

Calendar for Oct., 1909.

Moon's Phases. Last Quarter 6.12h 44m. a. m. New Moon 14.4h 13m. p. m. First Quarter 22.6h 4m. a. m. Full Moon 28.3h 7m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the week from Fri to Sun.

Autobiography of Charles C. Starbuck.

The editors of the Review, considering that I am nearly eighty, have asked me to leave some account of my lineage and myself.

The name Starbuck is derived from the village of Starbuck, in North England, a Danish settlement, originally called Starob, Great Back, a mythical Scandinavian genius in the form of a deer.

From this village our family, I do not know when, seems to have made its way down to Derbyshire, said to have been the birthplace of Edward Starbuck, born 1604. However, he seems to have been brought up and was certainly married in Wales, and to a Welshwoman, Catherine Reynolds. Out of forty strains of lineal ancestry which I am able to trace back at least to 1650...

In 1640 Edward Starbuck, with his wife, three daughters and one son, Nathaniel, born 1638, came over from Wales to Dover, New Hampshire, then included in Norfolk County, Massachusetts.

Edward Starbuck, of the substantial English yeomanry, himself substantial both in body and mind, received large grants of land, and was chosen a Ruling Elder in the established Congregational church, and Representative to the General Court at Boston. In short, he became a pillar of the rising New Hampshire society, but finally threw this into disarray by turning Baptist. The perturbation reached Boston itself, and led the authorities there to intervene, although it was not until ten years later that he quitted the colony and settled in Nantucket, then under New York jurisdiction.

His chief neighbors in Nantucket were Tristram C. M., of the old Devonshire gentry. From him we are descended in five lines. However, our deep love of the sea, shows that the Devonshire has not overpowered the Danish blood. "Base works immortally to keep its own."

Mary, Tristram C. M.'s daughter, born at Haverhill, 1645, married to Nathaniel Starbuck in 1662, and dying at Nantucket in 1717, by her uncommon powers of mind led the island, both in Church and State.

She is therefore commonly known as Governor Starbuck. She had been immersed by Peter Folger, Benjamin Franklin's grandfather, but in 1701 embraced Quakerism, and brought over almost the whole island with her. Wherever you find Nantucketers you find Quakerism, or its recent traces.

Bark is no chief in mind when he speaks of "those hardy mariners whose hearts have roared every sea." However, towards 1800 growing population brought large numbers of Starbucks, O. Gs., Barkers, Macys, and other Nantucketers, to the mainland of New York and North Carolina, from which they have spread over the continent. The story that our C. M. stock date back to the Corquest is an error. We only go back, ascertainably, to 1150.

My father and mother were born near Troy, but I again was born in New England, at Boston, December 4, 1827. From six to fifteen, my mother's health requiring a southern climate, I was brought up in Maryland, Virginia, and the District. There I became acquainted with Catholics, including our valued friends, the Fenwicks, sister-in-law and niece of Bishop Fenwick of Boston. It was a comfort that after twenty-seven years of separation I was able to return to Georgetown in time for the funeral Mass of Mrs. Fenwick.

My Quaker mother was even more diligent than Quakers generally in the religious education of her children, and I derived my knowledge

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't get your stomach weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, flat of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

of Christian doctrine mainly from Catholic pulpits. For years I attended Catholic services more commonly than Protestant. One year my Catholic governess, Miss Elizabeth O'Brien, and myself, never missed a Sunday morning, rain or shine, at High Mass in Baltimore cathedral. Probably I have often unconsciously regarded the present Primate and Cardinal, who is some eight years my junior, passing in and out of the cathedral in which, I understand, he was baptized, confirmed, ordained and consecrated.

At about fifteen I took a violent fit of Anti-popy, which lasted several years, but gradually died out as I gained more sense, and began to value early remembrances. There, as the independent suggests, have given me an interior sense of Catholicism, such as few American Protestants have. When, at six, I went to Oberlin, Ohio, where I received my classical and a part of my theological training, finishing the latter at Union Seminary, New York, the intense Puritanism of Oberlin did not stand in the way of President Finney's always propounding to us from the pulpit St. Francis Xavier as the model of missionary success, and Madame Guyon and St. Catherine Adorno as the exemplars of inward holiness. Indeed Oberlin was then bitterly assailed as "Papist" by the Andover has been since on another ground—for insisting that Faith could not justify were it not essentially a holy act. Professor Foster, formerly of Oberlin, very justly remarked that, in "the article of the standing or falling Church, Trent is nearer right than Luther. Calvin used Luther's formula, but as Mohler says, he gave it a much less objectionable sense. I do not think that Luther's sin was Antinomian, but I fully share Wesley's dislike of his doctrine in justification, at least as expressed in his commentary on the Galatians.

In 1855 I was ordained and went out to Jamaica as missionary among the negroes. I was there from 1855 to 1861, and from 1866 to 1871, something over ten years in all. The abundant leisure of the tropical mountains gave me ample time for further studies in literature, the classics, history and theology. I need to call my place there the Poor Man's Doanery.

Between while, and after my second return, I taught in Union, Andover and Oberlin seminaries, and in Oberlin, Boreas, and Michigan Central colleges. I spent a year in assisting Dr. Schaff on his English edition of Lange's Biblework, translating and annotating the commentary on St. Luke, and translating that on Galatians.

I have written, more or less, for the Continental, the Presbyterian Review, the Presbyterian Quarterly, of Richmond, the Bibliotheca Sacra, the Reformed Quarterly, the New World, and especially for the Methodist Review, largely in relation of popular errors concerning the Catholic Church. I have also written one volume of a Church History, which, however, is not published under my name. For ten years I wrote constantly for the Andover Review.

From 1873 to 1879 I held congregational pastorates in Iowa and Nebraska, and from 1879 to 1883 at Claridon near Lake Erie, in Ohio. In 1883 we removed to Andover, and have remained here ever since, except one year in Cambridge. In 1890 I took up a private membership in the Episcopal church, not, as the Review of Reviews absurdly says, as

"a convert to the Episcopal faith" as if Faith had any meaning but the Faith of Christ—but from a general liking to Anglicanism, and because at that time a bowl was going through the Congregational press that one of their ministers who sympathized with Andover theology ought to go to Lambeth, Rome, or the devil. I have chosen the middle of the three alternatives.

I was the more willing to make a change as having no hereditary roots in Congregationalism, and as now living in the County of Essex, where my ancestors, Lawrence and Casan dra Southwick, with their children, were, about 1660, bitterly persecuted by the Congregationalists. However, I still hold New England Congregationalism in high regard. Henry M. Dexter and his forces have not been able to drive me out of this. Andover Congregationalists, above all, are admirable Christians, at once strenuous and peaceable, caring much more for the Gospel than they do for their sect. Indeed, I think that of all Protestant bodies the New England Congregationalists have the most brotherly temper. Dr. Dexter, odious as his homo temper was, behaved towards the Catholics—certainly so when I observed him—as a Christian man in high place ought to behave.

I have been asked how I came to have so good a knowledge of Catholic theology. I am not deeply learned, but I think I may say that what knowledge I have is accurate. A clear understanding, and what a friend has called "a jansen sense of justice," aided by early familiarity and correspondence with Catholics, bishops, professors, editors and priests, secular and monastic, have commonly—not always, of course—restrained me from making unadvised statements concerning Catholic history, doctrine, or polity. Of the inward currents, and tendencies in that great Church it will be observed that I speak sparingly, as an outsider ought to speak, especially when writing in a Catholic paper.

And, that for a quarter of a century I have enjoyed constant access to one of the largest theological libraries of the country, and that I have given myself up almost wholly to the study of Catholic matters, taking great pains to compare and correct, to distinguish opinion from dogma, and rejecting from doubt, opinion, and to prepare the intricate jurisdiction so far as easily possible for a New England Protestant. O. liturgies I have little knowledge and at my age never shall have much.

"In the country of the blind the one-eyed man is a king," and therefore I hope I am not guilty of a very alarming vanity in giving myself considerable airs of superiority in this direction above my fellow-Protestants. One of these indeed (now dead) has signified to me that I knew too much about the matter to be trusted to write of it, evidently believing that for a child of the Reformation ignorance is the mother of "liberty." Indeed, my knowledge of these matters has been impugned to me in all forms, by A. P. A. acquaintances, as a misdemeanor, and almost a crime. One or two of them (not acquaintances) have threatened to hang me for knowing too much for the good of the cause. We see then that Luther's great maxim: "Never boast of a lie," is still in vigorous life, and not merely at Heidelberg.

As to my own theological position, I am a thoroughly supernaturalist Trinitarian Christian, accepting unhesitatingly the determinations of Nicea, Constantinople, Ephesus and Chalcedon. In matters of polity, I am more Protestant than the Protestants, inclining to the Plymouth Brethren, with whom, doctrinally, I have nothing to do. Even the platform of the Evangelical Alliance is too Catholic for me.

And may God give us ever greater light, and bring us ever more fully together in His Son!—Charles C. Starbuck, in The Sacred Heart Review.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring an image of a man carrying a large fish on his back. Text: "This is the trademark which is found on every bottle of the genuine Scott's Emulsion the standard Cod Liver Oil preparation of the world. Nothing equals it to build up the weak and wasted bodies of young and old."

The chief labor of the local government board consisted in deciding appeals against decisions of the pensioning committees. Between the end of October and the end of December, 1908, the board had received 5165 appeals and on March 26, 1909, the date at which the first pensions were payable, the number had risen to 10,668. Of these 8,273 were decided.

Further information deals with the administration of the poor law, and in this respect the figures are rather discouraging as regards increases. Excluding the special classes of insane and casual paupers there were on January 1, 1909 35,700 more indoor paupers and 34,976 more outdoor than on July 1, 1908; increases of 15.5 and 6.6 respectively for the six months. In the case of London the rate of pauperism to population has shown generally no such marked decrease as is shown in England and Wales. The rates per 1,000 of the population of London of paupers of all classes, other than casuals and insane, in 1909 namely, 3.1-3 and 2.4-2.6 respectively were, as a matter of fact, higher than for any of the previous twenty-four years, excepting 1906.

The total expenditure on poor relief in England and Wales for the year 1908 was over \$71,000,000. It is an expensive measure, say the opponents of the government, and rightly so, but it is a humanitarian measure and an effort to remedy the effects of past legislation. It is to carry through acts of this kind that the British government wants money and that the present budget has been planned.

In contrast to the British measure is the system of old age insurance in vogue in Germany. It must be remembered, however, that in Germany old age and sickness insurance is a heritage of old Roman law, and a measure along these lines was passed as far back as 1841. New acts in 1871, 1879 and 1883, followed by up-to-date amendments have been passed that have kept the original principle alive.

The German sickness and old age insurance is borne by employer and employee alike. Taking the old age aspect alone, the contribution is charged half to each, the state adding moreover, \$12.50 yearly to each pension. It has been estimated, say a writer in the current Harper's, that the contribution made by the employers to the three classes, namely, sickness, old age and invalidity, amounts to a 2 per cent increase of wages and that made by workingmen to a 11-2 per cent, to three per cent deduction of earnings. The employer is responsible for the full payment of premiums, which he takes from the amount of wages and enters in the insurance book in the form of stamp.

The post office is the medium of payment for both premiums and pensions. Every household in Germany puts a stamp in her book every week and her mistress puts another, and she goes to the hospital if she is ill, not as a recipient of charity, but with the same legal rights to its benefits that she has to those of the public school. In 1907 some 5,000,000 people drew sickness insurance, for an average of 19 days in each case.

Such a system as that of Germany is not elaborated in a month or a year or in a lustrium of years. In Britain the old age question is a living crying one that must be dealt with at once. The present Q. D. Age Pension act is reaching the people. It may be a system of organized charity as compared with that of Germany but like Germany's system Britain's problem is a heritage of the years.—Ottawa Citizen.

Knowledge makes men humble. The present generation is too apt to think that all the wonderful developments and discoveries were reserved for this favored age. But it is beginning to be made clear that most of the credit for improvements in every line of human endeavor really rests with those who, in many cases centuries ago, conceived the brilliant idea now bearing fruit. The latest illustration contains a volume just discovered in Vienna, bearing on its title page the legend: "About the invention of air navigation by means of balloons and eagles by Jakob Kieserer, published at the expense of the author by Herr Joheanneshof, Koblenz, 1780."

It is an elaborate treatise on aviation in which a balloon is steered through the air by eagles which have been "trained and deprived of their talons." Minute instructions are given as to how the birds should be harnessed, and suggestions are made as to the employment of double teams and relays. The author-inventor expresses the hope that his idea may be employed first to expedite the delivery of letters and dispatches, and that persons competent as trainers of giant birds will carry his "wonderful idea" into execution.

Any person desiring good clothes and want the same cheap, we point directly to H. H. Brown, just around Hughes' corner, Queen St. He has a name for clothes above the common, and people find that although his clothes are better his price is not more than is regularly charged for cheaper clothes. It's his excellent selling system does it.

Old Age Pensions. The British Old Age Pension act is attracting much attention in economic journals and any information on the working of the act is eagerly sought. The president of the local government boards has reported on the first year's operation of the measure and his figures are now being discussed and analyzed by students of those larger problems which affect the masses. The statistics at hand demonstrate the practical nature of the work mapped out; and incidentally the enormous amount of labor required to carry on the different departments of the act as originally designed.

"In the first few months," writes Mr. John Burns, "over 400,000 claims had to be dealt with by committees but in spite of the fact that the work was unfamiliar to them and that it had to be done at high pressure it appears to have been carried out zealously and efficiently carried out. The pension officers, whose work during the months that saw the measure being molded into working shape must have been performed at great personal sacrifice, are also given much credit. The report states that the number of pensions payable on March 26, 1909, was in England, 369,037 and in Wales 24,663." The total for the United Kingdom was, at that date

647,494. The chief labor of the local government board consisted in deciding appeals against decisions of the pensioning committees. Between the end of October and the end of December, 1908, the board had received 5165 appeals and on March 26, 1909, the date at which the first pensions were payable, the number had risen to 10,668. Of these 8,273 were decided.

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There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed.

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Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rosemont, Ont., writes: "About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the day and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Troubles never come singly," Observed some ancient guy. Well, we don't know we've seen a man. With only one black eye.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD. Sirs—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain, Yours truly, W. C. McUEAN. 14 Paul Street, Care Oliver Typewriter Co.

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Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. Police Sergeant—Can you give me a description of the person who ran over you? "O can that. He had on a fur coat and an automobile cap and goggles."

A Sensible Merchant. Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

Magistrate (discharging prisoner)—Now, then, I would advise you to keep away from bad company. Prisoner (feelingly)—Thank you sir. You won't see me here again.

Sprained Arm. Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

The Dangers of Summer. Many dangerous and distressing diseases prevail in summer and fall, and they occur suddenly, often terminate fatally before aid can be had. Complaints, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaints, etc., are quickly cured.

This wonderful bowel complaint remedy has been on the market for 64 years and it has been used in thousands of cases of horses throughout the country during this time. You do not experiment when you buy an old and tried remedy like this. Ask your druggist for Dr. Fowler's, and insist on getting what you ask for. Do not take some substitute which the unprincipled druggist says is "just as good."

These cheap imitations are dangerous to your health. Mrs. Jeff Flaherty, Belfountain, Ont., writes:—"In the month of September, last, my youngest child took Summer Complaint and the doctor had very little hopes for her. My neighbor told me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so that night I sent my daughter to get it, and when she came home I gave the baby one dose, and in half an hour there was a change for the better, and after the third dose she was completely cured. We feel it is far and beyond any other remedy for Summer Complaint and besides it saves paying a doctor. I advise everyone to use it. Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Fowler's. The original and only Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., Price 35 cents.

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Our Specialties Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards. Encourage home Industry.

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Fennel and Chandler WE HAVE IN STOCK For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc. If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you. DROP IN AND INSPECT.

JAMES KELLY & CO. June 28, 1909—3m

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress.

Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12, 1907.

Montague Dental Parlors We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906—3m

Pressed Hay WANTED! We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay.

G. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909—2i

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JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

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