

# POOR DOCUMENT

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## ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 3, 1908.

### CIVIC PATRIOTISM.

In his parting message to the people of St. John, Judge Willett emphasized the need of a more intense spirit of local patriotism, and greater energy in forwarding those projects which would be fostered by such a spirit.

Most of our people are good citizens, in the ordinary sense of the term, with a fair amount of pride in our city and a belief in its future which is governed by the amount of optimism which they possess. Good citizens will make a progressive city, but unless they have some common platform on which they can unite and some organized method of working together for the good of the city the progress achieved can never be as great as it ought to be. We have a city whose position and opportunities should ensure a large growth of population. Our resources are many but unfortunately we keep the knowledge of them too much to ourselves. A vigorous advertising campaign which would present the advantages of this city in the right light to the proper people would inevitably lead to a more rapid expansion than is now in progress.

It is true that there are disadvantages and the high tax rate and the wages which local industries are burdened with taxes are among the chief objections to this city as a manufacturing centre. The fact that there are difficulties in the way should, however, only lead additional zest to the work of overcoming the weaknesses of the city's development. A careful consideration of the problems as they would present themselves to a capitalist looking for investment would undoubtedly also show the remedy for those conditions which are at present unfavorable. For the discussion of such problems and the fostering of a live spirit of intelligent local patriotism there seems to be the need of an organization somewhat different from any which we now have. The Common Council has a large amount of work with which to grapple and past experience indicates that such additional work cannot be expected of the aldermen. The Board of Trade has done much in the past to stir up the citizens, but it is not as entirely representative as a civic club might be and it has other matters to occupy the attention of its members. The work of the Canadian Club is almost entirely educational and its field is broader than the city limits.

What seems to be needed by a body, representing every class of citizens, which would have the development and improvement of the city as its one aim of its activities. The work that such a club could accomplish would be of incalculable value to the city.

### CANADA'S CROPS.

The monthly crop report from the Census and Statistics Department indicates that farm crops all over Canada are on the whole slightly better than at the same time last year. The early part of the season, that is in May and the first couple of weeks in June, low temperatures and cold rains prevailed which delayed seeding and checked vegetation. This was followed by a period of drought throughout most of Western Canada, as a result of which grain, hay and root crops were in poor condition in this region. In some sections of Lower Quebec and Southern Ontario there were copious rains and all crops were looking well in the early weeks of July. The season has been marked by a series of showers over local areas and there appears to be little uniformity in the condition of crops in the different sections. Rain in the earlier part of July brought greater promise and correspondents of the Department are all hopeful in their reports. In the Northwest particularly fine growing weather succeeded the seeding and all reports are satisfactory. Taking Canada as a whole it is estimated that the state of the crops in the early part of July as compared with the same time last year is slightly better in the case of all grains excepting fall wheat, but hay, clover and pasture are much lower. Hay is a particularly light crop and pasture is disappointingly poor. There is little variation in the condition of barley, rye, peas or mixed grains; fall wheat is poor, but spring wheat did much better, and all shows a heavy crop. It is indicated that there has been something of an increase in the numbers of live stock, and selling prices are really high. New Brunswick shows an improvement in all lines, and a slight increase in the acreage under crop, this being due to the greater attention given to potatoes.

Hotel Clerk—Just sign your name, please. The other guests would like to register.

"Don't you hurry me, young man. I don't sign nothing that I ain't read carefully."

"I'm sure I don't know why they call this hotel 'The Pains.' Do you?"

"You'll see them before you go. It's a pleasant little surprise the waiters keep for the guests on the last day of their stay."

"When I observe the way some things go in New York, over which we make a fuss when we get them," said the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, "and think of what we ought to have, I am reminded of the poor minister who had seven children, and whose family was increased to eight. He told his eldest child, a daughter, about the new baby."

"Well, father," she said, "I suppose it is all right, but there are a lot of things we needed more."

Crabbe—Today, for the first time, I was really delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going.

Friend—Something worth listening to, I suppose?

Crabbe—I should say so. I heard the hire-purchase men taking it away.

"I suppose the baby is a source of great anxiety to you," said the neighbor.

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "When he is crying we are afraid he is sick, and when he isn't we are afraid he is unconscious."

"You are," said the stern parent, "I was your age I had to work for a living."

"What," answered the frivolous girl, "is it?"

"No! No! Gentlemen! Stand back for that. I have always disapproved of my grandfather's attitude in the matter."

Humor of Sullivan's REHEARSAL FOR PLAY

Manager Follows Him to Saloon and Asks Him to Repeat Lines—Quits in Disgust.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—"Pugilism has often provided humorous incidents," said the old New York sporting man who is the author of the play, "The Hands," which is being rehearsed at the Theatre of the City.

"I saw Mr. Sullivan's first rehearsal for his debut in a play called 'The Hands' and I was giving him something to drink and as I was doing so I heard what I thought was a man walking around in the street."

"We were all seated at the big round table in Jack Cusack's old chop-house, a sporting landmark years ago on lower Broadway. Big Sullivan was in rare good humor and was telling some yarns about his punning career when Harrison blew in filled with excitement."

"We were all pretty mellow with the wine and welcome the manager with open arms, also asking him to help with things up."

"No! No! Gentlemen! Stand back! This is a most serious situation! We open in two weeks and we must be ready."

"Mr. Sullivan should know his part! The whole country is watching and waiting for his debut. He is the star of the dramatic profession! Yes, the whole world, and there's no rehearsal yet!"

"You promised me faithfully, John, your honor as a gentleman and a champion, that you would study your part and give me a rehearsal. It is now and now, great heavens, we are lost! Lost!"

"I felt sure the hero in a blood-and-thunder play."

THE NEW WOMAN Made Over by Quitting Coffee

Coffee probably wrecks a greater percentage of Southerners than of Northern people for Southerners use it more freely.

"The doctor it does is distressing enough in some instances; as an illustration, a woman of Richmond, Va., writes:

"I was a coffee drinker for years and for about six years my health was completely shattered. I suffered fearfully with headaches and nervousness, also palpitation of the heart and loss of appetite."

"My sight gradually began to fail and finally I lost the sight of one eye altogether. The eye was operated upon and the right partially restored, then I became totally blind in the other eye."

"My doctor used to urge me to give up coffee but I was wilful and continued to drink it until finally in a case of severe illness the doctor insisted that I must give up the coffee, so I began using Postum and in a month I felt like a new creature."

"I steadily gained in health and strength. About a month ago I began using Grape-Nuts food and the effect has been wonderful. I really feel like a new woman and have gained 25 pounds."

"I am quite an elderly lady and before using Postum and Grape-Nuts I could not walk a square without exceeding fatigue, now I walk ten or twelve without feeling it. Formerly I could not remember but little but now my memory holds fast what I read."

"Several friends who have seen the remarkable effects of Postum and Grape-Nuts on me have urged that I give the facts to the public for the sake of suffering humanity, so, although I dislike publicity, you can publish this letter if you like."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pikes. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## MAN-EATING LIONS.

How a Huge Lion Entered a Tent and Carried Off Engineer From Wife's Side.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson of the British service in India writes for the Technical World Magazine a graphic though somewhat gruesome story of the man-eating lions in the far eastern empire. Col. Patterson gives a number of instances of the daring of these blood-thirsty beasts and describes the terror they constantly cause among the natives as well as those Britons who are in India in the government service.

One experience he relates is of peculiar interest and horror.

"While I was on an inspection trip along the line between Trava and Mombasa," writes Col. Patterson, "I stopped over night with Dr. Ross, the medical officer in charge of the station at Vol. He told me one night that the constable and his wife were lying in bed, and that the lion had entered the tent and carried off the engineer."

"Early next morning I went out for a stroll with my shotgun, but had not gone far when I saw four Swahili carrying a stretcher along the newly made road. I went quickly to meet them and called out to ask what they were carrying. They shouted back 'Bwana' ('the master'), they replied 'Bwana O'Hara.' On inquiring they replied 'what, bwana,' they told me that during the night their master had been killed by a lion, and that his wife and children were following behind him along the road. I directed the men to the hospital and hurried on as fast as possible to give what assistance I could to poor Mrs. O'Hara. Some constables went back to meet her and I followed with the long walk. I helped her to finish the distance to the doctor's tent; she was unstrung by her terrible night's experience and so exhausted by carrying the body that she was scarcely able to speak. Dr. Ross at once did all he could both for her and for the children, the mother being given a sleeping draft and made comfortable in one of the tents. When she appeared again late in the afternoon she was much refreshed, and was able to tell us the following story of what happened to her on the night of the tragedy."

"We were all asleep in one tent, my husband and I in one bed and my two children in another. The baby was feverish and restless, and I was giving her something to drink and as I was doing so I heard what I thought was a man walking around in the street."

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## VERY WELL

If you should watch us all day, every day for a year while we are putting up prescriptions you would say that we do this part of our work

Very Well

FRANK E. PORTER, PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

Cor. Union and St. Patrick Sts.

We Have The Goods! Groceries, Fruit and Confectionery, Your fault if you have not the best.

C. L. JENKINS, 37 Waterloo St. Ice Cream a Specialty.

TELLS GRAPHICALLY OF THE INSURRECTION

Spanish Correspondent's Diary Published in Paris

An Inside View of the Uprising at Barcelona

Anarchists Blamed—Madrid Indifferent.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Journal today published a diary of a correspondent who has arrived here from Barcelona. It is entitled "The Journal of a Spanish Correspondent's Diary," and presents briefly, though graphically, some of the events of the strike which broke out in Barcelona on the first day of the month.

After describing the first day, when the strike grew quickly into rioting and Barcelona was a scene of confusion and the general uneasiness was augmented by the receipt of news of uprising and the destruction of property in other places, the diary says that on the morning of July 27, the first barricade was erected by the strikers in the city of Barcelona.

The diary continues: "Nightfall, and with it an increase of the sinister glooms of new configurations. These are charges and counter-charges. We understand of the expedition to Morocco but an insurrectionary movement proposed in advance by the radical Socialists and Anarchists and especially the anti-clericalists. Among the religious orders leaps a warning that the revolutionists are sworn to exterminate all the clergy."

The diary continues: "The latter about midnight without resistance their establishments, although some of them, like the Marista, who are forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of July 28, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of July 29, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of July 30, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 1, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 2, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 3, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 4, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 5, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 6, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 7, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 8, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 9, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 10, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 11, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 12, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 13, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 14, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 15, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 16, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 17, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 18, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 19, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 20, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 21, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 22, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 23, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 24, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 25, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 26, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 27, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 28, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 29, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 30, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of August 31, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of September 1, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of September 2, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

On the morning of September 3, the diary says that the strikers have been joined by the army and the police and the strikers have been forced to flee after one of them has been killed and several wounded."

## WEDDINGS

TRIFTS-NELSON.

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized this morning at 9.30 o'clock when Miss Edith L. Trifts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Trifts, of this city, became the bride of Archibald R. Nelson, of Staten Island, N. Y.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. B. Hooper at the home of the bride's parents, 41 Wall street. The bride was given away by her father and was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian. Mr. Fred King acted as best man. The wedding march was rendered by Mrs. Fred Harrois of New York.

The bride wore a dainty traveling suit of brown and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid wore a gown of lemon silk with hat to match. The groom wore a tuxedo.

The apartments were prettily decorated for the occasion with cut flowers and potted plants. The wedding gifts were numerous and beautiful, including cut glass and silver.

The wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Mr. J. D. MacKenzie, 289 City Road. The happy couple left for a month's honeymoon on a trip through the provinces. On their return they will reside at Golden Grove.

MCCORMICK-TAIT.

A happy event took place at the Cathedral this morning at 1.30 when Rev. A. W. Meahan united in holy matrimony Mr. William H. McCormick, of Golden Grove, and Miss Mary L. Tait, of Sussex. The bride was becomingly attired in white, wore a large white picture hat and carried a white prayer book. The bridesmaid was Miss Sadie Ryan. The groom wore a tuxedo.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. D. MacKenzie at the residence of Mr. Louis Horgan, of Golden Grove. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Mr. James McCormick, 289 City Road. The happy couple left for a month's honeymoon on a trip through the provinces. On their return they will reside at Golden Grove.

FORSTYTH-MCKENZIE.

A wedding report of interest to St. John people was published in the Barre Vermont Times on July 27th as follows: There was solemnized last evening at the home of the groom, No. 9 Brook street, a very quiet wedding, when Mrs. Elsie McKenzie and S. H. Forsyth were united in marriage by the Rev. J. D. MacKenzie at the residence of Mr. Forsyth, 289 City Road. The bride wore a gown of lemon silk with hat to match. The groom wore a tuxedo.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. D