. He was taken to the hospital, where he still remains in the same comatose state. Only once has the man revived at all, and that for the fractional part of a minute today, after the physicians had immersed him in a tub of water.

The young man served in the Philippines during the war, and while there contracted malaria in its severest form, and since his return has suffered at intervals from the malady.

Hugh McKay

ST. STEPHEN, N. B. April 19—(Special)—Hugh McKay passed away this morning at his home here from pneumonia. The deceased was born at Pennfield, in 1829, and was mayor in 1890. He was a Past Master of Sussex Lodge F. & A. M.. He leaves, besides the widow, three sons, D. W. of Calais, and William and Samuel of St. Stephen. Collector McKay, of St. George, and Samuel of Pennfield, are brothers. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

THE EMPRESS SAILS TODAY

Big C. P. R. Liner Leaves at 5 o'clock on Last Trip of Winter Season.

About seventy-five passengers for the C. P. R. royal mail steamer Empress of Ireland arrived on the regular Montreal express at noon today. They were taken direct to Sand Point from Fairville, and boarded the steamer. A special train from Montreal was scheduled to arrive about 2.30 or 3 o'clock with a large number of passengers and their baggage. Among the number is Prince Leopold. The Empress will take away about 150 saloon, 150 second-cabin and 250 steerage passengers. She will leave her berth on the west side about 5 o'clock.

THAWS HAD BOUGHT AUTOS FOR A TOUR OF EUROPE

PITTSBURG, April 18—During the automobile show an agent of Mrs. William Thaw purchased three large cars from the representative of a French manfuacturer for delivery in Paris within sixty days. William Thaw 3d purchased a similar machine to de delivered at the same time.

So certain were the Thaws that Harry would be acquitted that they went ahead with all preparations for an auto tour in France and Italy this summer. The tour is now off, unless Harry can get released on bail, as neither his mother nor his wife will leave New York so long as he is in prison.

PERSONALS

Miss Charlotte Vassie entertained the Young People's Whist Club at her home Mecklenburg street last evening.

Fred R. Taylor came in on the Boston today.

Rev. J. W. Holland returned today from Boston, where he went to see his mother, who is seriously ill.

P. Turner Bome and wife and family, of Calgary will leave tomorrow on the Empress of Ireland en route to Scotland.

Aubrey Snowdon, victim of the Wood Point gunning accident, died last night.

The Montreal Stock market continued very dull today. Wall street was dull and weak.

James C. Shaw, for years principal of Vancouver College, is dead, aged 46 years. He was a native of Charlottetown, and leaves a widow and three children.

Dr. E. W. Henry has been appointed principal assessor of the town of Fredericton at a salary of $400 per pear.

Teacher.—What is a swallow?" Johnnie.—"What father takes before he goes to bed."

THE TIMES NEW REPORTER

JAMESEY IS HAPPY.



Our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Jamesey Jones, was much elated this morning when he learned that Mr. E. M. MacDonald, of Pictou, was a candidate for the office of minister of railways, and that Mr. Fielding regarded Mr. MacDonald with much favor. This, to Jamesey's mind, was a most important announcement, and should be hailed with joy in St. John.

"Now that we are unable in this province," said Jemesey to the new reporter, this morning, "to produce men who could acceptably fill an office in the government, it is most desirable that we should stand by Nova Scotia, where they grow men. If we did not, the next minister of railways might come from the Yukon. The decadence of New Brunswick is, of course, a source of sad reflection; but we really can't help it. The good men are all dead. Besides, Nova Scotia is entitled to three or four members in the cabinet, and ought to have the portfolio of minister of railways. We had it, as a matter of fact, too long. We must be just and generous. We must support Mr. MacDonald."

Jamesey is a broad-minded citizen and is never moved by personal feelings. St. John should be proud of him.

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The street department is being critized for not loosening up the ice on some of the streets. This is all the thanks the officials of the street department get for their reverential attitude toward Nature. They very properly refuse to interfere with her operations. She has undertaken to remove the ice, and should not be interfered with at the behest of penurious persons who want to save the price of a pair of rubbers.

ANNA GOULD'S PARIS PALACE TO BE TURNED INTO A CAFE

Company Formed to Make Gorgeous and Costly Home a High Class Restaurant.

PARIS, April 19—It is the talk of the boulevards that Mme Anna Gould—for some unhappy time Countess Boni de Castellane—is in straitened circumstances and will sell her magnificent home in the Avenue Bois de Boulogne.

The probable purchasers of the Paris mansion are the member of a large stock company which has been formed to exploit the Bois de Boulogne palace as a sort of Paris "Sherry's." It is the intention to use the mansion for large entertainments, fashionable weddings, society balls etc—purposes for which it is admirably adapted.

For the site on which the mansion was built Count Boni paid, in 1895, some 4,700,000 francs ($940,000) of the Gould money. The house was built in imitation of the Little Trianon, cost more millions in construction and furnishing and was the means of spending still other millions in lavish entertainments.

Mme. Anna Gould has been put to prodigious expense in settling some of her former husband's debts and paying off her lawyer's bills, and it has for some time been an open secret that she is hard pressed financially.