

SEND YOUR MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PICTURES TO THE SORELY AFFLICTED

An Appeal from Dr. J. V. Anglin Which Everyone Should Read and Read--New and Hopeful Conditions, and Needs, of the Provincial Hospital.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:-- Sir,--Will you kindly spare some space for a charitable purpose, namely to make known to your readers both in and out of the city that at the Provincial Hospital contributions of periodicals, books, pictures, indeed of whatever can tend to amuse, interest or occupy its patients, are always thankfully received.

nothing to do they are miserable, or get into mischief, with only manual work they grow dull. Were the institution to subscribe for all the magazines, etc., that economical management would allow, we could only provide for a few. There are now 540 inmates. Said to relate, a large number of them are beyond being interested in anything, but the proportion which derives pleasure and consequent benefit from the production of the printer's art is far greater than the outside world dreams, and includes many whose restoration is expected.

All Able Should Assist.

This is the Provincial Hospital. It belongs to the people of New Brunswick, and is controlled by the representatives they select. To it they may send their unfortunate ones,--and none can say who may not next need its services, for many enter the palace as well as the hotel. While every taxpayer in the province supports this institution, there are not a few who have been blessed with a greater share of this world's gifts than others, and to them I appeal on behalf of my unfortunate charges for their magazines, illustrated papers, etc., when they have done with them; indeed, there is no donation that cannot be profitably used in this household, so various are our needs. The pictures on our walls need renewing. If there were sent me such cheery ones as are issued with the holiday periodicals, our carpenter would frame them with little expense to brighten our wards and increase their homeliness. A messenger will be promptly sent for any donations the friends of the hospital are disposed to give.

Hope and Help.

As is the modern custom, this institution is no longer called an asylum, but a hospital. The new name implies that it is to be regarded as a place with possibilities of cure rather than for permanency of abode. Those in charge can do much to make of it such a hospital as the people want it to be, hastening recovery where possible, and making comfortable the rest due, but they can do infinitely more if they have such sympathetic assistance as lies in the power of the public to bestow. While the Christmas spirit yet lingers, hundreds here will wait in affliction, which oftentimes others have brought on them, are cut off from the good things which the majority enjoy, and that those who can will aid me in making life more pleasant for them.

Sincerely yours,  
J. V. ANGLIN,  
M.D.,  
Provincial Hospital, St. John, Jan. 7.

DR. J. V. ANGLIN

I seek the aid of your columns because I believe it is due rather to lack of information regarding our requirements than to want of sympathy that such donations are not often made. Few outsiders realize our great need of them. Yet more would probably follow from their distribution on wards for the insane than anywhere else. The cases worthy of all the help we can give them are plentiful. The sick in mind are yet as a rule amenable. To alleviate their suffering, and to divert them from morbid introspection to a natural interest in the things about, is a worthy mental affliction this is our anchor. But after patients have taken all the physical exercise necessary there would yet remain hours of injurious idleness were they not afforded recreation, and we depend largely on entertaining pictures and stories for this. The theatre does not differ from the sane in that with

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

(Toronto Globe). From occasional disclosures it is made evident that we are by no means too strict in our scrutiny of immigrants. It is the right of every country to protect its standard of citizenship and to prevent the lowering influence of undesirable elements from abroad. A cable despatch tells of a danger to which we are exposed:-- "Alfred Smith, aged five, was charged with theft in the Birmingham Police Court, and the magistrate said the only course which suggested itself was to send Smith to Canada through the Dominion House. This course was agreed to."

It may be that this youth would develop into a useful member of the community in Canada. It is quite possible that equally lenient treatment at home would turn him from the path of crime on which he has entered and make him a worthy citizen. His chances of reform are far better in Canada than in Britain because there are better opportunities here for securing a footing on the right road. But there are important considerations for us others. We are blindly following along the line of development chosen by older countries, and have gone sufficiently far to produce our own product of apparently surplus humanity. We have men and boys who find the path of rectitude so crowded that they are forced into ways of crime. Clearly we owe it to ourselves as well as to other nations to let them deal with their own surplus humanity. When conditions are such that some must be crowded into the ranks of the criminal and the pauper the victims will be, as a rule, those with the poorest moral, mental and physical endowments. The migration of such an element must lower the standard of the country in which they are introduced. War has a deteriorating influence in killing off the strongest and most courageous. The same influence is exerted by the admittance of an inferior element from another country. The Dominion has suffered in this regard. Many undesirable immigrants have been brought here by public encouragement and also by the wise methods of transportation companies. We have also suffered through the eagerness of European countries to unload on us their own pauper and criminal elements. The Ontario and Dominion governments have already taken active measures to prevent the immigration of undesirable classes. The Ontario law prohibits the importation of any child who has been convicted of crime or has displayed criminal tendencies. Every society or agent bringing children into the province is required to maintain supervision over them till they reach the age of eighteen years, and also to provide a home for them if they return from the foster homes in which they have been placed. A penalty is provided for any society or agent bringing into the province any child physically or mentally defective, or of any crime, imbecile, idiot, pauper or diseased person. These laws have been instrumental on many occasions in saving the province from undesirable acquisitions. The policy of the government has worked off what might have developed into a serious evil, and it should be continued with greater stringency.

Afflicted with Erysipelas

For Ten Years.

Cured by Four Bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. N. Peister of Brighton, Ont., was Cured Two Years Ago and Has Had No Return Of It Since.

Read what she says:--"It is now about two years since I was cured of a terrible attack of Erysipelas, with which I had been afflicted for about ten years. I had tried almost everything, including medicine from several doctors, but could get no relief. I had given my case up as hopeless, but I procured five bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and it completely cured me. In fact, the cure has been permanent. It is now two years since I took Burdock Blood Bitters, and I have not had the slightest sign of the disease returning. I fully believe that your wonderful remedy has taken it so completely out of my system that I shall never be bothered again with it. I have the greatest of faith in Burdock Blood Bitters."

22 YEARS PASTOR OF ST. JOHN CHURCH

Rev. Dr. Fotheringham Preached Anniversary Sermon Sunday Evening

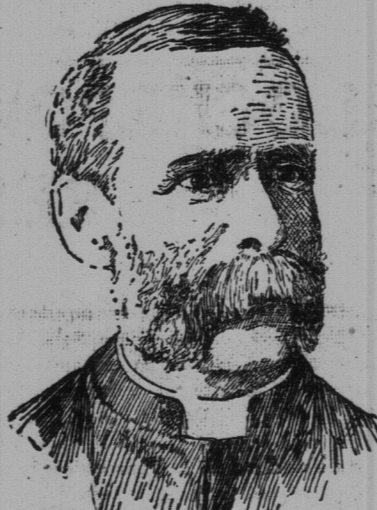
Gives Statistics Relative to Work During His Time, and Speaks in Favor of Long Pastorates.

Rev. Dr. Fotheringham today will complete 22 years as pastor of St. John Presbyterian church. Sunday night in his sermon he made reference to the church work and spoke in favor of lengthy pastorates. His text was 2 Thess. 3:1. "Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may run and be glorified, even as also it is with you."

"That all obstacles to the progress of the gospel may be removed and that it may be glorified in the conversion of sinners and the consistent lives of professors."

"I adopt this request," he said, "as I preach the closing sermon of my twenty-two years' pastorate. Let us re-count the blessings which have come to us all during, and largely as the result of, such a long and happy association."

"At my induction on Jan. 9, 1883, there were 102 names on the communion roll. Of these only fourteen remain amongst us. The great danger has been the loss of the young. There have been called home, during the last seven years, during the twenty-two years, 237 members to the communion table of Holy Baptism, only six of these being adults. Two hundred and eleven have been confirmed, or



REV. DR. FOTHERINGHAM

admitted to full communion on profession of his personal faith in Christ, and eighty have joined us from other churches, making a total addition of 291. On the other hand there have been removed by death ninety-five, and by change of residence 142, a total of 237, giving a net gain of 54, and making the total now 156."

"I have during the same period celebrated 113 marriages and officiated at 218 funerals. These are merely figures; how valuable they would be if they were fully realized. Experience has firmly impressed me with the belief that the pastoral relationship can be prolonged if it is made better than a business transaction. The saying 'ten years is long enough' has not the semblance of wisdom to justify itself. If the tie has lasted that long harmoniously it should last much longer. Let us set down some of the advantages of a permanent pastorate."

"1. 'The tie is so sacred that it ought never to be severed at the instance of either party until an impartial tribunal has exhausted every means of recognition. Only a clear and unmistakable mandate from Christ Himself will warrant its dissolution. It should be almost as difficult to obtain a divorce from an ecclesiastical marriage as from any other. If it were felt to be a disgrace to him, the pastor, either by some unwise act and patience would be exercised by all parties. There would be a most wholesome discipline upon disciplinary ministers and members, and by the same means, the pastor would be made more conscientious in his duties, and all would find expression in harmonious co-operation of all the leaders and church activities. There is less and less friction as the pastor and the church grow together."

"2. 'A prolonged pastorate permits a minister to plan far ahead and wait years, if need be, for the results he looks for. By constant study and research, the pastor can acquire a more accurate and flexible method, careful study of his material in regard to its capabilities and a just estimate of the forces antagonistic to him, the pastor, either by some unwise act and patience would be exercised by all parties. There would be a most wholesome discipline upon disciplinary ministers and members, and by the same means, the pastor would be made more conscientious in his duties, and all would find expression in harmonious co-operation of all the leaders and church activities. There is less and less friction as the pastor and the church grow together."

"3. 'There is also a decided advantage to an older student in being constrained to work with care and accuracy every week and have no thought of any other condition of affairs. He can with a sense of satisfaction embark upon a wide voyage of discovery in divine truth and feel that he is only mapping out a rough chart of a realm rich in precious things to be appropriated to more minute research. He cannot but feel himself the interpreter of modern thought to the busy men and women around him who are asking 'How does it all affect the vanities which are deemed eternal? What is there in it to fit us better for life here or life yonder?' He cannot afford to rest satisfied with the evidence denoted by his 'M. A.' or 'D. D.' He must be 'down to date' or his influence wanes. He has that best of all practical stimuli the consciousness of a practical, immediate use for his investigations."

"4. 'The effect of being under the mental and spiritual influence of one man for a long term of years is very marked in a congregation. The families are drawn closer together in social life. The corporate bond seems to merge in a common esteem and affection for a person--'the minister.' Unconsciously and inevitably he imprarts the mark of his personality upon their views of truth and standard of conduct. I myself freely own, and am proud to own, the immense influence upon my own mind which my first pastor, the late Principal King, of Manitoba College, R. almost irresistibly came to think of the responsibility which lies upon a minister in this regard."

bility which lies upon a minister in this regard. "The ties of sentiment which are formed between pastor and people during many years are too strong, tender and numerous for any one to understand fully who has not experienced them. There are memories of the dead. As he passes along the street how many dwellings recall scenes of sorrow and joy, faces vanished, friends. In every home circle he has shared both joy and grief as no other human being has been permitted to do. The babies whom he received in Christ's name have grown up around him, his spiritual sons and daughters, and he watches their maturing piety with a joy that not even the angels can share for they have never seen the faces which have been so dear to them. He has blessed the marriage feast, he has placed upon the infant's brow the seal of God's irrevocable covenant of love, he has commended the departing soul to the hands of a reconciled God. There are no ties in life for a moment to be compared in strength, tenderness and permanence with those which are knit during a pastorate in which there is never a thought on either side that it will end with death, or some unforeseen and unthought providence."

FIRST STORY BY EYEWITNESS

(Continued from page 1.)

day. Ordered to cross the plain and take the north half of the Great Caledonian series of redoubts, it started in. Before it reached the last ravine on the further side, thirty per cent. of the men had fallen from straggle and shell fire. Looking ahead and having reports from reconnoitering parties and pioneers, the colonel, named Takagaki, sent back word to the general, he hoped out of the ravine at the head of his men, calling to them as he went to follow him. He fell with four bullets through his breast, ten passed beyond. One after another his officers were shot down; the men likewise. Of the three thousand that Takagaki commanded, two hundred and seventy were killed. They were ordered to join the reserves. In the third assault, on October 29, half way up the hill the advance stumbled over a mine, and the reserve stumbled over the mountain was blown into the air jacking with it some twenty-five men, heads away, legs and arms twisted, trunks shattered. The reserves advanced through the crater thus formed, up the glacial of the redoubt, until they reached a trap which they had been unable to distinguish from the ordinary level, owing to its cunning concealment under the parapet, level with an innocent height that looked precisely similar to the other firm ground covered with snow. It was a moat. The Japanese did not hesitate to leap in. This leap was to death. At each corner of the moat, at each turn that it made as it worked its way under the parapet of the redoubt, was a masonry projection, called by the natives, 'the devil's trap' or 'the devil's trap'. These caponiers rose out of the bed of the moat to the level of the parapet, and were the most fearful and each was large enough to admit three or four men with rifles and machine guns. Thus, under perfect protection and with their foes trapped like woodchucks in a hole, unable to escape, the Japanese dealt out whittling sized at their leisure. Surprising and overpowering as this was the Japanese did not fall. On that third grand assault they made their stand, and held their own until the morning of the 31st. Under the parapet of this fort, dominated by all the artillery of the late I. C. R. Ammiral, all of this city, A. Gillen, of the Star office, is a son.

How Takagaki Died.

An order to proceed was instantly forwarded to him. The commanding general curtly replied that one regiment was enough to take one battery. Up to this time Takagaki had been leader of the men, one usually march, at the rear of his men, the front being in charge of his line officers; but receiving the command from the general, he stepped out of the ravine at the head of his men, calling to them as he went to follow him. He fell with four bullets through his breast, ten passed beyond. One after another his officers were shot down; the men likewise. Of the three thousand that Takagaki commanded, two hundred and seventy were killed. They were ordered to join the reserves. In the third assault, on October 29, half way up the hill the advance stumbled over a mine, and the reserve stumbled over the mountain was blown into the air jacking with it some twenty-five men, heads away, legs and arms twisted, trunks shattered. The reserves advanced through the crater thus formed, up the glacial of the redoubt, until they reached a trap which they had been unable to distinguish from the ordinary level, owing to its cunning concealment under the parapet, level with an innocent height that looked precisely similar to the other firm ground covered with snow. It was a moat. The Japanese did not hesitate to leap in. This leap was to death. At each corner of the moat, at each turn that it made as it worked its way under the parapet of the redoubt, was a masonry projection, called by the natives, 'the devil's trap' or 'the devil's trap'. These caponiers rose out of the bed of the moat to the level of the parapet, and were the most fearful and each was large enough to admit three or four men with rifles and machine guns. Thus, under perfect protection and with their foes trapped like woodchucks in a hole, unable to escape, the Japanese dealt out whittling sized at their leisure. Surprising and overpowering as this was the Japanese did not fall. On that third grand assault they made their stand, and held their own until the morning of the 31st. Under the parapet of this fort, dominated by all the artillery of the late I. C. R. Ammiral, all of this city, A. Gillen, of the Star office, is a son.

with fatalistic contempt, lying that they may die and dying that they may live. "The front of the Eternal Dragon was the thirty-minute trench, because so intense was the strain within, such sun and Russian sharpshooters combined that even Japanese soldiers could bear only one watch of thirty minutes without hours and sentries were changed that often."

OBITUARY

Mrs. William Gillen. Florence A. wife of William Gillen, died at her residence, 138 Paradise Row, Friday evening. Deceased was a native of Ontario, but came here with her parents when nine years of age. She was the daughter of the late James McDonald, and Mrs. H. P. Hines, Mrs. Josephine McNeil, three weeks suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. A couple of days ago she suffered a stroke of paralysis from which she died.

Besides her husband, who is a porter in the I. C. R. depot, Mrs. Gillen leaves four daughters--Mrs. E. E. Shaw, of Sydney, and Mrs. H. P. Hines, Mrs. Josephine McNeil, all of this city. A. Gillen, of the Star office, is a son.

Mrs. John E. McDonald. Toronto, N. S., Jan. 6--(Special)--A telegram this afternoon from Kamloops (B. C.) announces the death there of Mrs. J. E. McDonald. Deceased was a sister of J. H. Richardson, Toronto, and the late Mrs. W. D. Irish, of Malgrave, who died suddenly while visiting her brother here two weeks ago.

Mrs. Frederick Wiggins. Dr. Bayard received news from England Saturday of the death of Mrs. Frederick Wiggins Christmas morning. The announcement was quite unexpected, as she was in good health at the time. Mrs. Wiggins was a daughter of the late Dr. William Bayard, and a sister of Dr. William Bayard. She had a large circle of friends here and was greatly esteemed for her kindness and hospitality, and the community will sympathize with Dr. Bayard in his bereavement. Mrs. Wiggins is survived by four daughters. There are two other sisters, Mrs. George Thompson, resident in England, and Miss Bayard, who lives with Dr. Bayard in this city.

Mrs. Angus Macdonald. Mrs. Rebecca Macdonald, wife of Angus Macdonald, died at her residence, 252 Waterloo street, after a brief illness. Her husband, who is employed in Halifax by T. C. Allen & Co., came to the city Christmas eve to spend the holidays. Mrs. Macdonald was apparently in her usual health at that time. On Monday she complained of being unwell and that night a doctor was summoned. She grew worse, however, and on Tuesday Dr. Lewin and Melancon, who had been called in, pronounced an operation was necessary. It was successful but late Friday she began to sink and died on Saturday evening. Deceased leaves, besides her husband, five daughters: Mrs. C. H. Hicks, Boston; Lizzie, Agnes, Phoebe and Ethel, all at home; and the brother, Abraham Bell, lives in Moncton and a grandson, John Macdonald, is in the I. C. R. office there.

Rev. John Lathern, D. D. Halifax, N. S., Jan. 8--(Special)--Rev. John Lathern, D. D., one of the most beloved clergymen in Halifax, and probably the most outstanding figure in maritime Methodism, died tonight after a short illness. He had been in failing health for six months, but recently rallied and was around the city until a week ago, when his last illness came. He was in his seventy-third year, and

New Styles New Colors New Designs --MEN'S SUITS-- In Black In Blues In Colors

Well Tailored Garments for Men of Every Walk in Life

\$6.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00--Large variety Tweeds in Brown and Grey Stripes and Checks. \$10.00--"M. R. A's Unrivalled \$10 Suits for Men," the very best clothing value in Canada for the money. Original designs in 2000 cloth. \$12.00--Medium Coats and Mixed Stripes. Dark Grey with Light Stripes, Medium and Dark Grey in Stripes and Plaids. Also Browns with Fancy Stripes and Checks. \$13.50--Brown with Stripes and Overplaids, and Grey Mixed Tweed, rough effect. \$15.00 and \$16.50--Our choicest suits in Fancy Tweeds, stylish patterns, best quality linings, superior workmanship. \$5.50--Navy Blue Serge. A great suit for the price. \$7.50 and \$8.50--Hard Fine Twill Blue Worsted, linked with Italian Cloth. Dressy. \$8.50--Broad Wale Blue Worsted, good weight; a splendid sweater. \$10.00--Our "Unrivalled" Suit in Fine Twill Blue Worsted. \$12.00--Imported English Blue Worsted, extra quality linings, excellent tailoring. \$13.50--Broad Wale Blue Worsted, extra weight linings, trimmings and make the very best. \$6.00--A strong, wearable Black Serge Suit. \$7.50 and \$8.50--Fine Twill Black Worsted, same as the Blue. \$10.00 and \$12.00--Fine Twill English Black Worsted, same as the Blue. \$13.50--Our leader of good quality English Black Cheviot, desirable weave and texture. Natty to the minute. \$16.00--Best quality English Black Cheviot, superior linings and work. \$2 to \$4. Price \$5.00. Clothing for Youths and Boys Also

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limite ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dowling Brothers 295 SKIN STRIP

St. John's Greatest Stylish Coats for Ladies, Maids and Children. Ladies' Grey Frieze Cloth Jacket. Ladies' Black or Navy Jacket. Ladies' Black Cheviot Cloth Jackets. Ladies' Black or Grey Cheviot Jackets. Ladies' Black or Navy Jacket. Ladies' Black or Grey Cheviot Jackets. Ladies' Black or Navy Jacket. Ladies' Black or Grey Cheviot Jackets.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLOROXYNE

(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE)

is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colic, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the specific in Cholera, and Dysentery.

effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &

Always ask for 'Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE' and beware of spurious compound imitations. The genu is bears the words 'DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE' on the cork.

Sold in bottles at 1/12, 2/6, 3/9, and 4/6 each.

Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturers--J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON.

Wholesale Agents--LYMAN BROS & CO., LTD., TORONTO.

daughter of the late James Y. Moncton.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson. Margaret Johnson, widow of Wilson, and daughter of Hon. H. H. Johnston, died recently in Edinburgh, Scotland, an early settler in St. John. He was a successful man for forty years, and represented the county in the general assembly province for many years. Older I will remember Mrs. Wilson, who I absent from St. John for a long time.

Harry Godfrey. A Vancouver despatch of Godfrey's death of Harry Godfrey, son of Wm. Godfrey, manager of British North America, Ltd., Sr., so well known in St. John, who was connected with the branch here, was drowned in the Fraser River duck shooting.

Frank Dalton. Chatham, Jan. 7--The death of Mr. Thomas Dalton, of River, occurred in a hospital in Washington, on December 25th of deceased, who was 21 years old, Seattle two years ago, where he held a responsible and lucrative position for four years, and represented the spent Christmas Day in the old home, great disappointment was caused by non-arrival, which was explained to his parents next day, when a telegram announcing his death of spinal meningitis was received. The body arrived from Wednesday, and the funeral, which was largely attended, was held today, the members of the A. O. U. E. of Nelson, and Barnaby River, attending in a body. The service was conducted by Rev. Father Campbell, and the interment was in the Barnaby River Roman Catholic cemetery. Among the floral tributes was a beautiful cross of carnations from friends in St. John.

The Salisbury and Harvey Railway closed, both engines being disabled in an effort to open the line after the second year and will be much missed in her home and by her friends. She was a