

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1910

THE BI-CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the bi-centenary of the Church of England in Canada, which will open in Halifax on Saturday, will be one of the most interesting of this year's observances. It marks the birth in this country of the oldest of the Protestant communions and recalls a long series of struggles for existence, and of success in religious work.

The Anglican church in British North America, strictly speaking, was founded in Newfoundland in 1583. But the first service in what is now the Dominion was held at Annapolis in the Garrison Church, on Oct. 10, 1710. The officiating clergy was Rev. John Harrison, chaplain to the forces, under Gen. Nicholson. From that date the ceremonies of the Church have been continuously observed. The Annapolis services were held in a chapel that was built for the Order of St. Francis, which had charge of religious affairs during the French regime. With the chapel passed a glebe of two acres and a half, which was used for the support of the clergy. While Annapolis saw the first service, Halifax is the site of the first Anglican church in the Dominion.

When the pioneer settlers came from England in 1749 they brought their love for the old church with them, and a year after their arrival, they built St. Paul's, a fine specimen of eighteenth century ecclesiastical architecture. Here much of history has been made. It was to St. Paul's that Dr. Inglis, the first bishop of Nova Scotia, who was also the first colonial bishop to be set apart by the Church in England, came to carry on his work. Dr. Inglis had been rector of Trinity, New York. Loyalty to his King impelled him to resign that valuable office, and to become a poor missionary in the dominions yet remaining to the Crown. From his humble position Dr. Inglis was called to become the pioneer bishop of the colonies.

The seed sown on Oct. 10, 1710, by Rev. Mr. Harrison has produced the Church of England in Canada. That communion now covers the entire Dominion. It has its congregations in all the cities and towns, and in the country parts. Its missionary work extends from the boundary line to well into the Arctic circle. From very little much has come. From small beginnings great results have been achieved.

The observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the beginning of this great religious force is an event of undoubted interest. It becomes the more notable because of the visit to Canada, the second during his episcopate, of the Bishop of London. Originally, all the colonial churches were within the diocese of London. Thus, the Anglicans of the thirteen colonies looked to London as their Episcopal See. It was not until after the revolt that dioceses were established outside of England. As the successor of the dignitary who had Episcopal jurisdiction in America in the early days, the present Bishop of London is a necessary feature of the celebration that is to be held. With a paternal interest in the Church of England in Canada he is here to wish that church Godspeed.

CRITICISM OF THE D. R. A.

Lieut.-Col. Morrison, who besides wielding a trenchant pen as editor of the Ottawa Citizen, is a recognized expert in military matters, published an article in his paper early last week on rifle shooting, in which he criticised the Dominion Rifle Association on the ground that, while in many ways a useful institution, its methods had become obsolete and that the organization neglected some of the important features of training calculated to produce military efficiency. Special reference was made to the almost entire neglect of training in estimation of ranges, and this was condemned as a fatal defect in connection with the organization.

At a luncheon given by Col. Sam Hughes, president of the D. R. A., several distinguished speakers undertook to make light of these criticisms in general terms, while they did not venture to specifically answer them. On Thursday afternoon the judging distances competition, which affords the only opportunity for the 700 sharpshooters to test their ability at estimating unknown ranges, figured on the card and the results certainly appear to justify criticism. Only 300 of the 700 competitors entered the competition, and out of the 300 only 73 scored more than 50 per cent. of the points. The test was comparatively easy, the longest range being about 1,000 yards, whereas on active service infantry fire commences at 2,500 yards.

"When it is considered," says the editor of the Citizen in commenting on the result, "that the 700 competitors gathered at Rockcliffe ranges represent the best sharpshooters that the existing system of training has produced, the results in the range estimating competition were startling, to the point of being ludicrous. Remembering that these riflemen are experts, or they would not be here competing among men who can score 'possibles' in bullseyes, it will scarcely be believed that in some cases a distance of 400 yards was estimated at 175 yards. Estimate of a range of 700 yards went up as high as 1,200 and 1,300 yards; and 800 yard ranges scored many guesses as high as 1,500 yards.

This is a test that can be distinctly understood by the man in the street. For instance, if these experts were on active service and saw an enemy approaching at a distance of 800 yards, and put their sights up to 1,500 yards and fired at the enemy, their bullets would pass 80 feet over his head. We doubt if the veriest tyro could do any worse than that.

"And yet these men are the pick of the riflemen of Canada under the system of training encouraged under the auspices of the D. R. A., which ignores the

superlative importance of training in range estimation, and pins its faith on the ability of competitors in piling up "possibles" and bullseyes at a measured distance. Unfortunately on active service the ranges are not marked. In stating the above cases extreme records were not taken. Some of the competitors failed to guess any one of six ranges within fifty yards of the proper distance, and got no marks at all, and, as already mentioned, 400 of the competitors neglected or refused to submit themselves to the test.

"At the same time, they cannot be seriously blamed, because that part of their training has been neglected under the existing system, and as they are out to win prizes, and as the prizes offered for the only competition in this superlatively important branch are of small value, there is not even much encouragement for them to do so. The best estimator of ranges at the D. R. A., who would by long odds be the most proficient soldier in the field, gets a pair of binoculars and \$20. The winner in some of the target shooting competitions gets \$200 and a gold medal. But, most important of all, if the above be true of the picked expert riflemen of the Dominion, what must be the ability in range estimation of the 50,000 militia who receive no training in range estimation, and relatively little practise in rifle shooting?"

"The Citizen would be pleased if Col. Sam Hughes would forsake the shelter of his 'kindly chorus,' take his pen in hand, get out in the open, and indite a few remarks in reply. It is a case where the results would justify him in dealing with it more in sorrow than in anger."

SOMETHING NEW IN MAPS.

Something quite new in the way of maps has been prepared by a German periodical, *Dans Wetter*, which presents to its readers a vertical diagram of the air. Everyone is familiar with the weather maps issued by meteorological departments in which the atmosphere is viewed horizontally, but the vertical section presents a different and interesting picture. It is a surprise, for example, to find that at the highest altitude of which we have yet obtained scientific data there is no decrease of temperature with increase of altitude. The general notion that the higher we go the colder we get is not verified by the instruments that have been sent in sounding balloons to the height of something over eighteen miles from the earth's surface.

So far as the aviators are concerned there will obviously be little doing for a long time to come outside the narrow division marked "troposphere" at the bottom of this vertical diagram of space. This is our own immediate atmosphere, or region of convection, where clouds move and storms happen. It extends to the level of the cirrus clouds, spreading their thin wisps of vapor across what we childishly call the upper air. As a matter of fact the level of these cirrus clouds is only a little more than six miles away from us, whereas the aurora, estimated at something over 124 miles away, is the highest atmospheric phenomenon of which we have any knowledge. As we see it, however, the aurora is not necessarily at this extreme distance, for the discharges also occur at lower levels.

From the duration of twilight it is estimated that the air at a distance of about forty-three and a half miles becomes so tenuous that it can no longer reflect light to the earth. Dust from volcanic eruption, however, has been projected somewhat above this level and been visible from the earth by reason of reflected sunlight. The "noctilucent clouds" seen for some years after the eruption of Krakatoa are attributed to the enormous power with which the volcanic dust was projected from the crater, and a similar phenomenon is expected after the next equally terrible volcanic eruption. The trail of the meteors marks the next higher elevation, and they appear to be especially numerous in the vertical section of the atmosphere ranging from sixty to ninety miles away from the earth.

The highest point to which any human beings have yet come in journeys through the air was reached in 1901 by the balloonists Berson and Suring. In this trip, the adventurers attained the top of the narrow stratum in which actually lies three-quarters of the total mass of the atmosphere, and in which occurs all the cloud phenomena with which we groundlings are familiar. Higher than this point it is now believed there are no such violent disturbances as occur at lower levels; the air, as has been shown by apparatus carried in sounding balloons, is exceedingly dry and cold, and the thermometer ceases to fall as the altitude increases.

Actual knowledge by the reports of scientific apparatus, stops at this height of about eighteen miles, and what happens above it can only be arrived at by deduction.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Prince Albert, Sask., Times.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his western tour is travelling in state such as never before was effected by a Canadian prime minister. Here are some of the paraphernalia:—A special train. Four special cars. A round dozen of newspaper men, who are being taken along to chronicle the Big Chief's progress. And besides there is in the advance car of properties—decorations to be put up at each town to show its spontaneous welcome. All these things are managed according to a system, you see, and the decorations travel with the premier. One town uses them to show its irrepressible affection; then they are taken down and shipped ahead to enable the next place to exhibit heartfelt attachment. When that meeting is over they are taken down and sent ahead, yet another move to enable town number three to offer convincing proofs of loyalty.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

"Do a good turn every day, always try to help some human being or beast whenever you can, and remember first of all, honor your God and your King, obey orders, and do all the good you can. God bless you all." These closing words of the advice to the boy scouts by that splendid soldier General Sir Robert Baden-Powell indicate the spirit of the organization and of its founder. The profession of arms is sometimes represented as debasing, but it has produced some of the tenderest and truest as well as the bravest of men. The admonition quoted above is good counsel to boy scouts, and to boys who are not scouts. It will be good for them to remember and follow when they cease to be boys.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The Russian Government has placed an order for almost a million and a half dollars' worth of artillery in France. It is a pity it could not put an order for a million and a half dollars' worth of knowledge in fighting disease. The latter just now, in connection with the cholera outbreak, might save more lives than the artillery will ever take.

(Bangor Daily News.)

The London physician who tells people that the way to keep well is to sit in a draught must be a silent partner in an undertaking concern.

(Glencoe Transcript.)

Don't be a kicker—a mule can beat you at that game; it's his business.

(Chicago Daily News.)

Occasionally we meet a man whose train of thought reminds us of a row of flat cars.

First thing in the morning, secure a clear head for your day's work. Before breakfast, drink
MAGI
THE WATER OF QUALITY

IN THE SAND

Chains and chains of hills I made,
With streams and valleys in between,
And mountains towering to the sky,
As high as any I have seen.

Seas and tides and coasts I made,
Lone rocks and wrecks and beaches white,
And harbors denting in the land,
Where ships could lie all safe at night.

Fertile farm-lands, too, I made,
With orchards, pasture, meadow, wood,
All bright and handsome in the sun,
And ever smiling as they stood.

Cities, busy, big, I made,
All roaring, roaring through the gray,
With people walking up and down,
And walking up and down all day.

All this I made right in the sand,
All sparkle-sparkle in the sun,
And told myself I must n't look
At it, at all, till it was done.

And when I'd smoothed and patted it,
I caught my breath all 'sort of fraid—
And then I nearly cried—oh, queer!
To see the lovely things I'd made!
—Laura Campbell.

GOOD STORIES.

"You remember that guy, Jim Burke?" asked an irate Bowersy dimizen. "He's dat stiff that doin' time up the river—Sling Sing—bolgairy—ten years. Well, you know all I done for dat stiff. When he was placed didn't I put up de coin for der lawyers? Didn't I pay for der witnesses? Sure I did. De oder day I tink I'll just go and see dat nutt just 't leave him know his fren's ain't tied de can on 'im. So I drives out to d' jail and goes into d' warden's office and he says I gotta send me card in. He carded D' ye get dat? Well anyway, I writes me name on a piece of paper an' a guy takes it into Jim Burke, an' what d' you tink dat stiff tell dat guy to tell me?"

"Ive no idea," said the listener. "He tells him," concluded the angry one, "I tell me dat he ain't in!"

JOSH WISE SAYS.

Few women look their age—straight in the face.
Revised.
Boreleigh—I have a family tree you know.
Miss Keen—Is that where you get your chestnuts, Mr. Boreleigh?

Wanted Him to Have Them.
She—A penny for your thoughts.
He—I was thinking I would kiss you.
She—O, in that case, I withdraw my offer.

Spoke by the Card.
Teacher—Now children, who was the great queen who travelled so far to see King Solomon? (No answer.)
Come, I'm sure some of you know. Her name begins with S.
Bright Boy—I know, miss. It was the queen of spades.

Mabel (who has recently had a difference with her nurse—And please bless Mummy and Daddy. And please bless Nanny—but not much.

The Corresponding Method.
The Bookseller—This, sir, is an excellent book on swimming, and a very useful one, too.
The Customer—Useful?
The Bookseller—Yes, sir, if you ever find yourself drowning, you have only to turn to pages 88 and 90, and here you will find full instructions how to save yourself.

Be Blown If He Had.
He—It was blowing hard when we ran out of port.
She—But I suppose you had some sherry or something to go on with.

Looking Before He Leapt.
Policeman—Hi! What are you doing up that ladder?
Husband (returning late)—Hush! I'm only seeing if my wife is already asleep.

DANCE AT HOLDERVILLE.
Suburbanites Close Season With Enjoyable Function at Residence of A. M. Holder.

A masquerade and fancy dress dance was held Saturday evening at the summer cottage "Kiveena" of Arthur M. Holder, Holderville, in which about 50 were present. The event was the closing of the outing season by a number of the suburbanites of that place. The cottage and grounds were trimmed with hunting evergreens and Chinese lanterns and a large bon fire on the shore in front of the cottage making a pretty sight from the river. Music was furnished and dancing was indulged in and enjoyed by all present during the evening. After a few hours of dancing a supper was served by the young ladies present.

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S. Kerr, Principal.

SCHOOL OPENING.
Many Teachers on Their Way to Take up Duties in Queens County.

Waterborough, Q. C., Aug. 29.—The grain is ripening very rapidly, and the farmers are busy cutting it.
Wm. Gillis, representing Waterbury and Rising, of St. John, spent Sunday here, and went down on this morning's boat.
The students leaving for the Normal School are Miss Alma Gale, Miss Mona Gale and Miss Dannie O. Ferris. Mrs. George Gale went down on the boat this morning.
Mr. Levi Smith went down on the May Queen this morning for the coal mines. Mr. William Gale left for a few days visit in St. John.
Miss Louise Wiggins came down on the May Queen this morning after spending Sunday at the coal mines. Miss Nydia Wiggins went up on the boat on Saturday to the coal mines where she will teach school.
Miss Bessie B. Kelley of White's Point, came up on the May Queen on Saturday. She will teach school at Young's Cove.
Miss Louise McFarlane of Douglas Harbor, came up on the boat on Saturday, and will teach at Young's Creek.

Wrist Watches

We have received a new lot of WATCH BRACELETS in gold (Spring Link and Mesh) from \$30.00 to \$80.00. Also gold watch and leather strap \$18.00 to \$30.00. Silver and Gun Metal with Leather Straps, \$6.50 up.

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CHOLERA PLAGUE HAS SPREAD TO RUSSIA.
Spandau, Prussia, Aug. 29.—The death of a woman and the illness of her husband and of a male attendant at the hospital, all suspected cholera cases, have caused the health administration of Prussia to take the most comprehensive precautions against a spread of the infection. Although the disease has not been established bacteriologically as cholera, all of the hospital attendants where the woman died have been placed in quarantine, also fifteen families in a tenement building where the family lived. A power factory where the husband was employed has been disinfected and his fellow-workmen placed under observation.