- The Brussels Fire.

LONDON, August 19. After reading through the mass of subled and written intelligence concern-ing the Brussels Exhibition fire, it is im-possible to come to any other conclusion than that we have yet to learn the true extent of the damage done. That the accounts we have received in England concerning the conflagration have erred considerably on the side of exaggeration the talk of "priceless art treasures" having been consumed was practically so much claptrap, for we now have it on the authority of the chairman of the British Royal Commission at the Exhib-tion that no pictures, ancient or modern, were contained in the British section de-stroyed, that the collection of the Exhib-tion that so fully covered by insurance at about £25,000, and that the destroyed to an collection from the Victoria and Abert Museum of "the finest specimens of English gold and silver work" were mere elector reproductions! LONDON, August 19.

mere electro reproductions! Estimates of the damage done by the fire reached £5,000,000, but when the cold truth is come at, it appears that the real amount will not be more than a touch of that sum. Moreover, we have the worl of the President of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition that "in a fortnight the remains of the fire will be no longer seen. The President deplores

the Committee of the Exhibition that "in a fortnight the remains of the fire will be no longer scen. The President deplotes, the exaggerated language in which the fire has been "written up" by the Press, and his business-like description of the actual scope of the fire reads queerly alongside the sensational accounts for-nished by some of the correspondents of London newspapers. One thing brought clearly before the miled by the fire is the terrible danger to the public created by the creation of finary lath and plaster buildings for ex-hibition purposes. Of those destroyed at Brussels nothing remains but the distorted iron framework. All the rest went up in sparks and smoke, in au incredibly short space of time. The moment a build-ing was attacked it was doomed. The fire enveloped it with such lightning rap-idity that one Colonial visitor who saw the conflagration remarked: "The fire bouldn'thave travelled much faster if the place had been denecked with kerosene." Appendix none of the inflammable material used in the buildings had been treated in any way to make it fire-resist-ing. Moreover, it is stated, apparently on unimpeachable authority, that the fir-appliances, and that when they could be brought into operation the pressure of water in the fire mains was such that the jets from the fire howse would hardly reach an object 30 feet away from the nozzle. Happily, so far as is known, not a

nozele. Happily, so far as is known, not a single person was killed, or even seri-ously hurt by the fire, which occurred efter the destroyed buildings had been closed to the public for the night. Had the fire broken out a few hours earlier, khe chances are that it would have in-volved a loss of human life far greater than that caused by the great Paris char-

Town Lads for N.Z. Farms.

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MR. SEDGWICK'S DIFFICULT TASK,

LONDON, August 19. Mr. Thomas E. Sedgwick appears to be finding considerable difficulty in ar-ranging for the emigration of the 50 town lads he was empowered by the New Zealand Government to select as a trial party for New Zealand farms. The Do-minion Government is prepared to grant the lads assisted passages, and, I under-stand, to guarantee to find them work and to keep a fatherly eye upon them until such time as they may be safely permitted to paddle their own canoes. Beyond the amount represented by the New Zealand Government's assistance, however, Mr. Sedgwick estimates that he will require some fu00 in order to pay the balance of passage money, provide each had with a decent outfit and to to your incidental expenses in connection with their emigration. LONDON, August 19.

with their congration. This amount, or some part thereof, Mr. Sedgwick designed to obtain from the Central Unemployed Hody for Jon-don, but as a result of gluost daily communication with that hody he seems to be on the point of ignoring them, and making an appent to public philanthropy for the desired sum. The attitude of the Central Unemployed Body towards Mr Sedgwick's scheme may

perhaps be best shown by a letter which he has addressed to the President of the Local Government Board, Mr. John Burns, to whom Mr. Sedgwick first broached his scheme and with whom he has been in regular communication on the subject since his return from the Dominion.

Dominion. To Mr. Burns he wrote last Friday: "They (the Central Unemployed Body) decline to co-operate nulces all the indi-viduals of the party are selected by them, as well as passed by me on behalf of New Zealand. This would bar any provincial lad, boy under 18, or person in badly paid work at present being of the party. The Board, however, could not say how long such selection would take, as all the applications have to be received through the local distress com-mittees. mittees

"If the distress committee under whose argis most of the selected cases would come, is typical of the others, the case

argin most of the schered cases would come, is typical of the others, the case is quite hopeless. "I had seen over twenty most suitable lads in one borough, and therefore called at that local distress office. I was in-formed that no cases could be enter-tained under 18 years of age, and that casual and blind-alley workers, if con-sidered at all, would be 'strangled with red-tape,' notwithstanding the facts that your Board have ruled that such lads, when upwards of 15 years, are eligible under the Act of 1903, and that the colonial farmers in many districts prefer them at the younger age, and they re-gard a lad who has worked as van and shop boy, in jam, tauk and wire-tope works, in oil-cake, lead or saw-milks (according to the domand for his la-bour) as more versatile, adaptable and (according to the domand for his la-bour) as more versatile, adaptable and likely to succeed than one who has spent his whole time at one or perhaps two jobs. The latter would, moreover, be far more prome to drift into his old trade in the towns. As the season is rapidly approaching, the necessity for expedition is recognised; but the secretary informed me that it might be December 31 before they were passed, as after they had been accepted on behalf of the Dominion, each case would occurve at least twenty-four accepted on behalt of the Dominion, each case would occupy at least twenty-four hours for official investigations, and special inquiry officers would have to be engaged. The whole work of the com-mittee was in a state of suspended ani-mation, and, although the limited period, when but we now reached are the abin mation, and, attrong the innities period, when lads are most needed on the dairy and other farms of the Southern Hemi-sphere, is now commencing, the new re-gisters had not even been received from the head office. "I therefore write to inquire whether

"I therefore write to inquire whether you can suggest any other source whence the necessary £600 for fares (repayable) and ontifit for the 50 lads can be ob-tained. Otherwise 1 am afraid that this first and only offer of reciprocation in migration received from the overscas Dominions will have to be rejected. "As you know, 1 regard this matter as of so paramount importance to all con-cerned that I have spent npwards of 6100 of my own money—which was all 1 had —and borrowed an additional £50 to go and secure this truly patriotic offer from the Government of New Zealand, and it would be an Imperial disaster if it now fell through.

the Government of New Zealand, and it would be an Imperial disaster if it now fell through. "Only those who have both lived amidst the hideous poverty of East Lon-don and other parts and seen the abun-dance of everything save labour in the glorions lands of New Zealand can realise what a difference £600 would get out to them, and their posterity." On Mr. Burns' reply to this letter will depend Mr. Sedgwick's future course of action. It must be said for him that the unsympathetic attinde of the Central Unemployed Body has not in the least damped his ardour. On the contrary, it has in vulgar parlance "put his batter up," and unless the intervention of Mr. Burns produces favourable results from the Central Body, Mr. Sedgwick intends to try the effect of a newspaper cam-paign, would that the variations of a me paign

to try the effect of a newspaper cam-paign. It is said that the proprietor of a cer-tain widely read London newspaper is not at all averse from opening his columns to an appeal for funds in fus-therance of Mr. Sedgwick's scheme, pro-vided that it is made appliedble to all our overseas possessions and not re-stricted to any particular area. In addition to sounding the possibili-ties of newspaperband, Mr. Sedgwick is submitting his scheme in dotail to a number of influential and wealthy men who have first-hand knowledge of New Zealand, and he is sanguine that what-ever assistance the Central Unemployed Body may eventually consent to give him, he will be able to fulfil the task he has set himself on the lines of his own programme, One thing Mr. Sedgwick feels that he

Was Dickmann a Double Murderer?

"Of the dead speak no evil" is a maxim that may be diaregarded where a cold-blooded, callous murderer like the late John Alexander Dickman, who suffered the extreme penalty of the law last Tree-day, is concerned. The crime for which Dickman was excended was the bruttal nurder of Mr. Nesbit, the Newcastle col-liert architer, whom the Newcastle colmurder of Mr. Nesbit, the Newcastle col-liery cashier, whom he slew in a train on the North-eastern railway. Now that he is dead, facts are coming to light which auggest strongly that by Dickman's hanging two murders were explated, and a peculiarly vicious and emming erimi-nal's career abruptly terminated. About 12 months before the murder of Mr. Nesbit a Sunderland money-lender manuel Hermann Cohen was brutally but-

named Hermann Cohen was brutally but-

named Hermann Cohen was brutally but-chered and robbed. Cohen carried on his husiness at 21, Harold-street, a quiet (horoughfare in the residential part of the town. On Monday evening, March 8, 1909, he was found with his skull battered in and the brains protructing. The little finger of the left hand had been cut off. When the police arrived on the scene, Cohen, though still

arrived on the seene. Cohen, though still alive, was too far gone to make any statement, and died in a few minutes. Despite very careful inquiries by the police, no arrest was mude, and the coro-ner's jury returned a verifict that ("ohen was murdered by some person or persons unknown. Such is the brief story of a crime so murderious that the units meas unknown. Such is the intel story of a crime, so mysterious that the police were unable to take a step towards its solu-tion for a full year. Then came the murder of Nesbit, followed by the arrest of Dickman. The police set to work to trace the accused man's povements prior to the accused the

set to work to trace the accessed man's movements prior to the crime. They searched his home thoroughly. They took the planto to pieces, emptied the water-cistern, and dug up the garden from end to end. Although they found little to connect him with the train murder, they dis-covered certain facts which left no doubt that Dickman had had transactions with Hermann Cohen, and they also found cer-tain jewellery. The discoveries were waturally not made public at the time Hermann Cohen, and they also found cer-tain jewellery. The discoveries were naturally not made public at the time, but while the police were also sifting very carefully the possibility that he might also have been the nurderer of Cohen, Their inquiries led them to such conclu-sions that had Dickman been acquitted of the murder of Mr. Neshit, he would have been detained in custody until be had given a satisfactory explanation of nave need detained in custody until be had given a satisfactory explanation of his movements on March 8, 1909, and of his possession of certain jewellery, not-ably a valuable diamond ring, which the police had reason to suspect had once ornancented the little finger of Hermonn Cohen's left hand. Even an Dickman satisfied the radies

Even had Dickman satisfied the police Even had Dickman satisfied the police on these points, it is doubtful whether the authorities would have given him his freedom, for the search of his house, it seems had given them good grounds for suspecting him of several daring highway robberies and burgtaries in and around Jesmond, where he lived for some time prior to his arrest for the murder of Mr. Neshit. The victims of the highway rob-beries were usually women, who were beries were usually women, who were out alone after dark, and not one of them out alone after dark, and not one of them could give any description of her assail-ant. One man who was attacked, how-ever, did eatch a glimpse of the robbor's features, and on seeing Dickman in Court during his trial for murder recognised him as his assailant. Whether Dickman was guilty of these robberies or not the fact remains that since his arrest they have entirely ceased.

should have, and that is the assistance of some one thoroughly versed in New Zealand's requirements to assist him in the final selection of the lads emigrated. The most suitable man for this work in London at the present time—apart from the High Commissioner himself—is un-doubtedly Mr. T. E. Donne. He knows the Dominion from end to end as few people know it, and, with his wide know-ledge of men and things, should be a capable judge of the sort of had who is likely to prove a useful settler.

The faller was III with a dangerous chill, And his breath came in duitering "parts." Ills life, so they sold, just hung by a "thread."

"thread." For the doctor had murmured "no chance." No words can ex "press" his awful distress, But it "semus" that he put up a light He took the blag sure, the Woods' Pepper mint Core, "New," "needless" to say, be got right.

Carnarvon Bay Wreck.

GRAPHUC STORY OF THE DISASTER.

MELBOURNE, September 19. MELISCI INTE, September 15, The full-rigged ship Carnavon Bay, 1795 tons, bound from Liverpool to Syd-tey, struck a reef to the south east of King Island during a heavy gale on Thursday Isd. She was abandoned in the evening by Captain Griffiths and the even

Wing feated during a heavy gale of Thursday last. She was abiadoned in the evening by Captain Griffiths and the erew, The explain, with the second and third intees and 14 of the crew, were picked up in an open boat by the steamer Tarcoola, on Saturday afternion, of Cape Liptrap, near Wilson's Promontory. The first mate, B of the crew, and a passenger, who got away in another boat, bave still to be accounted for. In his account of the disaster. Captain Griffiths said: "We were holding up to east by north course when the ship struck, just before 1 had time to look at the standard compass and found that she had been coming ap higher than her course, set by the after compass. I had told the main at the wheel to let her face off half a point. Just as I give him that order the ship started to graze on the reef, and almost immediately to boung. The bounging was comparatively slight for a few minutes. Then she started to bang, in another instant she was bomp-ing all over. The vessel began continu-ously to hung. I stang out to the mate to swing up his port boat and to pass it over to the starboard, or lee, side of the ship. Meantione, the starboard boat was swing into the wheet to the mate to say on the side. "Some of the men must have tuniled into her as soon as they boat lanched inter to a store a computer to sound

"Some of the men must have tundled into her as some as they had hannched her. I called for a carpenter to sound the well. He was not there, I after-wards found that he was in the boat, I went along the deck to try and find the sounding rod, but I could not see it. By this time the ship was hard and fast, but still humping heavily. The men had elembered into the bests and the port boat had east off from the ship and pulled out. Five or six men were in it. port boat had east off from the ship and pulled out. Five or six men were in it. 4 called out for them to come in and take some of the men from the star-board boat in with them. At that time there were only the first, second, and third mates and one of the apprentices and mysel on deck. The men said that they would not come alongside as it was boat downerans. I don't pluk it was they would not come alongsule as it was how dangerons. I don't think it was, They said they were frightened of the masts falling on them. The masts, I may say, were standing well when last we saw the ship. "I went downstairs to get the papers. The more downstairs to get the papers.

"I well downstarts to get the papers. The men were singing out while I was gone, last go the boats or the mast will come over on us. When I mme on deck again the starboard boat was still hangcome over on us.' When I tame on deck again the starboard iont was still hang-ing to her. The first, second and third mates and the apprentices were still on deck. We all got over the side into the starboard hoat, and pushed away from the ship. I sing out to the port boat to take half of our men away. Altogether there were 31 in the crew, and one pas-senger, but whether the passenger was in our shoat or the boat with the mate I extmot now recollect. When we gov some distance from the ship the port boat came alongsile, and the chief officer and gardy half our men clumbered into it. I called out to the mate, who had taken charge, with the houst muder him, to lung on to the shore for the night, and try and find a landing place on the enst end of the island at dayloreak. "Three minutes after we lost sight of them. The last we saw of them the mate was steering for the east side of the island, where there is a samely beach, we tried to make after him, but his boat could go better to windward than ours, and got be the shore of the island at apprend.

and we could not make aver him int no baa and we could not make way towards the east end of the island. I then decided and we could not make with towards the cast end of the island. I then decided to run for Launceston after daybreak, hoping to keep the ship in sight as long as possible, to see whether she was in any great danger. At about 10 pm, the gale, which had been blowing from the west, turned to the south west, and came up with tremendously increased force. I quickly reatised we would never be able to make the Tasmanian coast, so 1 de-cided to make for Port Phillip. "We ran all that night before the gale in a tremendous sea, with our oars, head-ing as far as we could to the north. At gale begin to abate, and we set a sail, by 7 e-lock it completely died away, later it sprang up again from the north.

By 7 o'clock it completely died away, Later it sprang up again from the north-but in the afternoom handed round to the north-west. All this time we were bail-ing out and fighting our way through a rastly cross sen. The boat was 22ft too and was taking in water rapidly. At it o'clock on Saturday mersing we sighted