

THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JULY 3 1909

HOLDERS OF THE WORLD'S HIGHEST CLIMBING RECORDS.



Workman Party on Top of Steep Mountain Peak.

Dr. Hunter Workman and his wife at exciting and perilous mountaineering in Turkestan.

FAMOUS FIGHTS RETOLD

The very atmosphere of the open-air prize ring, the two battling champions, the cheering crowd, the sound of the blows, the hoarse, quick breathing of the fighters, and the frantic cries of their seconds—all are revived in the pages of "Fights Retold" (Warner's Library). A few of these fights, extracted from this excellent volume, should prove of interest to the readers of The Standard.

In the history of the ring, Daniel Mendoza is without doubt, one of the most interesting figures. A Jew, only 5 feet 7 inches in height, he was the shortest champion who ever reached the highest honors, while another notable feature was that he always wore his luxuriant locks long.

There was something akin to class hatred in Mendoza's fight with John Jackson in April, 1795. Jackson, the friend of Lord Byron, was called "The Gentleman" on account of his elegant manners and handsome appearance. Mendoza pretended to hold "The Gentleman" in great contempt.

Four rounds passed quickly. In the fifth round, Jackson, lurching forward, seized the Jew by his long hair, and "slew" him round, battered him about until he could not stand. The round ended. Mendoza's supporters were frantic with rage, but the umpire declared that no rule had been broken. So Jackson, holding his man by the hair, trounced him until he sank senseless on the grass.

To be the champion prize-fighter of England, to win the Derby, and to become a member of Parliament is no mean feat. Mendoza, yet John Gully actually succeeded in fulfilling these ambitions, although, at the age of 21, he was so far off realizing them that he was in prison for debt.

His most noteworthy fight was with Hen Pearce, or "The Game Chicken," the only champion of England who was never beaten. They met at Hallow in 1855. No sooner had they started

In languages, ancient and modern, in history, in mathematics, in philosophy, she shone with victory. And the great reward came to her—she was appointed a teacher in a French school. She had obtained a salary, she could look forward to a pension. But what had she lost? Everything.

The bright and eager soul had exhausted the poor brain. Fear of failure in the examinations, the terrible severities of those examinations, the awful dread of poverty if she failed, had destroyed the strength of her body. She came with glory from the college, and went to her teacher's desk under the shadow of death.

The class over which she presided was large and turbulent. With her brain full of knowledge, she found herself unable to control these children. During her illness despair seized upon her. She was ridden by the horror of existence. She was afraid.

What a tragedy! This poor little girl, with her head full of learning, afraid of life, afraid that she would starve. That head, which had been blessed by the Authorities of Learning, occupied now by her own thoughts, could not exercise. How it rolled and sweated and shrank on the damp pillow. There in Paris, where a government appointment represents ambition, and Paradise is a pension, and the examiner is an arbiter of destiny, there lay a girl who had lost her life.

Where youth grows pale, and spectral, and dies, this poor little girl, who had been so full of life, and covered from life, afraid of existence, because she could not control a class of children. Can you think of a fate more pitiable?

She rose from that terrible prostration to go back to her work at the school desk. Hopelless, she went, try once more. I obtained an offer for her in England which seemed as if it would give her every happiness, because she could not control a class of children. Can you think of a fate more pitiable?

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How many more victims must die before the examiner is perceived to be the enemy of life, the curse of youth, the destroyer of hope, the foe of intelligence? How is it that this pedant-fool gets his power? Why do we submit to him? Is there on our earth a more pitiable wretch than the pale youth who has succeeded in the school? Can you imagine—you who know what life is—that more unfortunate knowledge than that on which the examiner has set the seal of his approval? Look at her, look at the men who are achieving things and wearing their manhood with a confident power, and say how many of them are learned clerks? Consider how many of the men who made us great by sea and land would have perished the examiner. Let God be praised that the Empire preceded the examiner.

I recall the words that G. F. Watts said to me years ago: "The whole object of education is to quicken and develop the powers of observation, to awaken genius, and to intensify natural gifts. The condemnation of our system is its effect upon the mind of children. Directly they pass from the kindergarten stage they get to hate and dread education—the thing that they should love more than their toys and their games. We are not rearing intelligent citizens, clever craftsmen, devoted scholars, and earnest and enthusiastic workpeople. We are rearing clerks, competitors for a pension!"

Will not some statesman revolutionize our barbarous theory of education? It is not impossible.

What Sir John Fisher has done for the naval cadet, and what Clarendon School at Pangbourne is doing so successfully for schoolboys, the state may attempt to do for its multitudinous children now laboring in deep waters under the oppression of the examiner. Yes, the opposition of the Examiner, Youth, in the freshness and joy of existence, with its heart full of natural ambitions and high desires, encounters at the threshold of life this blighting

Success—and failure.

The family being poor, it was necessary for Miss S.—to earn daily bread. She was a girl full of vivacity and high spirits, pretty and engaging, merry and glad-hearted, with no more fear of the future than a child in summer feels for the approach of winter. The recognition that she would have to work for her living did not in the least cloud her horizon. She threw herself into her school studies with all the energy of her happy nature. Every day was a triumph, every success was a joyful incentive to fresh effort. She was a quite happy schoolgirl. Then came the college examinations. Miss S.—knew that her future depended upon the result of the examinations. She succeeded and she failed. Scarcely anyone was more brilliant or more triumphant than this young girl.

TRAGEDY OF A YOUNG TEACHER

(By Harold Begbie.)

I have just read this piece of information from a Paris correspondent: A young English teacher named Miss S. has met her death under most tragic circumstances at Clermont Ferrand. She had been suffering from scarlet fever, and while delirious she jumped from the window of her room, which was on the fourth floor, being killed instantly. Her mother was just too late to prevent her daughter from falling.

This piece of news has for me a most profound and poignant sorrow as a tragedy. The pathos of it is infinitely more moving, infinitely more terrible, than the sentimental pathos of a drama passionate which would fill columns of a newspaper. It is a tragedy of youth, ambition, and high intelligence.

Let me tell what I know of the story. It happened that when I was in Paris about a year ago, I met, through the kindness of a gentleman, the daughter of a Frenchman, an Englishman, by birth, who had lived all his life in France, and was one of those rare linguists who can perfectly understand and translate the conversations of scientific men. He was kind enough to accompany me on visits to some great masters of science as my investigations of French hypnosis. We dined together, went to the Opera, visited an exhibition of old prints, and when I left Paris with a case of little statues that with whose safety I was anxious, Monsieur S. took me to the station with me and enabled me to make special arrangements with the railway company.

Two or three months ago I received a letter from this kind and agreeable acquaintance. He reminded me of our intimacy in Paris, and asked me if I could help his sister to obtain a place as governess in some English country house. He explained that it would be necessary for the situation to be of a light and temporary nature, as his sister was suffering from ill-health, and held a government post, to which she would wish to return directly her strength was restored. In our correspondence I learned the following particulars concerning Mary S.—

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THEY'RE THE PRODUCT OF EXPERIENCE DUNLOP AUTOMOBILE TIRES

QUEBEC IS NOT A WIDE OPEN DOOR

Immigration is Very Carefully Supervised—Many are Deported.

Fully 60,000 of the Hand-picked Immigrants Have Passed Through Quebec in Less Than Three Months

QUEBEC, July 2.—Though somewhat less than last year immigration via the St. Lawrence is quite large this season, and no doubt would be much larger but for the stringent laws that govern immigration in order to keep out the undesirable, especially from continental countries.

Up to June 20, fully 60,000 immigrants have come in, including those who came in the second cabin, as well as steerage of the combined steamship lines. The months of May, June and a part of July are usually the heaviest months of immigration every season. Consequently it must not be judged by the foregoing figures that the present rate will continue all summer.

The landing and transportation of immigrants at Quebec to the respective points of destination is an interesting task to the uninterested observer, and the system is so perfect at Quebec these days in regard to medical and civil examination of the arrivals together with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies in their transportation that the work proceeds as smooth as well-oiled machinery.

TO BAR UNDESIRABLES.

In the past a great volume of immigrants, especially from continental Europe, has come into Canada, and in so many cases where the law is even as well as proved so very undesirable that the government has made every possible effort to keep out those not in good physical and mental condition and must have at least \$25 besides a ticket to his destination. But there are in some cases a class of immigrants wherein the law is even stricter. For instance, Doukhobors are entirely barred, and if any should arrive they are deported by the same steamer on which they arrived.

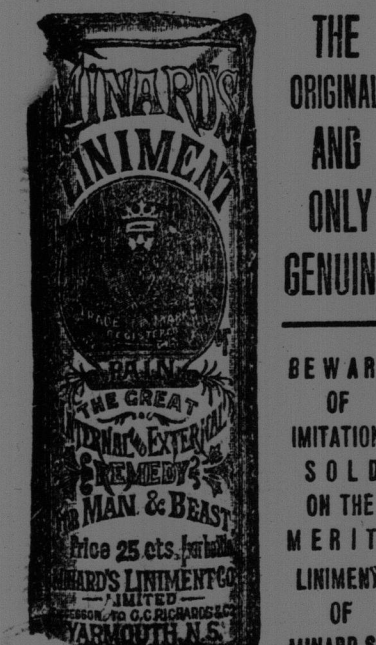
AGAINST ASIATICS.

On all Asiatics that may have qualifications to admit them, the law provides that each one must have \$20 in gold in their possession. This applies to Syrians, who heretofore have come to Canada in large numbers, but are few these days.

The handling and examination of steerage passengers who must land at Quebec is very strict and thorough. The exception made in not applying the strict rule is in favor of those coming from the British Isles, and even they, unless they have relatives or friends in the country, or a situation provided for them before leaving the old country, must possess the requisite money to entitle them to land.

MODE OF EXAMINATION.

When a ship arrives the second cabin passengers are examined by a medical and civil inspector on board the vessel, and if any are found, through sickness or monetary disability, they are conveyed ashore and put into the immigration hospital or house of detention until their case is disposed of, which means release or deportation. The steerage passengers are all taken to the immigration buildings, where they have to undergo first a medical examination, secondly, a civil examination by an experienced staff of Government medical and civil officials. Those who pass have their orders on the different railroad companies by which they intend to travel exchanged for the ticket agents, and when every-



COAL DIVIDEND.

At the annual meeting of The Windsor Coal Mining Co., Ltd., held recently, the reports on the coal mining business were very encouraging.

A large amount of development work has been done during the year and the profits from the sales of coal mine were very satisfactory.

A dividend of six per cent. on the paid up capital stock was declared at the meeting and was paid to the stockholders in a few days.

A small additional amount of stock will be sold immediately to increase the output. The stock is still selling at par value \$10.00 per share and may be obtained by writing promptly to J. S. Gibbon, President of The Windsor Coal Mining Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

OLD BRIDAL CUSTOMS.

There used to be a custom of strewing flowers before the bridal couple as they went to the church and from the church to the house.

Suppose the way with fragrant herbs were strewing.

All things were ready, we to the church were going.

And now suppose the priest had joined our hands—

is a quaint old verse that refers to this custom. The Persians introduce a tree at their marriage feasts laden with fruit, and it is the place of the guests to try to pluck this without the bridegroom observing. If successful, they must present the bride with the value of the object removed. In Tuscan brides wear jasmine wreaths, and there is a legend that a once reigning grand duke, who at great expense procured this flower for his own particular garden, gave orders to his gardener not to part with any flowers or clippings, but the gardener, who was in love, took a sprig to his sweetheart as a gift. She, being shrewd, planted it and raised from it several small plants, which she and the duke's envious neighbors at a great price. In a short time she had saved sufficient money to enable her lover and herself to marry and start housekeeping, and so the Tuscan have a saying that "the girl worthy of wearing the jasmine wreath is rich enough to make her husband happy."

BARGAIN SALE OF 50 Sample China Berry Sets in Dainty Decorations.

Prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00. O. H. WARWICK CO. LTD., 78 TO 82 KING ST.

WE OFFER THE FIRST MORTGAGE 6 Per Cent BONDS Due 1924 OF THE P. Burns Company Ltd.

at PAR and INTEREST; through operation of a sinking fund certain amounts will be drawn each year at 5 per cent. premium after Oct. 1910, paying off all bonds before maturity. Net earnings year 1908, \$317,869.73. Annual bond interest only \$0.00. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. J. M. ROBINSON & SONS, BANKERS, St. John, N.B.

GREAT BARGAINS IN—

BANANAS ONLY 10c per. DOZEN GREATEST BARGAINS IN TOWN

STANLEY B. CARR 7 Waterloo Street

highways of service and honor with his barricade of pedant tests, and de-basing true knowledge, belittles the Universe. The examiner is the curse of genius, the worst enemy of education, and the wither of ambition. Why should he be longer allowed to darken and destroy?

THE FIVE-FOOT SHELF.

There came a time when a famous man declared with benignant looks: "You can lift yourself to the stars, my lad. With a five-foot shelf of books. Take fifteen minutes a day, no more, but read with the greatest care. And you'll be a man of polish soon. No matter what clothes you wear."

We off had sighed for a polished mind.

We had wished our brain could hold as much of this world's stately lore as Solomon had of old.

So when we heard of the five-foot shelf.

"We 'holled' from afar, "Give up those titles, beloved friend, Please tell us what they are."

We got the list by an early mail. And gazed at it with dread. Is this the kind of sawdust that is intended to fill our head? We dropped a crystalline tear or two. In sorrow did we sigh and weep. We feared we hadn't the force of will sufficient to tackle it.

FOR FRANKLIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Was first upon the list. John Woolman's Journal was next. Good land. Two volumes that we have missed. Then Bacon's Essays and Goethe's Faust.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO LET—Self-contained flat, 5 rooms and toilet, at 103 Mockenburgh St. Apply to 350 Union St. 3-7-6

LODGING ROOM. Apply at 384 Peters St. 3-7-6

WANTED—A young girl as waitress at 45 Elliott Row. 3-7-6

FOR SALE—The staging and lumber used in repairing the spire of St. John Presbyterian church. Apply to E. J. ARMSTRONG, Chairman Repair Committee, 61 Prince Wm. St. 3-7-6

TO LET—Pleasant flat of seven rooms No. 65 Portland St. Apply on premises. 3-7-6

LOST—Two coats on Dorchester, Union, Charlotte or Queen Sts. Finder please leave at Star Office. 3-7-6

NIGHT WATCHMAN WANTED. Apply Immediately to HAMILTON & GAY, Erin St. 3-7-6

**ASEPTO SOAP POWDER**

Give the Dishes and Pans an "Antiseptic" Wash

Your dishes and pans will be sweeter and cleaner when washed with ASEPTO in place of soap. ASEPTO does the work quicker and better—and contains a germicide that destroys all disease germs. Especially should this antiseptic powder—ASEPTO—be used to clean a dish or jar which has contained meat, fruit or vegetables that have "gone wrong." ASEPTO costs but 5c a package—is the only washing compound that will not burn the hands—and is odorless.

Manufactured by THE ASEPTO MANUFACTURING CO., St. John, N.B.