CENTENARY'S ANNIVERSARY.

SPECIAL SERVICES SUN DAY MARKED THE BE-GINNING.

The Week Will be Taken Up With Functions-Dr. Borden, of Sack ville, Delivered Two Sermons Sunday-An Eloquent Address on Memory.

Sunday Centenary Methodist church began the celebration of its anniversary and will continue to hold special exercises throughout this week. The services yesterday morning and evening were attended by large congregations, and on each occasion the preacher was Rev. Dr. Borden of Sackville. The music by the choir was of special character. Rev. John Read, the revered pastor of the church who has just been invited for a fifth year to remain in the

invited for a fifth year to remain in the pastorate—an honor which he alone has borne—took part in the services.

Rev.Dr. Borden's morning sermon was a powerful dissertation on memory. He took for his text the words, "Son remember," found in the 16th verse of the 25th chapter of St. Luke. He said that memory might be either a blessing or a curse, and what memory in the future would be depended on our present. The sins of this life will so stamp themselves on memory and in character that would be depended on our present. The sins of this life will so stamp themselves on memory and in character that even after we repent some trace of these will still be present. The scars of sin remain. The samenties of society, the grace of culture and the fruit of the spirit may overgrow these dark places, but at times memory will work down and the past be brought to mind. It can never be as though we had never sinned. Thousands would go limping into eternity because of the sins of their youth. We read of Dives, the rich man, as compared with the poor, but thank God the contrast does not end at that. It is resumed in the next world. The rich man dies and is buried and the pât man has his resting in the bosom of Abraham.

Our pablic conscience is moulded largely by our laws. The theft of a loaf of bread is a crime, but to steal a million dollars is skilful financing. We learn that in the passage from this life to the next there is no break in the continuity of character. Handings we had never there is no break in the continuity of character. Handings we had not a fact the still the poor of Abraham.

STRONGLY SUSTAINED.

STRONGLY SUSTAINED.

STRONGLY SUSTAINED.

STRONGLY SUSTAINED.

The imperial Government Upheld in Spain, which was done in January, 1810. Under this law deputies chosen by the people were assembled at Madrid from all of the Spanish colonies. From time to time until 1837 such political privileges were denied the islanders, and it was not until 1868 that they secured another opportunity for any voice in their expenses were denied the islanders and the negotiations with the Transval and the negotiations with the Tran

dollars is skilful financing. We learn that in the passage from this life to the next there is no break in the continuity of character. Happinness or misery in the next world depends on what we are rather than what we own. It is evident that we shall not only retain memory but have a conscience to appeal to and these will be part of the ego we shall carry into the next world, also will we carry our passions of hate and love. We will shale retain our consciousness, and our sympathies with good and evil. If we have learned to love the things of God so will we do in the next world. If it is interested to the joys of happiness hereaster? When once we had turned away from a wrong the consciousness of rectitude came with that act and helped obliterate the evil. Memory liked to drop out the unpleasant things. To the wicked might not memory be a constant toriure? Might not an illuminated memory be our judge in the wicked might not memory be a constant toriure? Might not an illuminated memory be our judge in the mext world. From such a judge there could be no appeal. The judge would brief at the well at a toriure? Might not an illuminated memory be our judge in the mext world. From such a judge there could be no appeal. The judge would brief world in the wall of a gull y conscierce, bringing up past memories. He recited the last tarms affect. It was prophetic that any the first cup Bace was the goal of a gull y conscierce, bringing up past memories. He recited the last tarms with first earfact. It was prophetic that the grade of the contract.

When the yacht America, in August, and the past would bring it to the surface again. The preacher referred to Edgar Allan Poe's pear The Raven and read in it the wall of a gull y conscierce, bringing up past memories. He recited the last tarms with first earface again.

The preacher referred to Edgar Allan
Poe's peem The Raven and read in it
the wail of a gu'l y conscierce, bringing
up past memories. He recited the last
stanza with fine effect. It was prophetic,
he had often thought, of the close of the
poet's life in an inebriate asylum. So
have Byron's poems also represented the
haunting memory. Shakespeare's Lady
Macbeath was another example of memory of guilt ever pursuing, memory and
conscience, the judge, condemning even
in this life. Even were there no Bible,
would he say what a man soweth so
shall he reap; and were there no God in
heaven, it would still be true that the
memory-of the just is blessed and the
name of the wicked shall rot.
He would have all come to the great
heart of Christ who calls, "Come to Me
all ye that labor and are heavy laden
and I shall give you rest." In an old
Oriental parable, he said, we were asked
to think of Ged as an archer, with the
heavens as his great bow, with memory
as his arrow, and man as his target.
Where could we fiee for safety? And the
answer was "To the bosom of the
answer was "To the bosom of the
archer."

Ported.

When the yacht America, in August,
1851, beat 17 British yachts, the news
was 13 days in reaching the United States. No New York or Boston paper
had from its own correspondent over 500
words describing the contest. Most of
the American papers covered the race with brief clippings from the London
journals. Newspaper enterprise has exmand at hall give you rest." In an old
Oriental parable, he said, we were asked
to think of Ged as an archer, with the
heavens as his great bow, with memory
as his arrow, and man as his target.
Where could we fiee for safety? And the
answer was "To the bosom of the
answer was "To the bosom of the
argument of the train having on board
a large number to attend the races, the
crowd numbered several hundreds. The
argument of the train having on board
a large number to attend the races, the
crowd numbered several hundreds. The
argument of the train having on board
a large number to attend th

Rev. Dr. Borden preached again in the

Another Repudiation.

at a special meeting of the county officers, held on the 17th inst. The motion was unanimously passed that the adoption of a resolution offered by Connty President B. F. Waddleton at the second regular meeting of this month, held by Division No. 1 be ratified by this meeting of county officers, and that we fully concur with the words of the said resolution, which is as follows:-

"Whereas public announcement has been given through the public press of the adoption of a re-olution by Division No. 1, Montreal, A. O. H., expressing sympathy with the Boers in the war against Great Britain in South Africa; therefore

against Great Britain in South Africa; therefore "Besolved, That we, the members of the Pioneer Division of the A. O. H. in New Brunswick, do disclaim and disapprove of the said resolution as being inconsistent and adverse to patriotic sentiment in Canada; and, if announcement is correct, express our regret that such a resolution had been adopted."

The speeches of the provincial presi-

and also of the county officers, were long and delivered with marked earnest-ness. It was further resolved that copies of the proceeding; of the meeting be published in the Woodstock and St. John

WANTS THEM PARDONED.

Hon. Mr. Tarte Intercedes for the Dragoons who were Reported to Have Burned Him in Effigy.

OTTAWA, Ost. 19-The following telegram was sent to Col. Otter by the minister of public works tonight:-

minister of public works tonight:—
Col. Otter, Toronto:—
I read in the papers that you are holding an inquiry in the conduct of the few Dragoons who, I understand, have burned me in effigy. Will you permit me to suggest that even if they have been guilty of a breach of discipline, you forgive them. Those poor fellows have simply been deceived by those who accuse the French-Canadians of being disloyal. Besides I do not suffer very greatly either in my fiesh or in my feelings on account of those cremating opera ions. Have written to same effect to minister of militia and defence.

(Sgd.)

I. Tarre.

TORONTO, Oct. 19, 1899.

How. I. Tarte:—

The report in the papers has been misleading. Full statement has been forwarded by officer commanding to chief staff officers. Please accept our bank of the had consideration. hearty thanks for kind consideration.
(8gd)
Lt. Col Otter.

STRONGLY SUSTAINED.

HAVELCCK, Kings county, Oct. 18.—
Yesterday, 17th, was the annual agricultural fair, and we were favored with a fine but windy day. The farmers began arriving early in the morning with their stock and produce, and at 11 o'clock, on the arrival of the train having on board a large number to attend the races, the crowd numbered several hundreds. The exhibit, in many lines, was equal to any of former years, while in some respects it was inferior.

Wooderock, O. 1. 18.—The A. O. H., of Carleton county, N. B., were represented color, likely."—[Tit-Bits.



Makes the Hair grow. Clears the Complexion. Softens and whitens the Hands. Preserves and beautifies the skin of Infants and Children.

Sold everywhere. British depot: NEWBERY, London POSTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Rostos, U. S. A.

THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS-

Republic is Not Uninteresting-The Costly Legacy Left by the Spaniards to the United States of America-Reforms Promised by Spain.

The present war in the Philippines between the Filipinos and the United States of America is but practically a continuation of the rebellion which confronted Spain in 1896, and which resulted in the establishment of the Philippine republic as it still exists. In fact, nearly all of the many pro-clamations issued by the Filipinos at the breaking out of hostilities between Spain and the United States announced that because the treaty, made with the Filipino leaders, known as the treaty of Biac-nabato, had not been fulfilled the leaders of that rebellion were absolved from any agreement they had made with the Spanish, and that they were called upon to again take up arms in behalf of the Filipino people against Spain and as allies of the Americans. And so it is that the present rebel-lion is but a legacy left the United States by Spain. A history of that rebellion and the establishment of the Philippine republic is not uninteresting.
As far back as 1810 Spain had

As lar back as 1810 Spain had given the native Filipinos a taste of that political liberty which afterward cost the mother country so dearly. This came as a result of the first engineer hills are suffered by the state of the control of the length of her hand, or six and a half times the length of her hand, or six and first suffrage bill ever passed in Spain, which was done in January, 1810. Under this law deputies chos-

walence of monastic influence the re-forms voted at Manila all failed of ratification at Madrid, and so were

practically killed the assembly kept growing stronger each year until the usually patient native would bear. the indignities inflicted upon him by the friars, who were the real govmering broke out in earnest. The re-bels had planned to open the tragedy for which they had been preparing for so long a time, with a general slaughter of Spaniards in Manila, but a native woman who knew of the plot confessed her knowledge to one of the friars, only an hour before the appointed time, and it was frus-trated.

At the time of the breaking out of this rebellion Spain had in the islands not more than 1,500 Spanish troops, re-enforced by a questionable native contingent of about 6,000. Of the Spanish troops, not more than 700 were in Manila, but this force was sufficient to inflict a severe punishment upon the leaders of the re-bellion in Manila, among which were many of the best of the native fami-lies. In fact it did not take an interest in the rebellion to endanger one's liberty. Nearly all of the natives and Chinese, who were not di-rect tools of either the friars or the Spanish government, and whise was worth confiscating, were in danger of immrisonment, if not death, at the hands of the church or the

governor general.

While the rebellion raged fiercely all around Manila, it grew to greater proportions in Cavite province than elsewhere. In Cavite province the rebel headquarters was established at Silan, and it was here that Aguinaldo first came into promin-ence. Here he taught the village mative school, and because of his posi-tion had considerable influence throughout the surrounding territory. Eleven days after the outbreak of the rebellion he issued a proclamation on his own account began rallying a force of natives around him. This proclamation, while the first issued by the rebels, did not state the objects of the rebellion. It was not until October, 1896.

that any definite purpose was an-nounced by the rebel leaders. Then

the Tagal republic was established by proclamation. During this time the fame and influence of Aguinaldo had spread rapidly, but it was still not sufficient for him to secure the presidency of the new republic, and Andreas Bonifacio was chosen the president by the leaders of the rebellion. But a few months later Bonifacio died. and Aguinaldo succeeded him as the rebel leader, a position which he has retained ever since. While the struggle lasted for a year and a half, the rebels never won any decisive battle, but by a system of guerilla warfare kept the territory around Manila continually harassed. The Spanis, captain general was unable to secure from Spain sufficient troops to garrison the entire affected territory, 10,000 men being the greatest number of soldiers the home government could send him, because of the continued drain caused by the Cuban rebellion, and he was glad to secure peace on any terms which would assure Spanish sovereignty. The peace treaty between the Spanish Government and the rebels was signed on December 14, 1897, and in it Spain promised the following reforms:

reforms : The banishment or the disbanding The banishment or the disbanding of the religious orders; Philippine representation in the cortes; the same administration of justice for the native as for the Spaniard; unity of laws between the Philippines and Spain; the natives to share the ohist

REPUBLIC OF TAGAL. civil offices of the Philippine civil administration; re-arrangement of the property of the friars and of the taxes in favor of the natives; recognition of the individual rights of th nition of the individual rights of the natives, with liberty of public meeting and of the press, and a general amnesty. There were deposited by Spain 400,000 pesetas in the Bank of Hongkong, ostensibly not for his private use, but the interest of which was to be devoted to the education. vas to be devoted to the education of Filipino youths in Europe and the principal to be devoted to the purchase of arms provided xpain failed to fulfill the treaty obligations. It is needless to say that Spain did not fulfill her treaty obligations.

THE NORMAL WOMAN.

Her Exact Proportions in Plain Figures with Some Notes on the Cultiva-

Female beauty according to fa-mous artists and sculptors is a question of proportion merely, and, since will be surprised to see how nearly they conform to physical perfection by finding a striking similarity be-tween the sculptor's ideal and their own forms. When these proportions do not agree in the majority of cases the figure has been marred by injudicious treatment—tight corsets, small shoes, lack of proper exercise, etc.

Let the length of the head be what it will, a woman's height should be seven and a half times its length, or ten times the length of her face, or nine times the length of her hand, or

The exact proportions for a perfect woman should be five feet four inches; weight, 135 pounds; bust, 36 inches; waist, 25 inches; hips, 37 inches; thigh, 25 inches; calf, 14½ inches; ankle, 8 inches; hands, 7 inches; feet, 10 inches. The distance between the temples should be the exact length of the face; the arms should be three times the length of the head, and the shoulders should be two heads in width.

Beautiful eyes are wide open with heavy lashes and delicately penciled eyebrows. Beautiful ears are set close to the head and must be small and delicately shaped. The perfect hand need not be small—it must be in proportion to one's height—but it must be well shaped with gradually taperthe possession of but few women be-cause of their badly fitting shoes. A beautiful neck and shoulders are prizes which every young woman may possess if she is willing to pay the price. The rules for their cultivation are simple—by wearing loose clothing so that one's movements may be free, and by wearing shoes with low heels; by taking plenty of along delive the plenty of exercise. prizes which every young woman ernors of the colony, no longer, and on the 20th of August, 1896, the rebellion that had so long been simmering broke out in earnest. The region of the colony, no longer, and on the 20th of August, 1896, the rebellion that had so long been simmering broke out in earnest. The region of the colony, no longer, and on the colony, no longer, and on the 20th of August, 1896, the rebellion that had so long been simmering broke out in earnest. The research of the colony, no longer, and on the 20th of August, 1896, the rebellion that had so long been simmering broke out in earnest the real government. gymnastic exercise to insure uniform

The normal woman should reach the perfection of her beauty at the age of 25, and it is the normal woman who alone is beautiful.—Mrs. Mary Easton, in American Queen.

ELECTRICAL COOKING

A Great Success Wherever Theroughly Electricity is making its way into the kitchen through the parlor and lining-room, says The Cosmopolitan. For some time it has been used for the heating of the five-o'clock tea kettle, eliminating the dangers which are always incurred when an alcohol lamp is used. A tea kettle, coffee pot or chafing dish may be adjusted to the nearest lamp in a house wired for electric lighting.

The experience cook knows that there are dishes which are never seen in their perfection ten feet from the fire that cooked them. People who have passed their youth in the country grow peevish over the way years have deteriorated the flavor of some simple early favorite of the table. Electrical appliances have done some Electrical appliances have done some-thing to bring back the old condi-tions. Griddle cakes baked on a steel griddle, electrically heated to the exact temperature, lightly brush-ed with oil, are a crisp delight as they are flipped from griddle to plate. But while this appliance can be used with the illuminating cur-rent, it requires an extra attachrent, it requires an extra attachment, as that current is too weak. This is generally put in at the leg of the dining-table. Up to this time electricity has been used almost exclusively by domain of the family cuisine.

clusively by the woman who makes a fad of experimental cooking, and she has her electric kitchen fitted up like a small laboratory, far from the The whole paraphernalia might fit into a tiled closet almost anywhere, so hooded and ventilated that no odor escapes into the surrounding In one of the apartmen houses in New York dainty little electric kitchens have been fitted up where the tenants have asked for them, although the apartments were not designed for housekeeping origin-

Den't Worry About Salaries. What salaries are paid in differen siness callings is a question ofter asked by young men, and one which enter into their deliberations as a qualifying factor as to whether they shall enter certain trades or professions. I never could write constant and the city.

A pretty wedding to reason for it. What are the salarie which are paid to others to you o to me? They signify nothing. If the highest salary paid to the foremost man in a certain profession is \$10,-000 a year, what does it prove or signify? There is no obstacle to some one's else going into that same profession and earning \$25,000. The first step in going into business is to find



Agents-J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. E. Colson & Co., Montreal.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Coughs, Colds,

Asthma,

denote which he coined the word CHLORO-DYNE. Dr. Browneis the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination) and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.

This caution is necessary, as many persons This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR.J.COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE -Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of

the defend ant Freeman was deliberately un-true, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1864. DR.J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army
Medical Staft) DISCOVERED a REMEDY; to
denote which he coined the word CHLORoDYNE. Dr. Browneis the SOLE INVENTOR,
and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot
possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic
recommendation.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIR sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invi-gorates th nervous system when exhausted

DR.J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has
given rise to many UNSORUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade
Mark. Of all Ohemists, 10, 11-2d., 20. 3d.
and 4e. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER-Is the TRUE: PALLIATIVE in Neural J. T. DAYENPORT, 33 Great Russel algia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism J. T. DAYENPORT, LONDON, W.O.

92.UU FUN **9**1.UU.

Read Carefully This Great Offer.

The Gentlewoman

America's Greatest and Best Journal for Women. [HANDSOMELY AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,

Twenty-four to Thirty-Six Large Pages (11x16), Published MONTHLY in New York City.

The Gentlewoman is filled each month from cover to cover with delightfu ing serial and short stories, sketches and poems are all original and by the most popular others.

The following are some of the noted contributors to The Gentlewoman:

Special Departments, Work, Music, Nursery, Correspondence, Art, ar conducted by authorities in their repective lines, are full of interest to the entire family

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

ALL FOR The Gentlewoman, one year, The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, one year,... DO NOT DELAY or fail to take advantage of this great offer, for never before as so much offered for so small a sum.
Address all creers to

TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.,

ST. JOHN, N B.



Moncton Marriages.

Moncron, Ost. 18-Jas. Maloney, a popular brakeman on the Northern Division of the I. C. R., was married this

A pretty wedding took place this evening at the residence of Mrs. R. Entwistle when her yourgest daughter, Maggie, was married to Frank N. Hall, local manager of the Moncton & Buctouche railway. The couple went to the upper provinces on their bridal trip.

Funeral of Mrs. J. W. Longley.

out not which special line is most profitable, but which line you are most interested in and are best fitted interested in and are best fitted. The funeral of the late Mrs. J. W. Longley took place this afternoon and was largely attended. The HALIFAX, Oct. 17-The funeral of the most interested in and are best fitted for. Then drive ahead and the salary will take care of itself. When a young man thinks too much of nis salary it is pretty good proof that he is not of very superior make. Ability commands income. But you must start with ability; not with salary.

**The drive ahead and the salary coffin was covered with floral offerings, including a magnificent crescent from the local government, a beautiful sheaf of wheat from R. G. Hervey and beautiful crosses and wreaths from the local Council of Women, Mrs. C. E. Brown, Mrs. Chas. Archibald, Ellen McNab and others. afternoon and was largely attended. The

Fisherman Drowned.

Halifax, Oct. 20-Charles Dorman, a. fisherman, belonging to Herring Cove, was drowned near Point Pleasant this morning to Miss Agnes Hamilton, daughter of Jar. Hamilton of the customs department of this city.

evening by the upsetting of his boat. The body was not recovered. The drowning was witnessed by a number of persons from the shore who were unable. to render assistance.

Foreign to Him—"Daddy?" said the little colored boy, "Well?" "Wat's the nationality of them 'coop' songs they sing in the theayterh?"—[Philadelphia North American.

