

## CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

## Dr. Alsop Makes an Appeal to His People.

The Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal church on Brooklyn Heights, in the current issue of the parish paper, writes a strong appeal to his people on the matter of non-church attendance. After alluding to the irregular attendance at his church Dr. Alsop says:

"Whose fault is this? Is part of it yours who read these lines? If so, why? Why do you not go to church regularly? Have you lost your first love? Can you afford to do without the stimulus and lift that come to him who devoutly worships in the great congregation? If it be true that 'where two or three are met together in the Lord's name there is He in the midst of them,' can you without loss fail to meet Him from week to week? Have you not found from your own experience that neglect of church-going results in toning down your whole spiritual life? Faith, hope, love, God, heaven, eternity—these grow less real to you. The inspired writer of the epistle to the Hebrews puts very close together the forsaking of the assembling of ourselves together, and utter apostasy. 'God forbid,' you cry—and I say 'Amen.' Of course, you do not mean to give up your religion. 'Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?' it is wise, that is it right, is it safe to neglect the plainest Christian duties, to use the Lord's day as if there were nothing sacred about it, to absent yourself from God's house, to be almost never at the Lord's table, to forsake as you are doing, the public worship of Almighty God?"

"Do not think that you can do thus, live thus, without serious loss. Neglect your body, violate its laws and disease comes. Neglect your soul, fail to feed it, to care for it, to quicken it in the way of God's appointment and spiritual sickness and pain are sure to overtake you. 'Be not deceived,' God is not mocked. Whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

"Do not think, either, that you yourselves are the only sufferers from this neglect. The church suffers. She needs you as you need her. She needs your presence at her services, your co-operation in her work. Her rector needs you, your sympathy, your interest in what he says and does. Your brethren need you to swell the volume of earnest thinking, praying life that should throb like a pulse through the house of God. Do not say, 'It concerns no one but myself whether I go to church or not.' It does concern yourself more deeply, perchance, than you dream. And it concerns others also. It concerns the rector. Nothing tends so to break his heart and pale his tongue as places vacant which ought to be full. It concerns the whole church. Were you all in your places with only a measure of regularity old St. Ann's would fairly renew her youth. There would be new life in her services, new power in her pulpit, new activity in her organization, new fruitfulness in all her work. More and more would men and women beat paths to our doors—more and more would their souls cry, 'This is none other than the house of God and the gate of heaven.' Shall these things be so, my brother, my sister?"

"Will you not 'think on these things?' Will you not turn over a new leaf in the matter of regular church going? Will you not say, 'Whatever others do, I for one will come up to the help of the Lord?'"

## ATHLETIC CLUB FOR WOMEN.

Leaders of Society Organize Exclusive Affair After Men's Style.

NEW YORK, March 12.—There is now a woman's athletic club, with prominent members of society as its organizers and sponsors. On the list of charter members are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Helen Barney, Miss Maud Livingston, Mrs. Joseph Earle Sheffield, and many others who are interested in such sports as tennis and squash. The membership will be limited, for there are fewer than a thousand women who could be enrolled, and the committee on admission will consider social status to a large extent.

Husbands and brothers are arranging for the finances, having agreed to subscribe for bonds, and there may even be a man treasurer. Beyond that the men will not be allowed any of the privileges of the place except to wait in the reception room. A building will be erected in Fortieth street near Lexington avenue. Particular attention will be given to the gymnasium, the tennis racquet, and squash courts, and to the Turkish baths. There will be a large-sized swimming tank and shower baths.

In connection with the club there will be a first-class restaurant, and tea and chocolate will be served at all hours. Sleeping quarters will be provided for the use of members who may come in summer into the city for a day or two from their country homes. Invitations to join, which were sent out by those who developed the plan, have met an enthusiastic response. Many women who have accepted the invitation have not taken a prominent part in athletics, but they highly approve the social features of the institution. The initiation fee is \$100 and the annual dues the same amount.

## ST. JOHN CIRCUIT COURT.

At the afternoon session of the court Matthew Neilson of the Street Railway, the first witness examined gave evidence to the effect that Mr. Currey had assisted in procuring witnesses for the Morrison trial in 1901. Mr. Currey before the trial was not promised any sum of money for his services, but the company were willing to pay him what was fair for the time that he lost on their behalf. Witness remembered the plaintiff coming to the offices of the company for settlement. He told plaintiff he would rather be would state a figure for his services. A percentage of the amount of the verdict that might have been given to Morrison was mentioned. Witness said he would be willing to pay \$150, or 10 per cent. on say \$15,000, and \$75 of a gas bill due from plaintiff's brother. He meant one per cent, not 10 per cent., when he found that \$150 was only 1 per cent. of \$15,000. Mr. Currey said that he accepted 10 per cent., but witness said that he told Mr. Currey at the same moment that he made the offer that it was \$150 he was willing to give him, not \$15,000, or 10 per cent. of the supposed verdict. He had not authorized Mr. Currey to find out the sentiments of any persons on the jury. He (plaintiff) had done important work for the company, and they were willing to pay a fair remuneration. Witness had offered \$150 and \$75 of a

gas bill for such remuneration, but nothing more.

Other witnesses examined were J. W. Wetmore, Wm. Whittaker, J. Morris Robinson and Harry Hopper. Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. W. B. Wallace, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff, H. E. McLean, K. C., for the defendant company.

## COTTON WORKERS STRIKE.

ST. STEPHEN, March 13.—Without an hour's warning Milltown was brought face to face this afternoon with a strike in the cotton mill. When the operatives returned to the mill after dinner the employees in number one and number two weave rooms gathered in a group and without preconcerted action commenced to talk of a strike, and tarried until after the machinery was in motion. Then the overseer went to them and told them that they must either take their places at the looms or leave the mill. Instantly a weaver mounted one of the looms and called for a vote as to which it should be "work or strike," and the practically unanimous response was "strike." Nothing more was said, but the gathering went out in a body, the strikers numbering about three hundred. The smaller weave rooms, numbers three and four, where about one hundred weavers are employed, are not yet affected. From what the strikers have said, they are not sure that the independent could gather from moving among the weavers this afternoon, the strike is the boiling over of discontent that has existed for more than a year and was intensified by the recent discharge of the overseer of the weave room, though that official has been going bad on account of poor cotton being supplied them and for other causes beyond their control. At the opening of the year they made a request for an increase of 15 per cent., but the manager then assured them that better cotton would be supplied and the other difficulties overcome, enabling them to make better pay. This they claim has not been done since. On the afternoon the strikers held a meeting and passed resolutions. The strike is now 15 per cent., which their secretary, James Purcell, presented to Manager Dexter, who has rejected the demand to the tune of \$100,000. At the meeting it was decided that the action of each weaver was entirely voluntary, and that no notice was given, but that the situation had become unbearable. An interview was sought by the Sun's correspondent with Manager Dexter, but he (Dexter) was not at the mill.

## MUCH ABUSED.

Ethiopia Finally Gets to New York—Eighteen Days in Crossing the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A little salty and rusty, her funnel a dirty gray, with some of her passengers limping and bruised, and stewards black and blue, with her carpenter missing and one second cabin passenger dead and buried at sea, the Ethiopian, Capt. Limesdale, finished today an 18-day fight with the elements.

Sailing from Glasgow on Feb. 21, and from Mobile Feb. 22 with 90 cabin and 137 steerage passengers, the sturdy liner soon found herself bluffing hurricanes and billows that fought her almost to a standstill.

In the first five days from the Irish port she advanced only 100 knots. For nearly two weeks more she stubbornly, but barely, held her own with the weather and sea demons. There were hours when she was driven back. One day she covered 48 miles, and on each of four days less than 100.

Feb. 23 the carpenter, Robert Draper, was ordered aft to see to the steering gear, which had been acting queerly. Hammer in hand, Draper went to tinker the gear. He was gone so long that some hands were sent to look for him. They found nothing but Draper's hammer wedged under the cleat. One of the giant waves had caught him off his guard and carried him into the ocean.

March 1, one of the most terrifying days, fright so affected Mrs. Christine McCulloch, a passenger, that she died. She was 71 years old, and was returning to Brockton, Mass., with her son. The next day, with a brief service, she was buried at sea. Passengers were not allowed to be present, so rough was the Atlantic.

## GRAND TRUNK.

MONTREAL, March 13.—A special despatch from Quebec says: Mr. Walbridge of the G. T. R. is here, and announces that the G. T. Pacific is completing plans for making Quebec and St. John the Canadian ports of their trans-continental system. The company published notices here this afternoon that it is applying to the federal parliament for powers in addition to those for which notice has already been given, to build a railway line from a point at Quebec to North Bay or Gravenhurst. It is believed here that the G. T. Pacific will reach St. John by way of the proposed Quebec and New Brunswick railway.

## SEND THE NEGRO BACK TO AFRICA.

The race question threatened to become a meretricious problem in the political sphere. But Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist church, in a letter to Frederick Douglass, February 24, thinks the remedy is at hand. The negro divine favors deportation to that

"... Large and sunlit land, where no wrong bites to the bone."

From Africa came the colored man and to Africa he must return, as the Israelites returned from captivity. Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist church, in a letter to Frederick Douglass, February 24, thinks the remedy is at hand. The negro divine favors deportation to that

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## HINDOO LITERATURE.

## Very Interesting Lecture by Sivami Abhedananda in Brooklyn.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

With his dark, earnest face, and his tall, straight figure robed in sash and gown of India's red, Swami Abhedananda was an impressive figure as he stood before the Woman's Club Monday afternoon and chanted in a deep, musical voice verses from the Vedas. His subject was "Oriental Literature," and his address was given in very good English, clearly enunciated. If he did not succeed in carrying his auditors to a new viewpoint, he went far toward convincing them that Occidental materialism has something to learn from Oriental idealism.

"Some say that the Hindoos have never written any history," said the Swami in the course of his remarks, "but I differ as to the value of history. We do not care to know of the transitory events of life. We turn from the material to study the eternal, and from that which changes to that which is everlasting. What do we care for men who have lived and died just as we are living and dying? The Western idea is to have name and fame, to affix dates and keep relics. In India we care only to know of the character of men and how they have lived in the spirit. If you wish to know Hindoo nature, study Hindoo philosophy. We do not concern ourselves about politics or commerce; our idea is not to go to a place of worship once a week to hear of goodness and truth and then live differently; we study how to attain spiritual truth, to realize the eternal, to know what will become of us in the future. Now, the great books of our literature help us in solving these problems."

The speaker dwelt particularly upon the Vedas, the most ancient Indian work which he characterized as containing the wisdom of the ancient seers of truth. Each of the four Vedas contains volumes of literature and one is made up of 1,017 hymns—hymns sung or repeated long before the art of writing was known. They were handed down from one generation to generation. Swami Abhedananda asserted that while the Veda showed God in nature it was not pantheistic in doctrine, the meaning of its hymns to sun, sea and land being simply to show that God pervades the universe. Some of the things for which the world is indebted to ancient India were stated to be the first seven notes of the octave, the philosophy of evolution, the sciences of astronomy, psychology, philosophy and medicine.

The earliest grammatical works the world knows were written in Sanskrit, and India is responsible, too, for the foundation of the drama. As the speaker poetically put it, "the literature of ancient India has been the fountain head from which dramatists have drawn their theme ever since. Kalidasa, the Shakespeare of India, was cited as an exponent of the drama, and Sakuntala mentioned as his greatest work. The two great epics of Indian literature, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, were touched upon, the speaker saying that the latter is a woman and child could repeat verse after verse of them and that as long as the Hindoo nation existed they would be read. They describe the highest ideals of the Hindoo. The gem of one of these epics, a poem which has been translated as the "Song Celestial" or "Divine Song," though written many centuries before Christ, voices the most lofty Christian sentiment.

"The women of India," added the speaker, "though they do not go to schools and colleges, get the highest ideals by attending public meetings, where speakers read from the Mahabharata and other great works."

India was a famous country for fairy tales, he said, and morals were taught the children through these stories. The student of Indian literature was advised to note that the Hindoo believes in pre-existence of soul; that animals have souls, which will in course of evolution become human. This accounts for their kind treatment of them and their refusal to kill them for food. Another idea to be borne in mind was the Hindoo's conception of God, as both father and mother. Volumes as old as the Vedas had been written upon the motherhood of God. The Swami concluded by intoning a Hindoo hymn beginning, "Oh God, thou art both father and mother; there is nothing equal to Thee."

## HARMONY HALL.

A Back Benchers Throws Hot Shot on the Platform.

"Fellows," said the President, "I have reason to believe that in the recent election some persons accepted money for their votes. It has been suggested that we should secure a law providing for a secret ballot. The custom of paying money for votes is most deplorable, and I may say reprehensible. It is in fact a shocking condition of affairs. The venality of the common people is really disgraceful, and a menace to the welfare of the country. I feel that it is the duty of the leaders of the people to speak in no uncertain tone, and denounce the men who sell their franchise, secured for them by the sacred blood of generations of lovers of human freedom. You will pardon me that I speak with some warmth on this subject. I really feel that if I saw a man accepting money for his vote I could strike him down, and call Heaven to witness that the punishment was just. It is terrible—terrible!"

The fellows who were on the platform with the President applauded his remarks with great vigor, and several of them rose and waved their hats. But the back-benchers did not applaud, and one of them got up to speak.

"Mr. President," said "that was a fine speech—a fine speech. And I'm glad for one to see the gentlemen up there on the platform take so much interest in it. Now I can count a dozen men up there who have done worse than take two dollars for their vote."

This assertion caused a profound sensation on the platform.

"Now let's have a heart to heart talk," said the back benchers. "I see men up there that have jumped the fence—some of them more than once. What did they do it for? Pickin'—just plain pickin'." They wanted boodles. They didn't take a vulgar two dollar bill for a vote—but they done worse. If they ever had any convictions they gulped 'em down and swore they never had any of them. There's some that wanted office—some that wanted fat contracts—some that were after a grab of one kind and some another. I saw them clappin' their hands when you spoke, Mr. President. They're shocked to think that any man would sell his vote for two dollars—and they love their country so much. Say!

If I thought I was that kind of a patriot I'd go to jail. Why don't you talk sense? Why don't you say 'Look here, boys, we get the cream, but there's a little skim-milk for you at election time?' There'd be some sense in that. Or if you'd say that no man among you would profit by the purchase of votes, and that you'd prosecute every man that offered a bribe—and carry out that promise—then you'd be talkin'. But until you wipe your own shoes don't say anything about mud on the carpet. Isn't that right, boys?"

The hall of approval that went up from the back-benchers caused the President to fall off his chair. When he got up he was all alone on the platform. He, too, fled, and the back-benchers proceeded to organize a union to advance the price of votes.

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Hon. John Costigan and the Fort Kent Dam.

R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, has accepted invitations to attend the banquet of St. Patrick's Society at Montreal March 17th, banquet at Whiteby on the 23rd, and the banquet at Toronto on the 24th. The Sir John Macdonald Club, Montreal, are also arranging for a dinner in Mr. Borden's honor.

Mulock will introduce on Monday an act to aid in the settlement of railway labor disputes.

Laurier gives notice of an act to restrict Chinese immigration.

Mr. Law of Yarmouth has given notice of a bill to act to amend the Canada Temperance Act.

Mr. Calvert presented a petition in behalf of Hon. John Costigan, T. J. Cochran and John M. Stevens, asking for authority to build a dam across the St. John river at Winding Ledges, for the purpose of obtaining power to run mills and other manufactures, with the right to build same; also to assist in driving logs for use of mills above Grand Falls; also to build piers, booms, shear booms, wharves, dams, etc., in said river or any of its tributaries between the mouth of St. Francis River and Grand Falls necessary for handling such logs. The petition also asks for the right to expropriate damaged lands and to build electric tramways and transmit power.

The executive of the Women's National Council met today to prepare resolutions to be submitted to the annual meeting to be held this summer at Toronto. Mrs. R. L. Borden of Halifax and Mrs. Thomson of St. John were the maritime province representatives.

A petition for one of the most important private bills of the session, the incorporation of the Shipping Federation of Canada was presented this afternoon by Mr. Bickerdike, M. P. The petitioners for the formation of a Canadian shipping merger are H. A. Allan, J. R. Bowering, James Thomas, W. L. Gear, F. A. Routh, J. G. Brock, Chas. McLean and John Terrance, all of Montreal. The petitioners ask power to amalgamate and federate for their mutual interests, to protect themselves against losses arising in the management of the shipping trade, to establish estimates of the federation, to acquire property, to make by-laws, rules and regulations to govern the merger, and to impose fines and penalties upon its members.

Hon. Mr. Fielding presented a statement of the governor general's warrants issued during the year. The Canadian coronation arch cost \$25,000 and the collection of revenue on the Yukon telegraph system, amounting to \$25,000, cost \$38,131.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Made From Dried Fruits.

Dried Apple Sponge.

Take two cupsful of strained, stewed apples and sweeten with half a cup of powdered sugar, add the juice of a tart orange and the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth, mixing the latter in carefully. Heap up in a glass dish and serve very cold.

Dried Apple Dumplings.

Steam one quart of dried apples until very tender, but do not stir them or break their shape. Then drain and spread the pieces over a square of rich biscuit crust, rolled out half an inch thick. Bring the four corners of the dough together and then pinch the edges tight together. If you prefer steam dumplings, dip this in a flooded cloth and steam; or they may be baked. In latter case spread the top of each dumpling with butter and dredge with sugar and little nutmeg or cinnamon and bake in the oven until a nice brown from twenty-five minutes to half an hour.

Sweet Apple Pone.

Steam a quart of dried apples until tender, then chop coarsely. Scald a quart of white cornmeal with a pint of boiling water and let it stand until cold; then add a pint of sweet milk and the chopped apples; beat a cup of sugar and two ounces of butter, melted. Turn into a greased pan, cover and bake two hours. This may be served as a dessert with liquid sauce, or for a hot bread.

Moulded Prunes.

Wash one pint of prunes, place in a saucepan with three tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and boil until very soft. Then remove the stones, crack the kernels and with one ounce of gelatine dissolved in a little cold water the juice and rind of one lemon, add to the prunes, mixing all thoroughly. Pour into a mold, set away in a cool place and when cold cut and turn out into a pretty dish with whipped cream heaped around it.

Fig Pudding.

Boil one-half pound of figs, one-half cup of sugar and one-quarter of a cup of water together, until reduced to a paste. Beat up two eggs, add to them one cup of milk, add to this one-half cup of melted butter, enough flour to make a stiff batter and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix all thoroughly together, then add the figs, place in a covered mold and steam for two hours.

Graham Fruit Pudding.

Beat up two eggs, add one cupful of sour cream or milk in which one teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved; to this add one-half cupful of molasses, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one cupful of bread crumbs, two cupfuls of Graham flour and last of all stir in one supful of stoned raisins. Place in a buttered, covered mold and steam for three hours. Serve with foamy sauce.

Apricot Sauce.

Wash one pound of apricots and soak in cold water overnight. In the morning simmer gently in the same

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water in which they were soaked, until tender, and sweeten to taste.

Apricot Whip.

Take two cupsful of steamed apricots and add to it the juice and rind of one tart orange, and one-half cup of sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth and stir carefully into the apricots. Serve in a glass dish with whipped cream.

Apricot Fritters.

Stew apricots very carefully, keeping their shape as well as possible. Place in a wire sieve and drain almost free from juice. Beat up one egg, add one-half cup of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, enough flour to make a thin batter, and then add one level teaspoonful of baking powder. Have a panful of smoking hot fat, dip one-half of an apricot at a time in the batter, place in the hot fat and fry until a light brown. Dust with powdered sugar or serve with lemon sauce.

Dried Pears.

Wash carefully one pound of dried pears, place in a saucepan, cover with cold water and stand over night. In the morning cook in the same water in which they were boiled. When soft, remove to a dish, add to the remaining juice one cup of sugar and one lemon cut into dice; boil to a syrup, pour over the pears and allow to cool thoroughly before serving.

## THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER.

The end of the oldest newspaper in the world should surely command more of notice than three or four inconspicuous and ill-informed lines. We are told that the "Frankfurter Journal," which has just ceased publication, was one of the oldest newspapers in Germany, and is known to have existed as early as 1673. That is an inadequate statement of the case. The paper in question was not only one of the oldest, it was positively the oldest in Germany, and that means it was the oldest in the whole world. We except China, of course, with its "Peking Gazette," a much older paper, but one which really doesn't count, seeing that in its luminous columns it is impossible to distinguish between a marriage notice and a death chug. Of real newspapers, the "Frankfurter Journal" was the first ever published. Not only is it known to have existed in 1673, but it is well known to have

been founded in 1673, and to have been published with practical continuity from that date to the present, a period of 234 years. Its founder was Egenio Emmel, a bookseller of Frankfurt-on-Main, and its esteemed contemporary was the "Frankfurter Oberpostamtzeitung," which was founded in 1816, and which, under the name of the "Frankfurter Postzeitung" continued to be published until 1866.

It was during that newspaper should have their origin in Germany, seeing that it was there that printing was invented and the newspaper was made possible.—The New York Evening Tribune.

## FATALITY INJURED.

L. M. Matattall Died at the Hospital Last Night.

L. Burton Matattall, of 8 Carleton street, was very badly injured yesterday in Smith's mill at Gardiner's Creek, St. John county, where he was working.

He was caught by a belt and carried around. His worst injuries are to his right leg, of which there is a compound fracture above the knee and which is, besides, very much lacerated.

He was brought to the Ben Lomond House and from there a telephone message was sent to the city for the ambulance. The injured man was then placed in the wagon again and started for the city to meet the ambulance on the way. He was taken to the hospital. Upon examination at the hospital it was discovered that Matattall's injuries were worse than were at first supposed and an immediate operation was decided upon. The necessary preparations for amputating the injured leg were made, but the doctors then decided that the patient was in such a weak condition that the shock might kill him and the operation was postponed. About half past ten o'clock the man died.

## LOTS OF FREIGHT.

There were on the West Side terminals yesterday no less than nine hundred carloads of export freight. This is the largest number on hand at any one time during the present season and they occupied over six miles of yard room.