

ST. JOHN'S WEEKLY SUN

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ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1905.

NO. 103

Andrew Ryan Dead As Result of Injuries

Received at Sand Point Saturday—Roll of Paper
Weighing 1650 Pounds Fell and Crushed Him.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.)
One Christian home in this city will not greet the great natal day with joy, but sorrowing for the loss of a kind father, will lament grievously the accident which culminated in his death on Christmas Eve. Andrew Ryan of 40 Brussels street was struck on Saturday by a falling roll of paper, his skull was injured, and last evening between 7 and 8 o'clock he passed away.

The accident occurred at half-past two Saturday afternoon. Ryan was working with a gang of longshoremen at No. 3 hatch of the Manchester Shipper, which lies at No. 2 berth, Sand Point. Ryan was in the lower hold, and was beneath the hatch when a sling containing rolls of paper became

deranged in some way, and a roll weighing 1,650 pounds and standing at most ten feet high and nearly three feet in diameter, slipped from the sling and dropped below. A warning cry was given, though of little use, so swift was the descent of the huge bundle. As it was, Ryan would have escaped, but the paper in its descent struck a projection, and was hurled straight against him. He was knocked unconscious, and the blood was flowing from his head when he was carried up. The ambulance was called and he was taken at once to the hospital, where everything possible was done.

His skull, however, was fractured, and early last evening the injured man passed away. He leaves a widow and six children, all young.

NO FUNERAL FOR DISPUTED HEIR.

Adopted Son of Mrs. Jeannie P.
Chase, Who Left Him \$1,250,000,
Dies Unnoticed.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Without services of any kind, except that a few friends called to view the remains, the body of Dr. De Forrest Woodruff Chase was taken from his father's home, No. 379 Beacon street, and cremated at Forest Hills.

Dr. Chase leaves an estate valued at over \$1,250,000, which he left to his step-mother, Jeannie P. Chase, whose death in September at Swampscott was officially reported as suicide, but which was under mysterious circumstances, leading to serious statements by the Phillips family, of which Mrs. Chase was a member. The will is now being considered by the heirs of the Phillips trust fund.

Mrs. Chase was found asphyxiated in the morning following the announcement to Dr. Horace Chase, her husband, that the doctor's son Woodruff was about to die. The young man lingered until last Tuesday. At the funeral today there was no clergyman, no flowers, no eulogy, no pallbearers. No one was present from Swampscott and no invitation was sent to a single friend or relative of the late Mrs. Chase.

Dr. Horace Chase, the father, stood at the door and received the guests. At half-past twelve o'clock the coffin was borne to the hearse by the undertaker and his assistants. Then the father entered the only carriage and followed the hearse to the crematory. At the cremation the father was the only witness aside from the regular attendants.

Dr. Chase was the adopted son of the second wife of Dr. Horace Chase, and the legality of her will, by which she left him all her property, consisting of \$1,000,000 in real and \$250,000 in personal property, has been questioned by members of Mrs. Chase's family, who contend that her property could only descend to blood issue, and, in the absence of any, should revert to existing blood relatives. It was admitted that she could do as she pleased

BATTLE RAGING IN MOSCOW; HUNDREDS ARE KILLED.

Both Sides Meet With Heavy Losses—Revolutionists Have Not Lost Heart—Desperate Courage of the Mob—Hospitals Filled.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—Telephone messages from Moscow say that 150,000 men are on strike there, that the city is already feeling the pinch of hunger; that many bakeries have been sacked and that all business is suspended. Even the banks are closed. Only the St. Petersburg and Kieff and Veronah railroad lines are in operation. There have been some attacks upon the strikers, especially on the strike leaders by the people, and two girls were stripped naked and turned loose in the cold in the vicinity of the Jewish market. Considerable street fighting has occurred at Moscow as a result of attempts of the troops and police to break up the processions. The revolution is resisted at several places, and barricades have been erected which the dragons and infantry carried by storm. At places only blank shots were fired, but at Everskai a street barricade was not carried until midnight, there was a scene of slaughter. Several volleys were fired by the troops and eleven were killed and 80 were wounded. Altogether the casualties at Moscow on Friday are estimated at 150. In addition whole-sale arrests were made.

MOSCOW, Dec. 24, 5 p. m.—Artillery, rifle and revolver firing continued throughout the day, but the noise of the battle has now somewhat abated. The guns have been bombarding one barricade after another, the cannonades being followed by charges by the dragons, who set fire to the debris.

The area of the fighting today was more extended and included Trubnitskaya Square, Sadovaya, Karevskaya and other streets. The revolutionaries apparently have not in the least lost heart, notwithstanding Saturday's heavy casualties. It is now known that 500 is a moderate estimate of the losses, and many more persons fell today.

The revolutionaries had a few successes. They surprised a force of gendarmes in Karevskaya street today, killing or wounding twenty of them. Since then artillery has been firing uninterruptedly in that section of the city.

In many cases dragons fired into private houses where they suspected revolutionaries had taken refuge. In nearly every district large numbers of innocent persons were accidentally killed or wounded. Late this afternoon it was reported that fighting was proceeding in the outskirts of the city and that there were heavy losses on both sides.

During the day bombs were thrown in the streets. The troops held the railway stations, but the plundering of freight cars continues. Three hundred of these cars have been entirely stripped on the Kazan railway siding alone.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, describing the fighting at Moscow, says: "The first shots were fired by the revolutionaries on the troops outside Filders school, which was surrounded. The revolutionaries were given one hour in which to surrender. Fifty-five minutes had passed and the commander of the troops was about to give the order to fire, when a volley came from the house. Several soldiers were killed or wounded. The troops immediately retired.

"Soon a white handkerchief was waved from a window. The troops entered, but were greeted with rifle fire, and they retired and again bombarded the house. Shortly afterwards a white flag was again waved, and the surrender of the revolutionaries was completed."

The correspondent also describes the fighting in other sections of the city, resulting in every case in the defeat of the revolutionaries. "The desperate courage of the mob," the correspondent says, "was marvellous. Units of three, ten and hundreds would rally for, be driven back and rally again against the enormous odds, eager to accomplish the impossible. Early in the evening the hospitals were filled and private dwelling houses were crowded with the wounded."

"The principal thoroughfare, Tverskai, looks like a street in a city captured by foreign foe. Elusive fires burn in the streets and rifles are stacked on the pavements."

"During all this needless effusion of blood, in old Moscow the people were shopping, visiting and otherwise carrying on the ordinary occupations as if nothing in particular was going on."

"Yesterday's doings marked the most important manifestation of Russian anarchy and will prove, as the anarchists assert, decisive. So far as one can judge, they will end in the complete defeat of the anarchists, who will be silenced in Russia for several years."

"There is still hope that a popular reactionary movement may be avoided, but the wrath of the peasants is waxing warm."

"In the station at Yelna, on the Kieff and Veronah line, entire families of railway officials and strikers have been literally cut to pieces by infuriated peasants, and there is other cumulative evidence of a determination on the part of the peasants to oppose the strikers."

"The anarchists have not neglected the government, imprisoned Premier Witte or deposed the emperor, but

apparently in the control of the autonomists, whose committees, which in this locality some of the most influential persons, are establishing administrative organizations and preparing for the election of assemblies to arrange the taxes and legitimize the partitioning of the government lands. Russian garrisons occupy the larger towns, and detachments of troops are operating energetically against the smaller centres of the insurrection. The aims of the insurgents are to establish an autonomy state under Russian sovereignty."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23, 1.45 a. m.—Though the printers' union is one of the most advanced and thoroughly organized unions in Russia it is unable to enforce the newspaper strike. The Novoe Vremya, Sivo and other conservative papers expect to appear today.

The pan-Russian congress of the league of leagues is scheduled to be held in St. Petersburg tomorrow, but owing to the strike few of the delegates are present, and the meeting probably will be postponed, like the Zemstvo congress of Moscow, until January.

With the political strike as a revolutionary weapon apparently losing its keenness, owing to too frequent use, fears are entertained that the revolutionists may be driven to return to the old methods and inaugurate an era of terrorism. The government is aware that a number of high agents of the revolutionary organization at Geneva recently returned to Russia, and increased precautions are being taken to safeguard all in authority at St. Petersburg and elsewhere.

VLADIMIR, Russia, Dec. 22.—Owing to the hostile attitude of the people here, who have attacked the houses of the railroad men, the strike leaders have been torn to pieces had the troops not intervened. The railway strike here is ineffective. Most of the employees are working. Reports received here from several villages in the provinces tell of the murder of agitators by peasants who were enraged at their attacks on the emperor. Among the victims was a young woman. Two policemen who tried vainly to save an agitator in the village of Nodol were themselves torn to pieces.

KURSK, Russia, Dec. 22.—The striking railroad men of this city have proclaimed a provisional government and have issued an appeal for support in setting up a Russian republic.

OREL, Russia, Dec. 22.—At the village of Petkoi the peasants have killed two revolutionary emissaries. One of them was beaten to death and the other burned.

MOSCOW, Dec. 23.—Traffic has been opened here with the assistance of the troops and the railroad battalion. The lines to Nizhni, Novgorod, Yaroslavl, Kazan and the Nicholas road to St. Petersburg are now working normally. Incoming trains only are running on the Windau and Veronah lines. The tie-up is complete on the Ural and Kurk lines.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that barricades have been erected on Tverskaya street, the chief thoroughfare of Moscow; that the revolutionaries are holding them bravely and that they are making repeated attacks on the police, Cossacks and dragons, who are endeavoring to convey prisoners to jail. The patrols of troops are accompanied by machine guns which are unhesitatingly used against the revolutionaries.

MOSCOW, Dec. 23.—Troops surrounded a school house where workmen were meeting here yesterday evening and summoned the men to surrender. Blank shots were fired to intimidate the workmen who replied with revolver shots and bombs. Artillery was then brought up and the school-house was bombarded until the survivors of the workmen surrendered.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE CANON DE VEBER

Prayer Desk Placed in St. Paul's Church—A Fine Piece of Workmanship.

The beautiful prayer desk and seat in memory of the late Canon DeVeber has been placed in St. Paul's church and a short dedicatory service was held before the regular service last Sunday. The desk, which was designed by G. Ernest Fairweather, is a handsome piece of church furniture. It is of quartered oak with little columns of mahogany, and is in harmony with the pulpit, having two panels in front of a cherub's head between. Above the latter is the following inscription: "In loving memory of Rev. W. H. DeVeber of Christ's Church Cathedral, rector of this parish 1889 to 1895."

The desk is large enough to accommodate two clergymen, and on one side is a ripened sheaf of wheat, with the letters "I. H. S." while on the other side will be placed the DeVeber crest.

THE UNDERTAKING TO HARNESS THE AROSTOOK FALLS

Preliminary Work Now Finished—The Company's Plans and the Probability of Success

ANDOVER, Dec. 22.—Your correspondent recently visited the Aroostook falls to see how the great enterprise of harnessing this natural power for the generation of electric light and power was progressing. Through the kindness of John B. Stewart of Andover, secretary of the company, we were shown the plans and surveys that had been made and the location of the dam, the canal and the power house pointed out to us. We were surprised at the amount of work that had been done, and felt convinced that this great enterprise was fairly commenced. In starting enterprises of such magnitude much preliminary work of great importance must necessarily be done that the time and money and yet there is very little to show for this work. All the preliminary work of this enterprise is now accomplished. A charter has been obtained and titles to land secured, and the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Co. has made a promising beginning to utilize the Aroostook falls to generate electric light and to furnish electric power that will set in motion the wheels of industry in the towns of Maine and New Brunswick. The character of the men who undertake an enterprise of this kind has much to do with its success.

Mr. Gould, the managing director, has for years been furnishing light to the towns of Presque Isle and Fort Fairfield, and it was the need of cheap power that led him to undertake this enterprise and to interest men of means to assist him. The first important fact the company had to ascertain was the minimum power that could be developed and the probable cost of developing it. During the present summer the company have had competent engineers making surveys and taking measurements of the dam and water through the gorge. The Aroostook River was never known to be lower than it has been this summer, and during the lowest time it showed water equivalent to 3,500 horse power. In November the water was over 4,000 horse power. The Electrical Power Co. spent several days at the falls and made a thorough investigation of the power available and the proposed plans of developing it. Tests made during Mr. Mathers' visit showed that there was water equivalent to 4,000 horse power. Mr. Mathers gave the enterprise a most enthusiastic endorsement.

For the information of those who have never seen the Aroostook falls the explanation should be made that the falls consists of a long, narrow, rocky gorge some three-quarters of a mile in length, made up of a number of rapids, the largest of which has not more than a fall of six feet. This gorge empties into a large basin, and thence into the St. John. To utilize this power a dam 160 feet long and some 30 feet high is to be built at the head of the gorge and a canal which will run parallel with the gorge until it reaches the brink of the basin. From the top of the basin the water will be conducted through pipes down to the power house which will be located at the head of the basin. The water from the canal to the power house will have a fall of 77 feet. The power house will be situated one mile from the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick.

The gorge of the falls is a great hindrance to the driving of lumber, and the lumbermen who operate on the Aroostook and its branches propose to pay a toll and have the largest of lumber driven down the canal and avoid the falls. The company have already contracted to furnish light and power for pumping to the town of Houlton for \$10,000 a year. For Fairfield and Carleton will also take light as well as the villages of Andover and Perth. The company are now engaged in putting in a siding from the C. P. R. as the material for the construction of the dam and canal will be brought by rail and will be placed on the ground this winter ready to begin active work in the spring. All the hardwood lumber required can be cut on the company's land near by. From 50 to 75 men will be employed during the winter. An English firm is now corresponding with Mr. Stewart for power to operate a mill for the sawing of hardwood lumber for the English market. The proposed mill is to be located on the St. John River.

GAINED 25 POUNDS.
"I was much run down in health, could not sleep, was very nervous, and so weak that I could hardly get around. Some months ago I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and today I am pleased to say that I am completely restored to health. I have gained twenty-five pounds in weight, sleep well, and feel strong and healthy."

Miss Annie Evans, 39 Göttingen St., Halifax, N. S.

AMHERST PASTOR
REMEMBERED
Rev. George Wood, pastor of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, Amherst, was presented on Thursday night with a purse containing \$135 in gold, accompanied by an appropriate address, signed by a large number of the members of the congregation. The presentation was made by G. W. Cole, chairman of the board of managers and a member of the session of the church.

Under the classification of married men we find a lot of unknown heroes.

FAMOUS SKIPPER OF OLD SCHOOL.

Capt. Pillsbury, Dead at Rockland.
Covered 75,000 Miles on One Voyage.

ROCKLAND, Dec. 23.—Capt. Thomas R. Pillsbury, who died at his home in Rockland Thursday, Dec. 21, aged 85, was almost the last survivor in this section of the old school of shipmasters.

Although he retired from the sea nearly 40 years ago, he had vivid recollections of a career which, while unmarred by a single shipwreck, still abounded in romantic interest. He went to sea at 14, and crew cook with wages at \$5 a month, rose rapidly to the position of master mariner. In the latter capacity he commanded large vessels of every rig and visited every quarter of the globe. In one memorable voyage of 38 months he covered 75,000 miles.

His most eventful voyage was made in 1858-59 when he travelled to Shanghai for Havana with the ship Forest Eagle, which had been chartered by the English as a transport ship, and he was brought into direct contact with the stirring incidents connected with the brief struggle between China and the allied forces of France and England. The French and English, numbering only 8,000, took the forts at Taku, and then marched to Peking. Finding resistance proving hopeless, the Chinese negotiated a treaty of peace.

After settling the government charter, Capt. Pillsbury sailed from Shanghai for Havana with 500 coolies. A Portuguese, who acted as interpreter, overheard the Celestials plotting to blow up the cabin and officers' quarters in order to gain possession of the ship. He promptly informed Capt. Pillsbury, who had the ringleaders all in irons inside of an hour and nipped the mutiny in the bud.

The ship Forest Eagle, in which this eventful cruise was made, was an image of the famous clipper ship Dreadnaught, and in her Capt. Pillsbury sailed 238 miles in 24 hours.

In the ship Charles Holmes, Capt. Pillsbury sailed from Havana for London with the largest cargo of sugar which had ever been carried up to that time. It was in the winter of 1854, one of the worst winter navigations and ever experienced. The ship on a similar passage "saw" 137 the bottom, and the crews of three of them were never again heard from. Capt. Pillsbury was on deck 30 days and nights, getting a snatch of sleep at occasional intervals. The ship sailed into London long overdue, and was welcomed as one from an ocean grave. It was said at the time that the ship was the dearest laden craft which ever put into London.

On another occasion Capt. Pillsbury sailed the breadth of the ocean on an almost parallel course with the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah. The latter captured and burned nine American vessels on that voyage, and the craft commanded by Capt. Pillsbury was but a few miles distant most of the time, though totally unaware of the proximity of the dreaded foe.

For 15 years Capt. Pillsbury was commander on a packet line between New York and New Orleans, and it was in the Growler that he made the trip in ten days and 13 hours, one of the quickest trips ever made under canvas.

Capt. Pillsbury sold the ship Charles Holmes in London in 1854, at the conclusion of the voyage above referred to, for \$25,000 in gold. Discharging there and his large freight money of \$10,000, Capt. Pillsbury brought home in a lump and turned over for division among the Rockland owners. In the Forest Eagle he once made a voyage that lasted from home 15 months, one year and 15 days, and he brought back and paid over to A. H. Kimball, the principal owner and agent \$44,300, the ship's net earnings.

Capt. Pillsbury's most notable achievement in earnings was in the ship Martha Cobb, which he sailed out of Rockland on her maiden voyage in 1855. In 28 months from the time of sailing he remitted to the owners \$55,000, a sum sufficient to pay the ship's entire cost of building.

Circumstances conspired to so favorable a result. Proceeding from Rockland to Boston, Capt. Pillsbury took a general cargo for San Francisco, chartering for \$25,000. Discharging there he proceeded in ballast to Callao and Lima, chartered to load guano for Antwerp. Guano freights were then very high, commanding \$20 a ton gold. Discharging at Antwerp, he got his freight money at highest rate of exchange premium. Gold was at the time rapidly mounting, and the value of his remittance in gold doubled in currency before it reached Rockland.

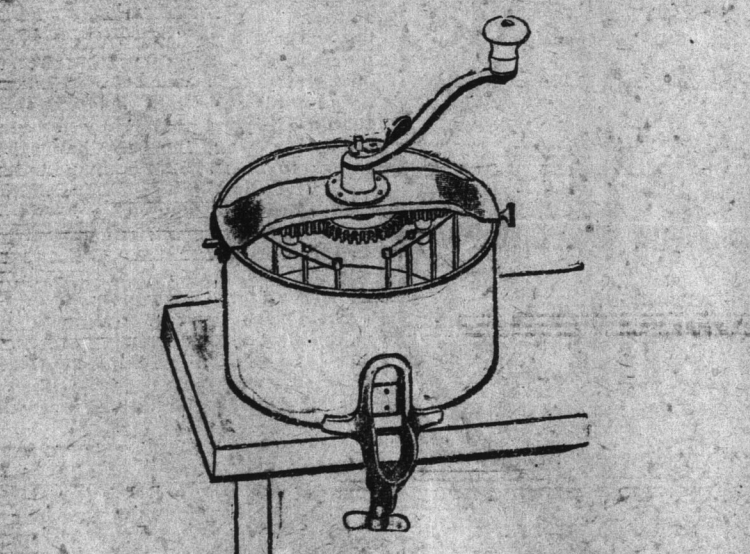
He sailed three voyages in the bark Growler from Boston and New York to New Orleans and Mobile, and the three round trips did not net him the value of a barrel of flour. Owing to severe droughts harvests later with freight lay stranded on the Mississippi flats and the levees of Mobile and New Orleans for long months were bare of merchandise.

Capt. Pillsbury was married Jan. 9, 1845, to Mary Brown of Newport. Survivors, together with one daughter, Mrs. Leonora Pierce, and one son, Edgar T. Pillsbury, at Lincolnville.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—Don Agullera, director general of the Mexican geological service, will attend a session of the Geological Society of America to be held here this week.

Piles
To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturer has furnished 10 testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbor here what he thinks of it. You can get your money back if not cured. Also box at all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & Co., Toronto, Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Universal Cake Baker



At this season should be very popular in every house. Think of the labor and time it will save during this month. If you haven't seen, look for it. If you haven't bought, buy it.

PRICE \$2.00
Raisin Seeders.
The Enterprise, Price \$1.00
The X Ray, Price 70 cts.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

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