TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE PERISH IN THE RUINS OF VALPARAISO

Property Loss has been Estimated at Upwards of $250,000,000.

Suffering of Homeless Thousands is Terrible—All Railroads have been Destroyed and Commerce is at a Standstill—Several Towns and Villages Demolished—Fire Doing its Awful Work—Disaster Worse than that which Befell San Francisco.

There was confusion of statements as to the magnitude of the disaster in Valparaiso caused by the earthquake shocks which began on Thursday, Aug. 16, and continued at frequent intervals throughout that and the next two days. Dispatches from Valparaiso to the Associated Press received last evening state that a moderate estimate of the fatalities is 2,000, and that the property loss may be as high as $250,000,000, which is as great as the loss sustained by San Francisco in consequence of the earthquake and fire which devastated that city last April.

A refugee who has arrived at Santiago places the known dead at one hundred, and other messages indicate that the first reports of damages and casualties were exaggerated. Despatches to the state department at Washington place the fatalities at about 50. These conflicting statements cannot at this time be adjusted. It is evident that even yet confusion and panic prevail at Valparaiso, and until order is restored it will be impossible to ascertain with accuracy the loss of life and the damage of property. The dwellings in the city have been practically abandoned by the inhabitants, who are existing as best they can in the plazas and streets and the hills, without shelter from storm or sun and with famine confronting them. Food is already scarce and high, water for drinking purposes is lacking, and disease feared. The government is doing all it can to bring in relief. The crippling of the railways leading into Valparaiso constitutes a serious factor in the situation, as for an indefinite period relief supplies can only be obtained through means of transportation, the seaboard affording the best of these.

At Santiago many of the best public and private buildings were wrecked. The loss of life there was augmented by the panic which overcame the people, many of whom threw themselves from the balconies of their homes and so were either killed or injured.

The destructive force of the earthquake was experienced over a large extent of the country, many towns sustaining serious damage.

GREATER THAN SAN FRANCISCO.

VALPARAISO, Galveston, Aug. 19.—Proportionately the catastrophe here is considered greater than that which befell San Francisco. Valparaiso and neighboring towns of the Aconcadua Valley conditions are similar. In the southern portion of Chile several earthquakes were felt at Talcapuano, Concepcion, Talca and Zode, but there the disaster was not appalling. As yet no authentic news has been received here from Santiago, although a courier is shortly expected.

Quakes occur from time to time, but are steadily diminishing in force.

As to the dead and wounded, an accurate estimate is yet impossible, but it is believed the former will exceed one thousand in this and surrounding towns.

The authorities have the situation well in hand and have taken charge of the distribution of food. Couriers have been dispatched both north and south for troops. Provisions and thousands of tons of flour, wheat and rye are held in store here on land and afloat. It is not believed a food famine will occur. Martial law has ruled in Valparaiso since the first day of the shocks, and the entire population is camping in the open. The only wires working are subterranean and sea cables of Central Southern American companies, which escaped unhurt.

LATE NEWS FROM SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 19.—The latest news brought in here by refugees from Valparaiso contradicts some of the first exaggerated statements from there, but shows, however, that the catastrophe was extremely severe.

Senor Grez, one of the refugees, relates that the first shock in Valparaiso was very prolonged and threw the entire city into indescribable panic. People crowded the streets and the squares crying and lamenting. The first shock also threw down a number of buildings. The second shock was more severe and resulted in the crumbling of most of the buildings in the Almendral quarter.

Immediately after the second shock the entire city was plunged into darkness. This, however, did not last long, for the scene of destruction was soon lit up by the fires which broke out in this quarter. The light from the flames, Senor Grez continues, came as a welcome relief to the darkness. The people were in an extreme state of terror, many believing that the end of the world had come.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Victor Theatre, the Bellavista railroad station and Club de Settembre. Most of the severe damage was done on the low ground reclaimed from the sea. The church of the Espiritu Santo and the Church of LaMarced, as well as a large part of the buildings on Victoria street, were destroyed.

The masses of material that were thrown into the streets made paassage through them impossible. Avenue Brazil is almost completely wrecked.

The known number of dead does not exceed one hundred, according to the best estimates. Among those dead is the wife of Admiral Montt.

The hills surrounding Valparaiso suffered but slightly. More than sixty thousand persons have taken refuge there.

That portion of the city where are customs house and the city hall was not seriously damaged. A large majority of the houses are not fit for habitation. The storehouses of the customs house are almost totally destroyed.

The water pipes of the city were broken and the pater poured through the streets. There is even lack of water for drinking purposes. Provisions are lacking and hunger is beginning to make itself felt.

The government has ordered its warships stationed at Taicahuano to bring at once to Valparaiso the most needed necessities of life.

The people of Valparaiso are utterly exhausted. They are awaiting the re-establishment of the railway service to leave the city.

KILLED BY FALLING BUILDING.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Aug. 19.—It is known that at least eight lives were lost in this city by the earthquake, but it is believed that others were killed by the falling of buildings and that their bodies will be discovered later. Several persons became so panic stricken during the tremblings of the earth that they threw themselves from the balconies of their homes and were killed. The fires which followed the earthquake in this city were promptly extinguished, but while they lasted they greatly augmented the terror of the people.

As all telegraph and telephone lines were more or less damaged, the exact situation throughout the country is not yet known, but advices have been received to the effect that the towns of Virlage and Casablanca were entirely destroyed and that San Felipi, Rancagua, Mallipilla and Llaillai were severely damaged.

At Concepcion the shock was severe and a number of persons were killed or injured. The towns of Reno, San Farnando, Quillotta and San Antonio and many villages are in ruins. All railway service in the central zone is either interupted entirely or greatly delayed and commerce is practically at a standstill.

In the city of Santiago much damage was done. Many public buildings were practically destroyed and several churches were dismantled. The buildings of congress, the municipal buildings, the normal school, the courts, the Peruvian legation, the residence of President Risco, the central market, the prefecture of police, and the National Telegraph offices were all seriously damaged. The lines of the electric tramway system and the electric light wires were short circuited, interrupting street car travel and plunging the city into darkness. The scenes at the hospitals and prisons during the excitement were distressing in the extreme. The prisoners tried to escape and prison guards were obliged to fire in the air in order to intimidate and quiet their panic-stricken charges. There have been several return shocks of slight intensity. These shocks have served to continue the public alarm. The astronomical observatory, however, has given out a statement to the effect that there does not appear to be likely to be a continuation of the severe shocks. Last night many persons slept in the tramway cars, in carriages and in the open air, in the public squares and streets.

The government has taken steps to restore order. An inspection of all the houses left standing has been ordered and directions have been issued for the distribution of relief supplies to those in need. A troop of cavalry has been sent to re-establish communication with Valparaiso. The alarming news first received by the government from Valparaiso as to the situation in that city, has not been confirmed but it is known that numerous buildings in the vicinity of the port were destroyed and that there have been severe fires in the Almendral quarter. The mayor of Valparaiso sent word that he did not know the number of killed or injured but believed that they were numerous. Firemen left Santiago yesterday for Valparaiso to aid in extinguishing the fires there. The customs house in Valparaiso is reported to be burning. Several travellers who have just arrived here from Valparaiso say that reports of the situation in that city were exaggerated. An employe of the telegraph service sent word from Salto, near Valparaiso, confirming the news of the serious fires in the Almendral quarters. This employe also sent word that the Spanish-Italian Bank building of Valparaiso was destroyed by the earthquake.

A traveller who came here by an express train tells that when the train was near Las Vegas, about half way between Valparaiso and Santiago, the cars were shaken violently and the engine nearly left the track. A stop was made and the terrified passengers alighted. Later they proceeded to Llallai, which they found in almost total ruin.

All the lines of railway to the north and the line to Talca are greatly damaged. In the city of Santiago a majority of the victims of the disaster were residents of the poorer sections of the city where many small houses were thrown to the ground. Several deaths from nervous excitement and heart disease are reported.

FAINT SHOCKS CONTINUE.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Saturday, Aug. 18, noon.—Faint shocks of earthquake continue. There was a shock of medium violence Friday night.

It is impossible to give accurate details, but about 30 persons were killed in Santiago and a hundred were wounded. There were no English subjects among these.

Fifty persons were killed at Valparaiso.

There was enormous destruction of property both here and at Valparaiso and in the districts in which both cities are situated.

There still is no telegraphic communication with Valparaiso.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 19.—The latest advices received here from Valparaiso say that the panicky condition of the people is ameliorating. Great damage was done in Almendral, the principal business section of the city; and in Victoria street few buildings are standing.

Advices from Santiago say there was a tremendous earthquake there, which did considerable damage. No fires followed the shock. There were few victims. The funds collected in Chile for festivities in connection with the inauguration of President-elect Montt will be distributed among the sufferers from the earthquake.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Official advices reached the state department regarding the Valparaiso earthquake, but they gave information similar to that already contained in press despatches under today's date. United States Minister Hicks, at Santiago, cabled that 500 deaths were reported at Valparaiso and immense destruction has been caused by fire and that many towns have been wiped out. He added that there is universal mourning. He said it was reported that at Santiago there were thirty deaths and much destruction of property. The state department also announced that Minister Hicks "under date of the 18th reports that on the 16th there was a frightful earthquake with loss of it; many buildings being destroyed, and that shocks continued until the date of his telegram; that the legation was safe; that the houses in the town were deserted, and thousands of people had slept two nights in plazas and parks."

Cable advices were received at the Chilean legation today, dated at Santiago, Chile, Aug. 18th, stating that the earthquake in that city was very severe, but that there were few casualties. Up to the time of filing the dispatch, which the charge d'affaires believes was Saturday evening, no news had been received in Santiago from Valparaiso on account of the interruption to the railroad and telegraph lines.

Fully five thousand persons, according to the latest despatches from Santiago de Chile, lost their lives in the great Chilean earthquake. At Santiago, the despatches say, thirty persons were killed and the property loss is placed at $2,000,000.

Except this, no estimate of the damage or lives lost has been received, and the above despatch lacks confirmation. Panic reigns in both cities. The people are in the grip of fear of further shocks and are fleeing. Refugees from Valparaiso are getting into Santiago 42 miles away. The disturbances have covered a large area. Shocks were felt in Tacna, in the extreme north of Chile. A number of minor towns have been either destroyed or materially damaged. Valparaiso has been described as "nearly destroyed," while another message says half that city has become a prey to the earthquake and the flames. The loss of life and property undoubtedly was very heavy.

Telegraphic communication has been established with Chile, but no messages have yet been received from Valparaiso.

The first shock occurred Thursday evening about 8 o'clock, and was followed by others at intervals throughout the night.

Panic prevails and the streets were filled with hysterically wailing and praying people. Half the inhabitants of Santiago stayed on the streets or fled to the country Thursday.

VALPARAISO SUFFERED.

Fires followed in Santiago, but were quickly extinguished by rain. Valparaiso suffered much from fire. Many people have left the two cities and the streams of refugees continues. The disturbances are confined to the Pacific slope of the Andes, but Iquique, the centre of the Nitrate industry, has escaped injury. The disturbances were recorded by seismographs in Washington, Honolulu, Hamburg and Gotentenen. Various firms in Europe and America, with business interest in Chile, have received messages announcing the safety of employes.

Among the places reported to have been destroyed are Vina Del Mar, 12,000 people, three miles from Valparaiso; Quilleta, 26 miles from Valparaiso; Il Lapel, 5,000 people, 130 miles northwest of Santiago; Villenar, 5,000 people, 300 miles north of Santiago, and other small towns.

Houses in Valparaiso, as well as other towns in Chile, are built to withstand earthquakes. They are made of stone, with thick walls, and are seldom more than two stories high. They are, therefore, not combustible, as was the case in San Francisco.

RUMORS OF THE DEAD.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18.—Valparaiso has been wrecked by earthquake and fire, and the few buildings that are standing are in immediate danger of being burned. The people are panic stricken and all attempts at organization have proved futile. Martial law has been proclaimed, and an effort is being made to calm the people, but with little hope, as the quakes still continue up to this afternoon, shocks being felt today, although not so frequent or so violent, but enough to keep the people in a state of terror.

The Mexican cable was in operation all day to Valparaiso, but to the interior points all overland wires are down, and it will be several days before they are restored. The entire business portion of Valparaiso has been destroyed. The authorities will not permit any lights in the buildings and at dark the cable office was closed for the night.

The dead are estimated at 1,000, while wild rumors place the figure at 4,000. However, owing to the lack of a systematic report all figures are matters of speculation. The shocks have continued since Thursday night, and a few slight shocks were felt today. The operators of the cable company have deserted their posts with one exception. The shipping in the harbor escaped damage, and every vessel is a haven for refugees. All buildings have been destroyed.

Almost nothing has been done in the way of clearing wreckage or searching for dead bodies, and laborers refuse to enter the ruins because of the continued shocks. Soldiers will force the rescue work tomorrow.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 18.—One-third of the City of Valparaiso was destroyed and one hundred lives were lost by the earthquake.

Vina Del Mar, Quilleta and Limache are completely destroyed. The functions arranged for the entertainment of Secretary of State Root will be abandoned on account of the universal mourning in Chile.

LASTED OVER THREE MINUTES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 18.—The earthquake lasted three and a half minutes.

All telegraph and telephone lines were interrupted for some time, and as yet there is no news regarding the extent of the damage done in the provinces. In Santiago several persons were killed or injured. A few fires broke out, but there were promptly extinguished.

Half the population passed the night in the avenues of the city. The observatory seismograph was rendered useless by the violence of the shocks. Great excitement prevails in the hospitals and jails. Business is suspended today. All the railroad lines are interrupted.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 18.—All communication with Valparaiso has been cut for the last 48 hours, but amounted messenger reports by way of Quilleta that it is estimated that 500 persons were killed there. A large portion of the town is burned, and there is a scarcity of water. There have been some slides.

Slight shocks of earthquake continue to be felt here.

AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 18.—6.30 a. m.—The Associated Press has received authoritative information concerning the worst report of the earthquake.

Valparaiso is partially destroyed. Most of the damage was in the centre of the city extending from the Plassa Del Orde to the Plaze Platte. Many lives were lost but the number is not yet known. Hundreds of persons were injured. A scene of panic and confusion prevails at Valparaiso.

Santiago also suffered and there was much loss of life.

The disaster has cast gloom over the Republic of Argentina and all festivities have been suspended.

All the ordinary means of communication with Chile are closed. There is great anxiety here. The public is waiting to ascertain the fate of relatives and friends in Chile.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 18.—A despatch received here by the Havas agency from Santiago de Chile says: "News of the catastrophe at Valparaiso is beginning to come in here. Fugitives who have arrived on horse back from the stricken city describe a condition of horror. It is believed that the condition of extreme panic has resulted in exaggeration.

Almost all the houses in Valparaiso are said to be down. Fires which broke out immediately after the earthquake added to the terror and danger. Sixty thousand people have taken refuge on the hills surrounding the city. Lack of water prevents efforts to extinguish the flames. It is reported that the building of the arsenal, as well as the Custom House and Hotel Royal, the offices of the Mercurio and the houses of the business of Ross and Edwards, have been destroyed.

PANIC PREVAILS.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 18.—A despatch received here from La Paz says that reports received there show that earthquake shocks continue at Valparaiso, where panic prevails.

The fire originated in the Plaza del Orde, and is rapidly spreading to the northern portion of the city.

The despatch adds that it is officially confirmed from La Serena, Chile, that much damage was done at Valparaiso and that many persons were killed or injured.

A storm is reported in the Bay of Valparaiso.

Loud subterranean rumblings were heard at La Serena.

The villages of Il Lapel, 130 miles northwest of Santiago, and Vallenar about three hundred miles north of the capital, each having a population of about 5,000, were destroyed.

TIDAL DISTURBANCES CONTINUE

HONOLULU, Aug. 18.—Tidal disturbances continue mildly. The inter-island steamer Noeu, which anchored on Thursday off the northeastern coast of the Island of Hawaii in a calm sea, was carried forward by a sudden under tow, which was so strong that her chain parted.

HAMBURG, Aug. 18.—Hamburg firms doing business at Valparaiso have suffered little damage as a result of the earthquake, and only a private house belonging to the firm of Weber and Steinele, caught fire. None of the employes were hurt. The factories of the Elsch & Company, Forwerk & Company and Saeckel & Co., were practically undamaged.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Mayor John F. Fitzgerald today telephoned instructions to City Hall from his summer home in Old Orchard to have the following telegram sent to Valparaiso:

"Mayor of Valparaiso, Chili:

"Boston extends sincere sympathy and offers any assistance desired.

"JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
"Mayor of Boston, Mass., U. S. A."

SEVEN KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Fast Freight Train Crashed Into Slowly Moving Work Train During Blinding Rain Storm—Seven Others Seriously Injured and May Die.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 19.—Plunging through a blinding rain storm at about forty-five miles an hour early today, a fast freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad crashed into a slowly moving work train at Sanghollaw, killing seven and seriously injuring seven others of the work train crew. Three of the injured probably will die. One of the crew on the freight was injured.

The work train had stopped at a water tank near Sankhollow to take water. A Fort Wayne freight was following, and because of the driving rain the engineer was unable to see the work train until just before the crash. The engineer of the freight jumped and received injuries from which he will die. The fireman remained on the engine and was uninjured. All of the laborers and others of the work crew were asleep.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 19.—The crew of the freight made an attempt to rescue the men from the cabin car, but the doors were jammed so that entrance was impossible. Four men were dead when taken out. The others died after being taken to a hospital.

It is reported tonight that four others are in a dying condition. According to reports M. Woods of the freight train had decreased the speed of his train just before the crash that he might take water from the water pans along the track. An investigation will be made to determine the responsibility for the disaster.

The conditions as described by members of the wrecking crews were appalling. Dead and dying were lying on tracks, while some of the injured were hanging out of the windows of the cabin and crying for help and begging to be saved from fire that had started in the wreck.

The big engine threw out streams of hot water and clouds of steam, which enveloped several of the injured men on the ground. With all haste the wreckage was lifted away from those who were hurt. One of them, a one-legged man, was pinned under a timber from the derrick and terribly crushed. Calling one of the wreckers to him he said:

"For God's sake kill me and put me out of misery. I cannot live anyway. Please don't tell my wife I am hurt. She is away on her vacation and it would be a shame for me to spoil things for her."

When the wreck had been cleared away it was found that part of the last car of the work train had been thrown 150 feet up a hill at the point of the wreck and one set of the trucks had been hurled in an opposite direction, seventy-five feet into the river.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 19. At 7.52 o'clock last Thursday evening Valparaiso experienced an earthquake of great severity, and during that night 82 shocks were felt.

Most of the buildings of the city either were ruined or damaged.

The loss will be enormous, probably reaching $250,000,000.

Two thousand persons killed is considered to be a fair estimate of the casualties.

Vina Del Mar (three miles from Valparaiso and having a population of over 10,000), Quirhue (225 miles to the southward, with a population of 2,500), Saito, Limleta (25 miles to the northwest with a population of 6,500), Quilota (25 miles to the northwest with a population of 10,000), and villages all around were destroyed.

Most of the damage was due to fire, which started immediately after the first shock.

The whole population is sleeping in the hills, the parks on the streets.

Food is very scarce, milk costs two Chilean dollars a litre and it is almost impossible to obtain meat even at high prices.

The railroads are all destroyed.

Rain, which began to fall immediately after the first shock, stopped an hour afterwards.

The nights are very cold and windy and the people sleeping in the open are suffering greatly.

The captain of a steamship which has arrived from San Francisco says that the situation is worse here than that following the disaster at San Francisco.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In a despatch from Valparaiso, without date, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Sixty per cent. of this city has been completely destroyed. The death roll is very heavy. There were eighty-two shocks during Thursday night, and there have been three hundred more since then. The tremors still continue. One hundred thousand people are destitute and homeless. Water is giving out. Surrounding towns have been destroyed and the railway has been cut."

DEDICATION OF NEW ORANGE HALL

Impressive Ceremonies Conducted by Grand Master H. F. McLeod at St. Martins on Saturday

The Orangemen of St. Martins had a notable gathering last Saturday evening, when their handsome building was consecrated to Protestantism. It is a fine hall and in every way well fitted to carry on its business. Up stairs is found the lodge and ante-room and down stairs, occupying the whole floor, is the banquet room.

Twenty-one members of the association, with Grand Master H. F. McLeod, from Fredericton, drove during the afternoon from St. John to St. Martins, reaching there early in the evening.

The solemn and impressive dedication ceremonies of the Orange order were performed by Grand Master H. F. McLeod with the assistance of County Master S. B. Bustin. As this ceremony was a public one the hall was filled to its seating capacity. The following gave speeches in commemoration of the occasion.

J. Rourke, W. M., No. 16.
H. F. McLeod, G. M., N. B.
J. Kenney, S. D. G. M.
G E. Day, L. G. L. B. N. A.
S. B. Bustin, C. M.
J. K. Kelly, D. C. M., and others.

The ladies served a splendid supper in the banquet room and received for their kindness a heartfelt vote of thanks, remarks being made by G. A. Earle, D. of C.; G. A. Blair and the grand master.

The lodge conferred degrees on a number of its members, and then the Scarlet Chapter was opened by W. H. Sulis, and eleven brothers were admitted to its ranks, the meeting closing about five o'clock a. m.

The lodge highly prizes a large drum, still in good working order, whose tones were heard at the battle of Waterloo, and also a sword used on that occasion. They were greatly admired by the visiting brothers.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wolfville News.

WOLFVILLE, Aug. 14.—Abram Eaton, one of the old residents of Cornwallis, died very suddenly at the home of his son, C. H. Eaton, Malden, Mass., on Thursday. He was found dead in his room about a half an hour after retiring for the night.

Miss Hazel Wortman, who is teaching piano at Hillsboro, is spending a short vacation here at Starr's Point, where her father, Prof. Wortman and family are camping.

Prof. Benjamin Rand of Harvard, a native of Kentville, and a graduate of Acadia in the class of '75, visited his sister here, Mrs. Noble Crandall, this week.

Thomas Ferguson of the Boston Herald staff and wife are staying at the Seminary for a few weeks. He expresses himself as delighted with his trip to the provinces.

Miss Georgia Heales, trained nurse, has gone to Alberta, where she has a good position, assistant superintendent of a hospital.

Dr. Robert Sommerville of New York, former pastor of the St. Andrew's church here, and wife, are visiting friends in Grand Pre.

Rev. A. K. DeBlois, D. D., has gone to Omaha for two weeks, when he will lecture at several points.

Rev. O. S. Wallace, D. D., chancellor, of Lowell, Mass., with Mrs. Wallace is spending his vacation at his old home in Canaan with his mother, Mrs. William J. Wallace.

Rev. J. H. Jenner and family, who have been camping at Evangeline's beach, have returned to Halifax.

Rev. Dr. Borden, principal of the Ladies' College, Sackville, who, with Mrs. Barden is spending his vacation at his summer home in Lockhartville, occupied the pulpit of the Canning Methodist church on Sunday.

About 300 tickets were sold along the D. A. R. for the harvesters' excursion to the northwest. Help is very scarce in this province, and most of these young men could have obtained more remunerative work at home.

Thomas F. Anderson of the Boston Globe and Mrs. Anderson are visiting in the valley.

Dr. George H. Day of Chicago occupied most acceptably the old pulpit of his father, Rev. C. H. Day, at Kentville on Sunday.

The many friends of Principal G. A. Acklow of the Harron House school, will be glad to hear of his appointment as professor of classics at Kings College.

H. Whitman of Hampton is in the valley, putting in the acetyline light system in towns and private houses.

Mrs. A. K. DeBlois and Miss Day left on Monday for St. John and Fredericton for a few weeks' visit to friends.

A. F. Little, former manager of the Union Bank here, has been transferred from Annapolis to Springhill.

The Knights of Pythias held a farewell session for the Rev. Horace Esterbrook, Acadia, at Springhill and presented him with an address, with a handsome gold watch charm with the jewel of the order engraved on it. Mr. Esterbrook is leaving the Baptist church at Springhill on account of impaired health.

Prof. Emery, the new musical director of Acadia Seminary, and Mrs. Emery have arrived and will occupy the residence of J. W. Wallace on Acadia street.

Mrs. Nathan J. Lockhart (nee Miss Mabel Saunders) is here for a few weeks, after which she will join her husband at Saskatchewan, where Mr. Lockhart has established a good law practice.

E. W. Abbott of the C. P. R. office at Montreal and Mrs. Abbott arrived here for a few weeks vacation.

Miss Mildred McLean, Chicago, who has been visiting here, has gone to Parrsboro for a few weeks.

Among those summering in Wolfville are Senator and Mrs. Horton of Rhode Island, Rev. and Mrs. McKeever of New London, Conn., and Walter F. Lord, a noted English man of letters.

BODY OF LABORER FOUND IN HALIFAX HARBOR

HALIFAX, Aug. 19.—The body of Michael Sullivan, a laborer, aged 53, was found floating in the harbor today. It is supposed he was taken with a weak turn and fell overboard from one of the docks. He was subject to weak spells.

While starting to cross the harbor with her family in a boat today for an outing Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, aged 45, was attacked with heart trouble and died before the boat had proceeded many yards from the shore.

LISBON SUFFERING FROM HYDROPHOBIA EPIDEMIC

LISBON, Aug. 17—Lisbon is suffering from an epidemic of hydrophobia.

In consequence of the terrible heat and the scarcity of water a great number of cats and dogs in the city have gone mad. Many persons have been bitten, and the Pasteur Institute is full of patients.

During the past few days 123 mad dogs and cats have been killed in the streets.

Officials from the municipal health bureau, armed with revolvers, can be seen hunting the animals through the streets and many persons remain within doors for fear they will be bitten. Dogs and cats are killed on sight.

A party of German tourists landed here the other day from an excursion steamer. Several members of the party were bitten by a mad dog before they had been in the city two hours, and they were taken immediately to the institute.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1896, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of single ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold in bottles by all chemists.

Prices in England 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturers—

J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited
LONDON.

Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

—OUR—
NEW CATALOGUE
For 1905-6

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

The St. John Business College
S. KERR & SON
Oddfellow's Hall

IT MEANS A GREAT MANY EXTRA DOLLARS FOR YOU, AFTER GRADUATION,

to have attended a School having the high reputation of

FREDERICTON BUSINESS : COLLEGE.

Our Fall Term Opens on Tues., Sep. 4th. Send for free Catalogue now.

Address,

W. J. OSBORNE,
Fredericton, N. B.

16-8-tf

NOTICE.

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

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B.

F. S. CHAPMAN in King's Co. N. B

J. E. AUSTIN, in Sunbury & Queens

MEN WANTED. RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $60 a year, or $60 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ontario, Canada.