

ST. ANDREW'S, CHATHAM, HAS CELEBRATION

Centennial of Presbyterian Church Observed — Rev. John McKeigan of St. John the Preacher.

Special to The Standard. Chatham, Sept. 16.—St. Andrew's Presbyterian church observed the 100th anniversary of its founding with impressive services today. The preacher was Rev. J. A. MacKeigan of St. John, who delivered a powerful sermon. Tomorrow D. Arnold Fox of St. John will give an organ recital. The choir and quartette will be assisted by Miss Blanche Thompson of St. John.

It is interesting to note that the late Rev. Dr. James McGregor, a pioneer missionary from the Anti-Burghers in Scotland to the province of Nova Scotia, made evangelistic pilgrimages to northern New Brunswick in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The Miramichi was often crossed by him in storm and sunshine, and in many a lonely hut on its banks he conducted meetings and held services year after year. It was in 1802, however, that the cause of Presbyterianism was visibly established and the first church built at Moorfield on the north side of the river and directly opposite Chatham. Two years later a church was built at Wilson's Point, three miles above New castle. The first minister to the spiritual wants of the people who worshipped in these churches was the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, who came to Miramichi from P. E. Island in 1801, but was born and educated in Scotland. After a few years of faithful work he died among the people to whom he ministered and was buried in the cemetery at Moorfield. Many of his descendants are still to be found on the Miramichi, among them being W. S. Loggie, M. P., who is a great great grandson of the old divine. About 1812 the first Presbyterian church on the north side of the Miramichi was built at Bay du Vin and in 1816 the cause was established at Chatham. It is known that the ordinances of religion were regularly dispensed at Chatham in that year, which leads many to suppose that the cause was established prior to 1816. At any rate the Rev. James Thomson after having duly received and accepted a call from the congregation was regularly settled by commission of the Anti-Burgher Synod of Nova Scotia in May of that year. Communion tokens stamped "St. Andrew's church, Chatham, 1816" may today be met with here and there indicating that the organization was more complete than it could be simply being born in 1816. Mr. Thomson was a Scotch minister, sent out by the Anti-Burgher branch of the Presbyterian church from Scotland and continuing to labor in Chatham till his death in 1830. During the vacancy which followed a division took place in the congregation over the calling of a new minister, the larger party favored severing connection with the Anti-Burghers and uniting themselves with the Church of Scotland or the Kirk. The session of the church, however, was a unit and with a respectable minority adhered to their first love and called the Rev. John McCurdy (afterwards Dr. McCurdy) to be their minister. The other party applied to the colonial committee of the Church of Scotland for a spiritual guide and the Rev. W. G. Johnston was sent out to them. All this was in the days when might was right and the larger party, at the point of the bayonet it is said, held the church and all it contained. The original records of the session of the church, however, were kept by that body and are today in possession of the Rev. John Harris, minister of St. John's church, who is the present day successor of the late Dr. McCurdy. Which of these two churches has the rightful claim to a centennial celebration we leave our readers to determine for themselves. Some think it might be well for these two congregations to unite at least for the time being, smoke the pipe of peace together and have a grand Presbyterian centennial celebration on Sunday, the 16th. Since 1816 many good men have been ministers in St. Andrew's church. The list is as follows: Rev. James Thomson, 1816 to 1830; Rev. W. G. Johnston, 1831 to 1832; Rev. R. Archibald, 1832 to 1843; Rev. John McBean, 1844 to 1848; Rev. Wm. Stewart, 1849 to 1852; Rev. Chas. Ogg, 1861 to 1865; Rev. Wm. Wilson, 1868 to 1878; Rev. R. Jardine, 1878 to 1881; Rev. Wallace Wadda, 1881 to 1888; Rev. Jos. McCoy, 1889 to 1897; Rev. D. Henderson, 1898 to 1907; Rev. George Wood, 1908 to 1916; Rev. E. B. Wyllie, 1916, the present incumbent. The last mentioned five ministers are still respected ministers of the Presbyterian church in Canada. Under the ministry of the Rev. Wm. Wilson and Rev. D. Henderson the church saw perhaps its best days and did its best work. These two men more particularly gave of their best in the pulpit from Sunday to Sunday and kept the pews well filled at both services all the year round. The congregations of Loggieville, Lower Napan, Oak Point, Mill Bank and Douglastown are largely made up today of families that were at one time connected with St. Andrew's church, so that it and St. John's church may well be regarded as the mother of the Presbyterian family on the Miramichi. Rev. George Wood, at the outbreak of the great European war was the pastor of St. Andrew's church. He sprang to the colors and is still serving his King and country amid the roar and thunder of the guns in far-off France.

PRIEST DENIES IT

Montreal, Sept. 16.—A priest whom Joseph Tremblay referred to in his confession as having given Elie Lalumière \$25 to help along the cause, is Rev. Father Perrier, of the Mile End parish. He absolutely denies that he ever contributed a cent to wards this or any other fund with which Lalumière was connected.

PRESIDENT ENJOYING VACATION

Visits Island of Nantucket and Fraternizes with Inhabitants — Mrs. Sayre with Him.

Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 16.—President Wilson, cruising in the yacht Mayflower paid a visit to this island last week, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre. He arrived from New London, Conn., early in the afternoon and was given a cordial informal greeting.

As news of his coming had preceded him by a few hours, the entire population of the village, including the school children, had been given a holiday in honor of the occasion, welcomed him at the landing. The first to meet him was Justice John H. Clarke of the United States Supreme Court, and immediately after permanent residents and summer visitors took advantage of the opportunity to extend a welcome. There was little formality and no speech making, but the secret service men relaxed their strict guard to some extent during the visit and many of the islanders were permitted to have brief neighborly chats with the President undisturbed for a short time. Later, President and Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Sayre were driven across the island to Salsconnet where the Sayre family are spending the summer. As automobiles are barred, the journey was made behind a pair of spirited horses. It was an experience, the President remarked that he had not had in years and he appeared to enjoy thoroughly the long drive with its glimpses of the sea. At Salsconnet the welcome given him in this village was repeated. Later the President had a frolic on the beach with his grandchildren, whom he had not seen in several months. After dinner at the Sayre residence President and Mrs. Wilson returned here during the evening and went aboard the Mayflower which soon after put to sea.

SEASWEPT SABLE ISLAND

From Canadian Forestry Journal. One hundred and eight miles off the coast of Nova Scotia, and lashed by the terrific storms of the Atlantic Ocean, lies Sable Island. It is one of the most interesting outcrops of the whole Atlantic coast and constitutes not so much an asset as an international perplexity. The battering of the wind and wave has greatly reduced the island area, substituting here and there hidden sand bars for what was visibly dry land but a few years before. To mariners, Sable Island represents a constantly increasing danger despite the best efforts of the Canadian Marine Department with modern light houses and sound signals. In 1901 the late Dr. Saunders, as Director of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, took steps to prevent the destruction of the island by planting out 80,000 trees and shrubs. The lack of success has probably put an end to all efforts to offset the disintegration of the remaining area. In reply to a question of the Forestry Journal, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of the Central Experimental Farm, states that no work in planting on Sable Island, subsequent to that de-



The Native Runner Brings General Von Slacker Disquieting News from the Ottawa Front

scribed in this article, has been done and that "very little success is expected from planting vegetation on this very exposed and windy island." It is likely that the task will have to be undertaken eventually by engineering devices. On Sable Island no trees grow naturally. It is formed entirely of white sand, and lies about 153 miles from Halifax. Its area has been constantly reduced by the action of wind and water. The present length of the island is about twenty-one miles, and its width, at the widest point, some what over a mile. Early surveys gave the length of the island as forty miles and its width two miles and more. Dangerous shoals and sandbars extend on all sides, and the strong currents from north and south often carry vessels out of their course, while, in addition to this, fog are frequent, and wrecks are many. The planting was undertaken at the request of the Marine Department, chiefly with the object of preventing the damage done to the island by the wind, for the further the destruction of the island is carried, the greater becomes the danger from shoals and sandbars.

The choice of species to be planted was based largely on observations made by Dr. Saunders on a visit to Brittany, France, where much work in the reclaiming of sand-dunes has been done. The first plantation was made on a sandy bluff near the north shore, fairly well covered with the common sand-binding grass, the trees being planted two-and-a-half to three feet apart each way in a soil composed of pure sand. One considerable area, to which the name of Cordreau Park was given, was found to be covered to the depth of several inches with a black, peaty soil, mixed with sand and underlaid with pure sand. On this were growing common juniper, cranberry, wax myrtle, blueberry, wild rose and other plants. The planting was completed on June 17th. Artificial fertilizers were used to some extent, these comprising nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, superphosphate of lime and guano. The climate of the island is not extreme. During the years 1898 to 1901 (inclusive) the highest temperature registered by the thermometer was 78 degrees Fahrenheit. The winds however, are very high and constant and gales are frequent. A danger to be apprehended is that the surface of the island may be wholly swept away (as has already happened in the case of a large part of the original island,) leaving an immense area of submerged shoals. In that case the danger to passing vessels would be as great as now, and the possibilities of rescue of shipwrecked persons (with the life-saving station gone) would be reduced to a minimum.

DELEGATES TO ST. JOHN.

Moncton, Sept. 16.—Dr. Coleman, James Doyle, Daniel O'Neill, Mrs. A. E. Killam, Mrs. Geo. Morrison and Rev. Bowley Green will be delegates from the First Baptist church to the New Brunswick Baptist Association, which meets in the Charlotte street Baptist church, St. John west, September 25.

WEDDINGS

Hughes-Parlee. On Friday afternoon at two o'clock Sept. 14th, at the home of Edwin Hughes, Esq., W. H. Hughes and Mildred Parlee of the Narrows Queen's Co., were united in marriage by Rev. Wm. U. Hatfield. The happy couple will reside at the Narrows.

IS DROWNED WHILE IN HIS CANOE

Kingsclear Indian Carried Cargo of Firewater and Collapsed on St. John River.

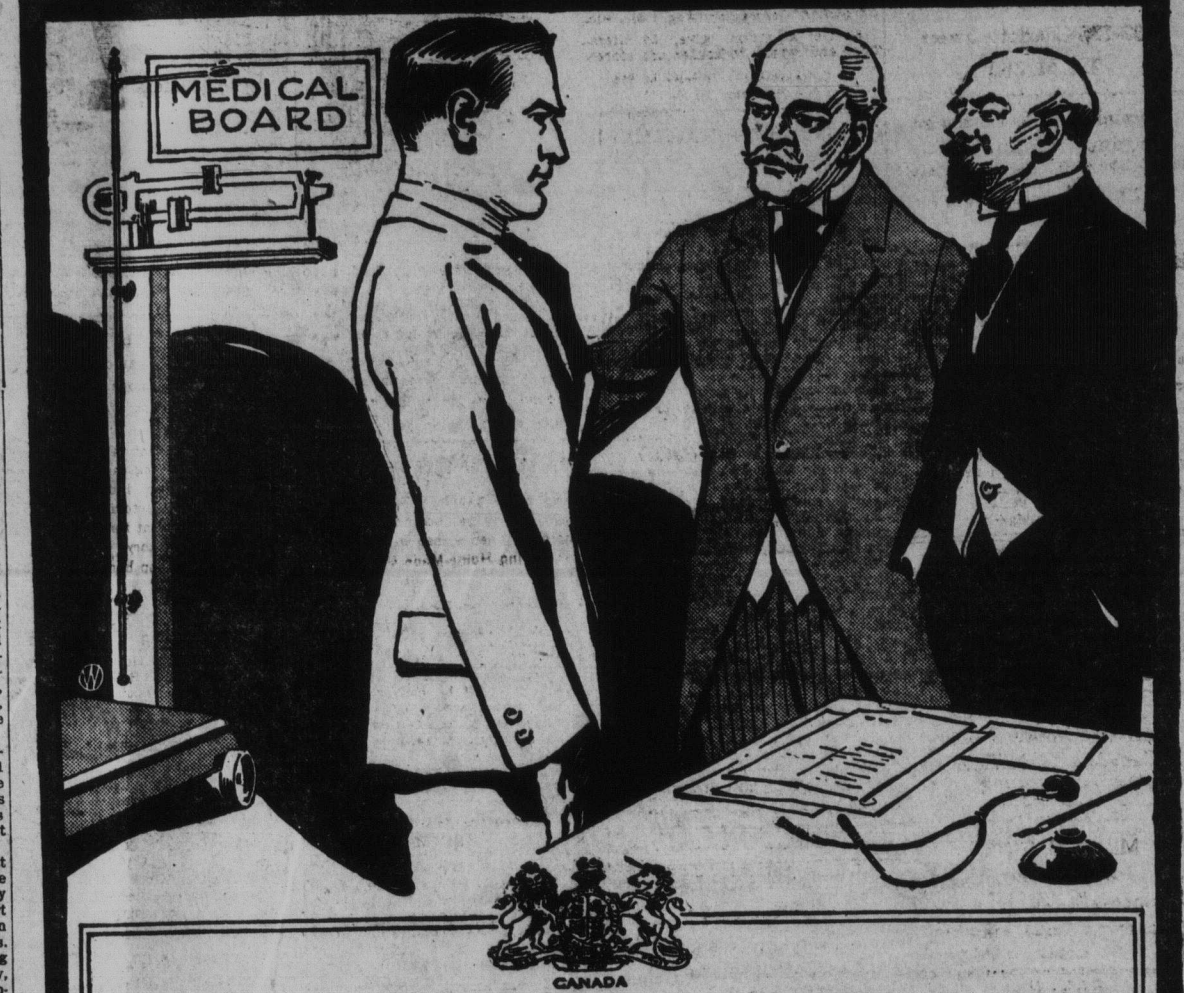
Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Sept. 16.—Louis Paul, an Indian of the Kingsclear reserve, was found drowned about 11:30 o'clock this morning just above Springhill. Charles Gallop noticed a canoe at a sand bar and when he went over to investigate he found Paul with his head and shoulders over the side of the canoe in the water and his feet caught under the bar of the canoe. He had been to the city on Saturday and in the canoe were found a bag of flour, a large supply of provisions, rifle and cartridges, one empty flask and two long necks full of whiskey. It is presumed the man became so intoxicated that he toppled over and his feet being caught under the bar kept him from falling out and the heavy load of provisions kept the boat from capsizing. The body was taken to the shore and the chief of police and Sheriff Hawthorne were summoned. They called Dr. Ross, the coroner, who deemed an inquest unnecessary as there were no bruises on the body.

Stomach Cramps COLIC

These are very painful, and their attacks are often sudden, and sometimes fatal. The principal seat is in the stomach and bowels, producing severe twisting, cramping pain, and often accompanied by vomiting. If you are troubled in this way, there is only one remedy to cure you, and that one is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It has a record of cures extending over 72 years, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has failed to either relieve or cure. Beware of imitations and substitutes sold by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of greater profits, as these no-name, non-reputation, worthless preparations may prove dangerous to your health. Mrs. H. Miller, 735 Mark street, Fort William, Ont., writes: "Last summer my husband came home from work, and could hardly straighten up for cramps. The first thing I gave him was a dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I hadn't repeated it very long until he was all right again. It is the only remedy I give my children in the summer for chills or cramps in the stomach. I have never been without it in the house for the last two or three years." Price 50c. Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FUNERALS

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret A. Maiste took place Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock from her late residence, 228 Brussels street, to the Cathedral, where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. M. P. Howland. Interment was made at the new Catholic cemetery.



These Men Will Help You Decide

Are you liable to be selected for service under the Military Service Act? The answer to this question is being made readily available for you. Remember that the first class to be called includes only men between the ages of 20 and 34, both inclusive, who are unmarried or widowers without children, those married after July 6, 1917, being deemed single for the purposes of the Act.

Medical Boards are now being established throughout Canada. These Boards will examine, free of charge and obligation, all men who wish to be examined as to their physical fitness for military service. They will tell you in a very short time whether your physical condition absolves you from the call or makes you liable for selection.

It is important that you obtain this information as soon as possible. A certificate of unfitness from a Medical Board will secure for you freedom from responsibility under the Military Service Act from any Exemption Tribunal. A certificate of fitness will not preclude an appeal for exemption on any ground.

In order that you may be able to plan your future with certainty, visit a Medical Board as soon as possible and find out if you are liable to be selected. Your family and your employer are interested as well as yourself.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

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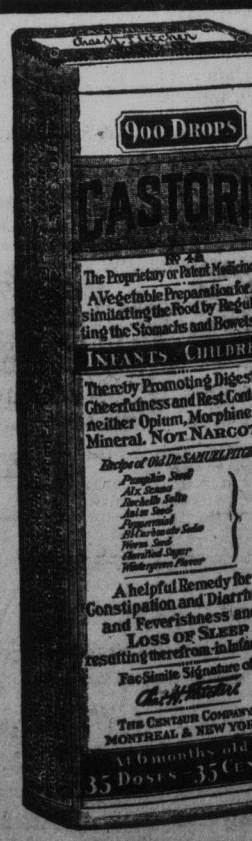
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