

Mrs. Harry Thaw's Dearest Girl Friend



May Mac Kenzie

Women In "Popularity" Contest On Their Way to Their Reward



Newspapers Guests on the way to Europe

NEW YORK, July 19.—Elected by popular vote in the communities in which they live, thirty-two women from Louisville and Southern Indiana started on Thursday from Louisville, Ky., as guests of the Louisville Courier-Journal to begin a forty days' tour, which will include visits to several European countries.

When the members of this party, led by George F. Knast, of the Courier-Journal, reached the Grand Central station at seven o'clock and the Hotel Seville, where they stayed Friday night, a half hour later there was a variety of prolonged sighs to testify that the first round of the interesting tour had been completed with satisfaction.

When rooms had been engaged and dinner served many of the party went to Coney Island and felt that the beginning of the trip had been well begun. In the lobby of the hotel where the first gathering of any importance was held the thirty-two stood for several minutes while rooms were being assigned. One man there looked like that, he can have the job by applying to Mr. Johnson. Already there are lines in his face and a restless look in his eyes. He was happy when the Columbia sailed Saturday noon for the other side of the Atlantic.

When we get hitting the high places on the other side they won't none of 'em feel like going home, and it will be all to the merry. This is just a summer outing for yours truly. The itinerary includes seven days on the steamship Columbia, a look at Ireland, two days in Scotland, seven in England, five in France, five in Switzerland, four in Germany, two in Holland, one in Belgium and nine on the water on the return trip. Members of the touring party include secretaries, school teachers, stenographers and clerks.

LIVED OVER 100 YEARS

Mrs. Matthew Died Yesterday at Old Ladies Home

Celebrated Her 100th Birthday on the Thirtieth of February Last—Sketch of Her Life

(From Friday's Daily Sun.)

Mrs. Susan Maria Matthew, widow of Robert S. Matthew, who celebrated her hundredth birthday on the thirtieth of February last, died yesterday at the Old Ladies' Home, of which institution she had been an inmate the past four or five years.

On the occasion of Mrs. Matthew's hundredth anniversary the committee of the Old Ladies' Home arranged a little celebration in honor of the event, at which a number of her relatives and friends were present. A programme of musical selections and recitations was rendered, which the old lady greatly enjoyed.



THE LATE MRS. SUSAN MATTHEW

Mrs. Matthew has been rapidly failing the past month, however, but retained the full possession of her faculties up to the last. Her end was peaceful.

The remains will be taken on the morning train today to Hampton for interment.

The story of Mrs. Matthew's life, although uneventful, is interesting. Born at Norton Feb. 18, 1806, on the farm now owned by Stephen Fairweather, she was the youngest daughter of the late Isaac Ketchum (a Loyalist). There were three other sisters and one brother in the family. The sister was Clarissa, who married Samuel B. Hoyt of Norton; Jane, who married Moses H. Perley of St. John, and Mary Ann, who married Thomas Leavitt, Edward Ketchum of the firm of Barlow & Ketchum was the only son.

Mrs. Jas. M. Hallett of Hazel Hill, Sussex, is a daughter of Mrs. Hoyt's; Henry F., George and Colebrook Perley were sons of Moses H. Perley; Mrs. John H. Parks of St. John and the late Ezekiel B. Ketchum were children of Edwin Ketchum. Moses H. Perley was at one time commissioner of fisheries and served on the boundary commission.

Other relatives in this city are Miss Dole, daughter of Dr. Dole of Sewell street, whose wife was a relative of Mrs. Matthew; Dr. Margaret Parks of this city is also a relative. James Kirk of North end is a cousin of the late Robert Matthew and has always been an intimate friend of Mrs. Matthew. The late Robert Sneden of this city and his family were relatives of Mrs. Matthew. Mrs. Sneden, Robert Sneden's mother, died at her home in St. John about two years ago.

The late Robert Matthew was the son of David Matthew and Eliza Matthew, who were cousins. Eliza Matthew was a sister of George Matthew, father of Dr. George Matthew of the St. John Custom House. David Matthew, who was a sea captain, took fever in Carthagen and died there, after which his son Robert, who at the time was in a store in New York, came to St. John and started a general commission business on South wharf, as a member of the firm of Faulk & Matthew.

After some years Robert gave this up and with his wife went to take charge of the large farm left by his father on Darlings' Island, having as a neighbor the late Capt. Otty, father of the Ottys of this city. For many years he was warden of the Hampton Episcopal church, and was always deeply interested in public affairs, serving for a long time as surveyor of roads for Kings Co. He died about 20 years ago.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Matthew sold the farm and lived for a time with two of her sisters-in-law, Miss Eliza Matthew and Miss Mary Matthew. The former died and Mrs. Matthew and her surviving sister-in-law came to make their home with George Matthew. It was at his home that death came to Miss Mary, and some four or five years ago Mrs. Matthew went to the institution where she was so much beloved.

It is interesting to note that about forty years ago Mrs. Matthew's friends began to fear for her health, and all of them believed that the end was not far off.

MONCTON WANTS NEW INDUSTRIES

Council Decides to Grant Bonus to New Firm

Board of Trade and Aldermen Discuss Means to Encourage New Business—A Pretty Wedding

MONCTON, N. B., July 19.—That Moncton is going to make a strong effort to forge ahead in the industrial line was amply demonstrated at meetings held here this afternoon and tonight by the city council and the board of trade respectively to discuss the question of bonusing a wholesale clothing industry to be established here on a large scale by Campbell, the well known Montreal clothing manufacturer, who is to take over Humphrey's clothing factory and conduct it as a wholesale establishment on a much larger basis than formerly.

The tone adopted by the board of trade tonight indicates that not only were its members in favor of bonusing this, but using every means to secure other industries for Moncton, and it was intimated that an effort was now being prosecuted along these lines.

Many members expressed the opinion that while the J. C. R. was a great institution and had made Moncton what it is today, still it would not be well to rely altogether upon the J. C. R., but to induce all other industries possible, and in the greatest variety to locate here. The bonus asked by Campbell is \$1,000 a year for fifteen years and there seems to be little doubt but that his request will be complied with. The city council this afternoon almost unanimously passed a motion that this council approve the granting of a bonus not to exceed

one thousand dollars per year for fifteen years for the establishment of a clothing factory in Moncton, conditions to be arranged between Mr. Campbell and the city council. Mr. Campbell was present and in addressing the council intimated that he was prepared to form a joint stock company with capital of one hundred thousand dollars to carry on this business of increased scale. At the board of trade meeting tonight the granting of a bonus was unanimously approved. At tonight's meeting the board elected representatives to attend the meeting of the maritime board of trade at Amherst, and one of the questions which will be submitted by the Moncton delegates for discussion will be the subsidizing of ship building in the dominion which subject was discussed at some length by the local board tonight.

A pretty wedding took place at the old Cutler homestead in Shediac Wednesday morning when Miss Mabel May Cutler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cutler, married George A. Terry, Pt. Duchene. Rev. Wm. Penna, of Shediac, performed the ceremony, and the bride looked charming in white silk carrying a bouquet. She was attended by her sister, Miss Mary, who wore white silk. Alvin Mugridge supported the groom.

HAMILTON MAN'S ESTATE

(Special to the Sun.) HAMILTON, Ont., July 19.—Application was made today for the probating of the will of the late Wm. Hendry. The will is dated the eighth of December, 1894. After providing for Mrs. Hendry, residing at the home, and the payment of an annuity to her for life for the maintenance of herself and the homestead a payment of \$5,000 to charities in the city of Hamilton and legacies to old servants, the balance of the estate is divided equally among the children. The total value of the estate in round figures is \$2,300,000, of which \$1,968,727.50 consists of stock.

FIVE CANADIANS IN THE SECOND STAGE OF KING'S CUP COMPETITION

Sixty-Nine Men Shot Off for Places—Complete Scoring of Canadians in Yesterday's Matches—Weather Conditions Poor for the 600 Yard Range.

(Special to the Sun.) BISLEY, July 19.—There are five Canadians in the second stage of the Kings, Hayhurst and Dillon with 95, Smith and Skeddum with 93 and Drysdale with 92. Scores of 92 had to be shot over and Drysdale won his place, while Mitchell, who had also 92, fell out. Sixty-nine men shot off for places, so Drysdale's success is no mean honor. Today's big event was St. George's vase match, seven shots at 500 and 800 yards. Weather and wind were excellent for 500 yards shooting, but at 800 yards conditions were not so good. Complete scorings:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Total. Includes names like Allen, Blackburn, Caven, Dillon, Drysdale, Forrest, Ghehrst, Huggins, Hayhurst, Kerr, etc.

Youghill... 33 33 61 Mitchell... 28 32 65 Bayles... 29 35 63 Stuart... 27 — —

In Imperial Tobacco match, ten shots at 1,000 yards, wind was very strong and straight across the range. The scores were: Allen... 42 Blackburn... 39 Caven... 33 Dillon... 33 Forrest... 34 Ghehrst... 32 Huggins... 43 Huggins... 43 Hayhurst... 33 Kerr... 42 Leask, Pte... 16 Leask, Piper... 33 Mortimer... 26 Nicholas... 26 Pinar... 38 Semple... 28 Skeddum... 35 Stuart... 27 Whiteley... 27 Youghill... 33

EXCURSION STEAMERS COLLIDE; NEARLY 2000 LIVES IMPERILLED

NEW YORK, July 19.—Two crowded excursion steamers were in collision tonight in New York Harbor off Staten Island, imperilling the lives of 1,500 persons, but neither in the crash itself nor in the wild panic which followed was anyone seriously injured. The vessels were the Perseus, of the Iron Steamboat Co., bound for Coney Island, with 500 passengers on board, and the Thomas Patten of the Patten line, bound from Long Branch to New York, carrying 1,000 passengers. The shrill whistles of the colliding steamers soon brought assistance from boats in the bay and the frightened passengers were transferred as quickly as possible and brought to this city. The Perseus and the Patten interlocked and neither sank. Wrecking vessels were sent to their rescue tonight.

The lower harbor was covered with a dense fog at the time of the collision and the two vessels were running at reduced speed. When directly off St. George's L., the Thomas Patten crashed with terrific force into the port side of the Perseus, smashing the paddle wheel and box and tearing away much of the joiner work. The Patten's bow and upper foredecks were badly injured. The impact was so great that the vessels remained fast together. No effort was made by the Patten to back away, however, as it was felt that safety from sinking lay in the vessels remaining interlocked.

ADDRESS SETTING FORTH ATTITUDE ON AGRARIAN QUESTION ADOPTED

Lower House Urges Peasantry to Have Patience and Refrain From Excesses and Violence—The Measure Had a Close Call from Being Rejected.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20, 3 a. m.—An address to the country setting forth the attitude of parliament on the agrarian question, and the reasons for the delay in the adoption of a solution of the problem was adopted by the lower house at 2 o'clock this morning, but in an emasculated form, with changes designed to minimize the revolutionary features of the document as an appeal to the people against the government, and to shift the emphasis to a note of pacification in which the peasantry are exhorted to refrain from excesses and violence and to await

parliament's decision in the matter. The vote was taken at the close of a sitting that lasted continuously for 12 hours, in which it seemed probable that the address would be rejected entirely by the combined votes of the right and left wings of the house against the irresolute centre party. The address was only saved from this fate by the absence from voting of all members of the group of toll sympathizers with that faction, who favored a more radical measure. There were only 124 votes, all constitutional democrats, for the address and 53 against it.

QUEEN INEZ EASY WINNER

Utatlan Had Speed, But Could Not Keep Her Feet

Big Purse Went to the Mare Without Any Trouble—Peacherina First in 2:20 Class

WOODSTOCK, N. B., July 19.—Over six hundred attendants saw some of the best racing today ever held in Woodstock. The track was in fine condition. In the \$500 a side match race between Utatlan and Queen Inez the big purse went to the mare without any trouble. Utatlan had plenty of speed but could not keep his feet. Summary:

Match Race, \$1,000. Queen Inez, McBurnie, Presque Isle... 1 1 1 Utatlan, Burnham, Houlton... 2 2 2 Time, 2:31, 2:24, 2:22. Peacherina, S. Rockford's speedy mare, had no trouble in winning the big purse, but there was a battle royal for second money. Summary: Peacherina, Rockford, St. John... 1 1 1 Etta Mac, Duncanson, Fairville... 3 3 3 Gertie Glen, Gallagher, Woodstock... 2 2 2 Etta Mac, Duncanson, Fairville... 2 2 2 Shamrock, McCoy, Fredrickson... 5 7 7 Simon, Bradbury, Presque Isle... 4 4 4 Ruth Wilkes, Learmont, Truro... 5 4 4 Joe Hall, Ragan, Woodstock... 6 6 5 Time, 2:29, 2:18, 2:20.

The 2:29 class, with five entries, had only three starters and was a surprise, as Brown Dick, barred by the bookies as a sure thing, was out of form and got only third money. General Duffery, one of a famous get, won handsily. Summary: General Duffery, McCoy... 1 1 1 Jay Wilkes, Gallagher... 2 2 2 Brown Dick, Williams... 3 3 3 Time, 2:28, 2:25, 2:22. The third heat was a corker, and the

General got a great mark for a green one. E. R. Teed acted as starter and gave splendid satisfaction. The Judges were R. J. Walsh, W. E. Belyea and C. A. Trafton. Times, J. A. Dewitt and Frank L. Thompson, clerk, Editor Malaney.

Peacherina is still Rockford's horse, so all the horsemen say. There were rumors to the effect that he had sold her.

"PETE" SOLD AGAIN. "Pete," the horse which trotted in the 2:35 trot and pace at the local speedway on June 23rd, has been sold by D. W. Wilbur to Halifax parties. He has no mark and had no trouble in taking two seconds and a third in the race here. He caused a great deal of surprise among local horsemen, and his work in Halifax will be watched with interest. "Pete" was formerly owned by Richard Klervan of the north end, who sold him to Mr. Wilbur. He seems to be going along in pretty good style for a green one, but his former owners were not at all surprised, as he always believed that "Pete" was a good one.

DORCHESTER NEWS

DORCHESTER, July 19.—The Dorchester baseballists who left here yesterday confident of beating Springhill returned last evening, having been defeated 19 to 2.

The alumni of St. Joseph's College have decided not to hold a picnic this year, but there is some talk of their holding a large excursion.

Herbert Godsoe of the C. P. R., operating staff, Halifax, is home on a visit to his parents, as is also Miss Kate Godsoe of Boston.

Work was commenced today on the building for the Dorchester Foundry Co. J. R. Gaudet, of Memramcook has charge of the work. Raymond Landry, M. D., medicine, McGill, has been attending to Dr. E. T. Gaudet's practice in the absence of the latter, who has been attending the meeting of the N. B. Medical Society at Fredericton.

C. S. Hickman is having the old stone wall around his property replaced by a new one.

GARDEN HOSE.

In Fifty Foot Lengths, Complete With Couplings.

1-2 and 3-4 inch, 7c, 9c, 11c, 12c. Per Foot

Five Ply Rubber Canvas Covered Wire Bound

The Wire Bound Hose, although Heavier than Other

Kinds, Will Wear for a Much Longer Time and Does Not Kink.

HOSE NOZZLES.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

RIA

which has been the signature of... since its infancy... receive you in this... as-good" are but... nger the health of... nst Experiment.

ORIA

Castor Oil, Pare... is Pleasant. It... other Narcotic... destroys Worms... rrrhea and Wind... cures Constipation... od, regulates the... and natural sleep... Friend.

A ALWAYS

of... Years.

INTO CONDITIONS

uring the Summer... rovinces on Inspection... ent Will Probably Not

the government begin. A... thousand dollars was... his purpose. No matter... eared the government is... about the council board... own to the work of taxic... known that many difficul... rences of opinion are bound... it will be a month at least... two before the work will... e.

ere of the administrator... wondering where they... find time for the confer... vential premises, which... omised and for which a... important matters have... ably be late in November... set sitting of parliament... from the King to Canada's... him to pay a visit is ex... a short time. It is be... fact that the invitation... ed in the speech from the... which Earl Grey prorogued... ill have the effect of ex... p.

Smith, of the 62nd Fus... an appointed lieutenant of... ndian Regiment, perm... e.

F. McLeod, of the 71st... an advanced to major.

Raymond has been made... horary captain of the... eut. G. S. E. Robert... ead, is made lieutenant... ussars.

usley, of the 10th Wood... has been gazetted veter... of the 4th Brigade Field... ead.

ey is made lieutenant of... castle Battery. Lieut. R... etires.

MOTOR THE POLE.

ry to reach the North Pole... Paris finishing the equip... of his motor machinery... otor, which drives a huge... tch hold of the ice.



# THE SON

shooting, Lies in a  
Public Story of the  
Herald by Mrs.

## DOCTOR, TOO LATE.

ctors as soon as we find  
too late then. Two days  
That was a month ago,  
her daughter took ill and  
send her to the hospital,  
very low, the doctors  
just my husband and me  
our boy. My husband  
en a drinking man, but  
in we buried Ellen he took  
He's been at it ever since  
me aboard last night, he  
ed with liquor. He pulled  
where he got it. I don't  
seem staggering around,  
d yelling. We tried to  
peaceable-like, me and  
but he kept getting worse  
hen I was most out of my  
grabbed him and tried to  
ol away from him. The  
sixteen, but he's pretty  
wrestled around a min-  
showed, the pistol went  
my husband fell down a  
breast and groaning.  
ok one look at his father  
face went like chalk.  
I him," he says to me, just  
then he says, "Good-by,  
I kissed me and ran  
doctors carried my hus-  
and now I'm alone—  
—It's Ellen."

## MAN WILL RECOVER.

in woman held up a little,  
type, all scratched and  
put her gray head down  
and the reporter came  
truth she's telling you,"  
reckled mate up on the  
deck of the jaunty little  
red of three nodded a sil-  
ed captain, he then re-  
Hospital, where Dr. Har-  
dance surgeon, took him  
noting. The bullet lodged  
in the muscles of Regard's  
not seriously injured. But  
son, who had been shot,  
that, Nobody has been  
scuttled up the side of  
lock and fastened the  
cover again.

## DRINK WHISKY SIP'S COMMANDMENT

July 15.—Mr. Bruch-  
just returned from a pas-  
sioning over this report,  
his grace has been look-  
progress of the temper-  
started six months ago,  
if the government and  
sides will do their part,  
people will be regenerated.  
ars. Mr. Bruchest does  
expect to make a tem-  
out of an habitual  
the archbishop will at-  
calls the alcoholism of  
young.  
e says, the children were  
lie, steal or cheat, but  
you shall not drink  
I was notified the sad  
on her face this morning.  
to wear a hopeless air,  
held nothing for her. As  
I felt it my duty to—  
"To invite her to go to  
lunch with you."  
"Well, not at the very  
not at the very outset,  
construe my sympathies  
to impotence. If you  
name to her—carry her  
two or a theater ticket—  
I understand, fit, and  
done. You are not mar-  
ried."  
"Well, sir, I am a lone  
man in the world. Yes,  
I am a lone man, Sam-  
mis, and as the young  
woman referred to is  
only natural that we  
should be drawn toward  
each other. By the way,  
have you caught on to  
old Graham yet?"  
"What is it, sir?"  
"I saw the old rascal  
making eyes at this very  
young woman the other  
day. He's seventy if he's  
a day, and if he hasn't  
been a rascal all his life,  
then I can't read human  
nature. You might drop  
the young woman a word  
of warning about him, Sam-  
mis."  
"I will, sir."  
"That's all, Sammis. I  
place myself in your  
hands, and have given you  
my full confidence."  
It was only the next  
day that old Mr. Graham  
sent for me and went  
over almost the same  
words. He, too, thought  
the young woman in No.  
275 had a hopeless, hope-  
less look, and should be  
observed for with bou-  
quets, theater tickets and  
luncheon. He got around  
to old Mr. Fostick he  
said:  
"Sammis, there is a vil-  
lain unadmitted. He is  
sly, crafty and heart-  
less. It is only because  
he fears the law. He's  
over sixty years old, and  
the idea of his flirting  
with that young woman  
is enough to make the  
heart ache. When you  
should discover that he  
is going to do it, stop  
it. I will stop it at once,  
sir." I replied.  
"That's it, Sammis. At  
once, you are one boy out  
of a hundred. I shall  
give you my full confi-  
dence and trust you in  
the limit. Keep your eye

# CONTINUOUS PERFORMERS

## THE ELEVATOR BOY.

HE TELLS OF THE MAN WHO DID NOT CONFIDE IN HIM.

If I ever become a business man and rent an office in a skyscraper I shall lose no time in calling the elevator boy up to my rooms and taking him into my confidence. Sorrow is almost sure to come to those tenants who do not, and a cataclysm surely awaits the man who deliberately seeks to deceive the boy in the cage. We have not had another instance of it in our building.

When old Mr. Fostick, agent for a suspender factory, took office with us I liked his benign and fatherly appearance. He looked innocent and truthful. The very next day old Mr. Graham, agent for a banana syrup company, moved in on the floor below. He also looked fatherly and benign and innocent hearted, and I rejoiced that two such tenants should come to us. Mr. Fostick had scarcely got settled when he called me up to his office and said:

"Sammis, I have been making some inquiries about you, and I find that every one about the building is in love with you. You are said to be trustworthy, reliable, and a boy who minds his own business."

"Yes, sir; I have my little ways, sir," I replied, as modestly as I could.

"And you are the only son of a struggling widow, are you not?"

"Yes, sir. My mother is struggling in the most painful manner. I should be, too, but a gigantic mortgage on the house has got me pinned down so hard and fast that I can't even tick."

"Um! We must see to that. The knowledge appeals to my sympathies. Sammis, would you take me for a man of sympathies—a man who feels for the whole human race about him?"

"I should, sir. It sticks out all over you."

"Thanks. I see that I am not mistaken in you. Down the hall, Sammis, down at No. 275, there is a young woman. She is doing typewriting. I believe."

"Yes, sir; Miss Benson, sir."

"I was noticing the sad expression on her face this morning. She seems to wear a hopeless air, as if the future held nothing for her. As a man full of sympathy for the unfortunate I feel it my duty to—"

"To invite her to go to lunch with you." I filled in.

"Well, not at the very outset, Sammis—not at the very outset, might construe my sympathies into impotence. If you should mention my name to her—carry her a bouquet or two or a theater ticket—let her know that I was thinking of her."

"I understand, sir, and it shall be done. You are not married, of course."

"Well, sir—I am a lone man in the world. Yes, I am a lone man, Sammis, and as the young woman referred to is only natural that we should be drawn toward each other. By the way, have you caught on to old Graham yet?"

"What is it, sir?"

"I saw the old rascal making eyes at this very young woman the other day. He's seventy if he's a day, and if he hasn't been a rascal all his life, then I can't read human nature. You might drop the young woman a word of warning about him, Sammis."

"I will, sir."

"That's all, Sammis. I place myself in your hands, and have given you my full confidence."

It was only the next day that old Mr. Graham sent for me and went over almost the same words. He, too, thought the young woman in No. 275 had a hopeless, hopeless look, and should be observed for with bouquets, theater tickets and luncheon. He got around to old Mr. Fostick he said:

"Sammis, there is a villain unadmitted. He is sly, crafty and heartless. It is only because he fears the law. He's over sixty years old, and the idea of his flirting with that young woman is enough to make the heart ache. When you should discover that he is going to do it, stop it. I will stop it at once, sir." I replied.

"That's it, Sammis. At once, you are one boy out of a hundred. I shall give you my full confidence and trust you in the limit. Keep your eye

## COLONEL BUNKER.

HE TELLS ABOUT HIS P. AND P. BILL.

"I was elected to the Senate of my native State soon after the war," said Colonel Bunker, after he had drained his glass and pushed it aside in a reluctant way. "The nomination was given me by acclamation, and I was elected, with thousands of votes to spare. One of the several things I had determined on before taking my seat was to stop the stop to the destruction of the certain Southern institutions. I refer, sir, and I refer with pride, to the 'possum and the persimmon.' They have been part and parcel of the true South ever since there was a South. They have been entwined in its folklore and interwoven in its legends. When our 'possums and persimmons go, then the songs that have been sung around the world must go."

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## UNCLE ELI'S FABLES.

KITES AND FABLES MUST HAVE TAILS ATTACHED.

"O, Sage, I have been looking for you for the past two weeks. I beg that you will never meet a Lobster with a Sorrow before," replied the wise man, "but state your case and I will do the best I can for you."

"This is my Sorrow, O profound and astute! The whale will have nothing to say to me, the shark passes me by without notice, and if I try to make friends with the clam he digs his way out of sight. I am neither the one thing nor the other, but only a Lobster."

"And what would you have me do?"

"I must have been born for some purpose, O Sage?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And should be given a chance in the world."

"Very true."

"And men should be made glad that I had lived."

"I agree with you."

"Then assist me to bring this about and I will forever speak in thy praise."

"With the utmost cheerfulness," my dear friend. For instance, I have had a fat Lobster is about the nicest thing for one's breakfast I know of. For hence, I pick thee up, bear thee to the table, and give thee a boiling that thou may be eaten. If you were a whale I couldn't catch you; if you were a shark I should find you too tough; as for claims, I am tired of those. You just fit the case. Come along."

Moral—The man who lives long enough will find his niche, even if only to be eaten by his fellow-men according to their fancies.

## THE UNSELFISH PHILANTHROPIST.

Ladies and gentlemen, said the big Bullfrog as the inhabitants of a certain pond, had gathered together to hold a public meeting, "the object of this meeting is to further the interests of humanity. Dwelling here in this pond are frogs, turtles, fish, tadpoles and eels. Let us band together as Unselfish Philanthropists and show the world at large what may be accomplished by brotherly love. All in favor of the idea will please say 'aye,' contrary, 'no.' Carried unanimously. Now that we have become an Unselfish band I wish to call your attention to the crowded state of this pond. There are too many Tadpoles, eels, and personally I fish exhibit their philanthropy and unselfishness by seeking other quarters."

"Excuse me," replied the Pike as he arose, "but the fish were here first, and the rest of you are trespassers. Here would be plenty of room for the rest of us. I trust that they will see things in a proper spirit."

"We certainly shall," said the big Turtle as he looked around the assemblage. "The crowded condition of this pond is due to the presence of so many Tadpoles. There are other ponds, and I think we may depend upon the Tads to give way in this matter."

"We are always ready to sacrifice," replied Mr. Tadpole with a broad and benevolent smile on his countenance, "but the facts in this case are that the eels are making all the trouble. They can hunt some other pond with slight discomfort, and now that their watermelon, mackerel, and sardine attention has been called to the matter I look to see them make a move before the day has passed. We might give them a vote of thanks in advance."

## THE SEEKER AND THE SAGE.

One day as the Sage was seated in front of his cave and his three-quarters of the hair brushes in the young man of languid air approached him and said:

"O Sage, I have long sought for happiness and been unable to find it. I have traveled throughout Europe, Asia and Africa, but true happiness was always just ahead."

"Hast been to the circus?" asked the Sage, after looking his caller over.

"The old thing."

"Hast not loved?"

"Aye, but women are false."

"Men have found happiness at a minstrel show."

"But the sages of the end men bring no smile to me, O Sage."

"Hast found no happiness in doing good toward thy fellow-man?"

"My fellow-man hath always done me up."

"Thou hast traveled afar and found no happiness," said the Sage, as he rose up, "but come with me and I will show it to thee."

When the two had walked for a mile they came to a cabin with an old man sitting in front, and the Sage pointed to him and said to the Seeker:

"Behold happiness."

"But he does not look happy."

"He is not, but it is you who should feel so."

"Explain, O Sage."

"Behold the hell is on his leg instead of being on thine."

MORAL:—It's what we miss that should make us the most thankful.

(Copyright, 1906, by Eugene Parcells.)

## ALL GONE WRONG.

"This must be good weather for farming," he queried as he sat down beside a farmer-looking man in the smoking car.

"It couldn't be worse," was the reply.

"How's wheat looking?"

"Won't be half a crop."

"But the hay will be all right?"

"Wuss'n the wheat."

"Don't you think fruit will turn out well?"

"Won't be two apples to a tree, sir."

"But there can't be anything wrong with the potatoes?"

"I don't expect to see three to a hill."

"Then you think everything is all wrong, do you?" persisted the questioner.

"If I do, sir, and I told the widdler Jennings when she threw me a jest how it would be. Jest widdler me over, sir, and now if the whole caboodle of us is to be poor house next winter don't blame me. I asked her six times over to marry me, and she wouldn't do it, and now let the old country go to pot!"

(Copyright, 1906, by C. H. Sufcliffe.)

## THE BEAR DUG OUT A GREAT ROUND POLE.

"And you might also save your mind," said the Eel as he wriggled about. "The owner of this pond planted us here that he might have frogs for dinner now and then, and he must not be disappointed. It is the Frogs who crowd us."

"But it is our pond!" exclaimed the Frog.

"And ours!"

Moral—The Owl, resting in a tree above the pond, had heard the discussion, and when it was concluded she said:

"About the biggest thing in this world is the selfish unselfishness of the people in it."



"SAMMIS, WOULD YOU TAKE ME FOR A MAN OF SYMPATHIES?"



"AS THEY FELL BACK HE PURSUED."



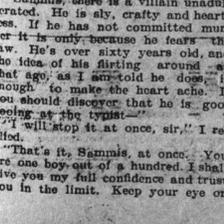
"WE FIRED TOGETHER AT THE WORD."



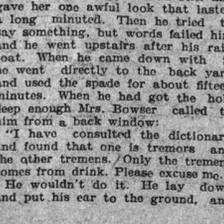
"THE BEAR DUG OUT A GREAT ROUND POLE."

## TRIAL TO POET.

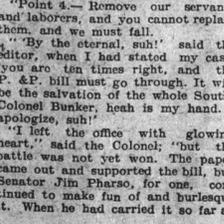
Ont., July 15.—A public in the city council chamber, unanimously decided a memorial should be kept green the memory of the author of Canada's first Contributions likely for from the entire congressional subscriptions taken from school children was appointed to enter in hand. A proposal that besides a memorial placed for the bereaved family, by the publication of an edition of the "Maple some other means."



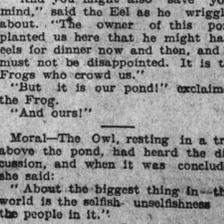
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All notices received for subscriptions will be acknowledged by changing the date stamped on the paper immediately after the name.

Should any subscriber notice that the date is not changed on the first, second or third paper after the money is sent, he should at once send a postal card to the Sun Office, stating when he sent the money and how it was sent, by registered letter, post office order or Express order—SUN PRINTING CO

NOTICE.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., four lines or less, 25 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, JOHN S. LEIGHTON, JR., Manager.

NOTICE.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another, Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 21, 1906.

HOLIDAYS.

"I can't take time for a vacation this year." Don't you be foolish, man. Time spent by a busy man on a well-ordered vacation is never wasted.

You can't take time? Time is taking you fast enough, man. Dear the old fellow, with the scythe will beat you in the end, no matter how fast you run.

There are two essentials for a beneficial vacation: change and relaxation, each combined with common sense. The other things are incidental.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The fighting in Central America, which began as an ordinary little revolution against the rule of President Cabrera of Guatemala, has assumed serious proportions.

SALVADOR FORCES NOW DIVIDED

SAN SALVADOR, July 17.—The forces of Salvador are now divided into three bodies and are stationed along the frontier. The centre, consisting of 2,000 men, is under the command of General Horacio Villa Velasco.

NEW MOVE IN INSURANCE WAR

Mutual Life Eucyres Reform Party. Members of International Policy Holders Committee Elected to Company's Board of Directors.

STRENUOUS JOURNALISM.

The editor of the Eastern Chronicle of New Glasgow is not one of those anaemic emaciated creatures who affect politeness as a mask for fear and who walk continually on tip-toe and gently that they may not tread on somebody's corns and earn a kick.

VIENNA, July 17.—Count Albert Mensdorff, now Austrian ambassador in London, is destined to replace Count Goluchowski, who resigned at the latest in August next.

The position of Count Goluchowski, who has recently been decorated by the Emperor for services rendered in connection with the Alexandria conference, has been shaken for a long time, and yesterday and today he was the subject of grave attacks in the Hungarian press.

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GRAPHIC PICTURE OF HINDU'S DEPRAVITY

Mr. Kiwale, of Bombay, Who is Anxious to Elevate His Native Race, Lectured Here Last Night.

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EXHIBITION TICKETS.

We want to sell 5,000 Season Tickets for the Big Fair which opens September 1st. They only cost \$1.00, and are good for the afternoon and evening of every day the Fair is open. It's the cheapest and easiest way to see the Exhibition, for we are making so good a Fair and have secured such big attractions, that you'll want to go once a day at least.

The Exhibition is a partnership proposition, and the public holds the controlling interest. It's your Exhibition. Don't forget that. Show your interest by buying a Season Ticket.

13 ADMISSIONS FOR \$1.00 For Sale at All City Drug Stores.

Provincial News

SACKVILLE.

SACKVILLE, July 18.—Mrs. Edward Wells, who has been sailing with her husband, Capt. Wells, the past year, arrived in Sackville Monday and purposes spending the summer here.

MAUGERVILLE.

MAUGERVILLE, N. B., July 17.—Mrs. A. A. Treddwell gave a very enjoyable ice cream social to a few of her friends on Saturday evening last, in honor of her niece, the Misses Esaukin (St. John).

ST. ANDREWS.

ST. ANDREWS, July 18.—H. F. Hubbard, with Mr. Jones of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Hubbard, came into town on Saturday in Mr. Hubbard's 35 h. p. Grant touring automobile.

POINT WOLFE, A. CO.

POINT WOLFE, July 17.—Schooner Pansy, Capt. Pike, was in port the first of the week, loading deals for St. John.

HARCOURT.

HARCOURT, July 18.—Rev. R. Hendley Staver, went to Whitton Valley, P. E. I., yesterday to see his father, who is dangerously ill.

HAVERLOCK.

HAVERLOCK, July 18.—Evangelist Beatty, after four weeks of special work here with Rev. J. Howard, left this morning via his home in Sussex for Tusket, Yarmouth Co., N. S., where on Sunday next he begins special services.

JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE, N. B., July 18.—The Rev. Mr. Squires passed through on his way to Lindsay circuit, where he will fill the pastorate for the ensuing year.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., July 18.—R. G. Noble, grocer; F. E. Shaw, of the Baird Co.; Wallace Walker, Theodore McKinley, Thos. Stevenson and Richard Hatfield left here tonight for the west.

WATERVILLE, Me.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 18.—Notices were posted in all departments of the Lockwood cotton mill today, announcing an increase in wages to take effect July 30.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Domestic Ports.

HALIFAX, July 18.—Arr. str. Halifax, from Boston, and called for Havkesbury and Charlottetown; sch. Maple Leaf, from Lunenburg (load for New York); yacht Bonita, from Boston.

British Ports.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Str. Baltic, for New York; Lake Champlain, for Montreal.

Foreign Ports.

CITY ISLAND, July 18.—Bound south, str. Ellida, from Amherst, N. S.; sch. Jennie A. Stubbs, from St. John, N. B., via Port Chester.

ANTWERP, July 18.—Str. Lake Michigan, for Montreal.

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VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass.

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BOSTON, July 18.—Arr. U. S. battleship Kentucky, from New York; schs. Deacons, from Apple River, NS; George J. Sibley, from Windsor, NS; Ogilvie, from do; Mercedes, from do; Franconia, from New Brighton, N. S.

OLD, str. Cymric, for Liverpool; schs. Olivia, from Clementsport, NS; Emma E. Potter, for do.

NO LINIMENT CAN CURE IT.

That pain between the eyes isn't Neuralgia. Many think so, but it is Catarrh—plain, ordinary Catarrh, that needs attention right now. Your proper lead is to use "Catharone".

TO PREPARE PLANS TUNNEL ACROSS

LONDON, July 19.—Sir I. East President of the Institution of Engineers, has been invited to prepare plans for a channel tunnel across the English Channel.

DEFINITION OF THE WORD

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SAD DRO AT FREDERICTON

Arthur Smith While Sw Sinks While Boy Con Help—Doctors V to Save His

FREDERICTON, N. B.

One of the saddest deaths in Fredericton's history occurred about 7.30 o'clock, when the oldest son of Edward Smith, a well-known citizen, was drowned.

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public holds the at. Show your

.00

of a well known local Great crowds of sports cities are pouring into

are putting up a fine just in front of the Carls are nearly finished.

PING NEWS.

Domestic Ports. July 18—Arr. str Halifax, from Charlottetown, via Lunenburg (load for St. Bonita, from Boston-Bennett, Schenk, for Malina.

British Ports. July 18—Sid. str Batok, York; Lake Champlain, N.F., July 18—Arr. str, from Glasgow and Halifax and Philadelphia.

July 18—Arr. str Campton. July 17—Sid. str Alifalax and St. John.

July 18—Arr. str Montreal and Quebec. July 17—Arr. str Eng-Montreal and Quebec.

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SAD DROWNING AT FREDERICTON

Arthur Smith Meets Death While Swimming

Sinks While Boy Companion Ran For Help—Doctors Worked Hard to Save His Life

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 18.—One of the saddest drowning accidents in Fredericton's history occurred at about 7.30 o'clock, when Arthur Smith, the eldest son of Edwin Smith, lost his life while bathing in the river opposite the flats. Young Smith has been accustomed every night to go bathing. This evening he left John Bebbington and Son, the florist's where he was employed for his usual dip, in company with a companion, William Seymour. They proceeded to the flats. Smith could swim but little, and young Seymour none. They selected as their spot for bathing, the river opposite Summerville place, and about 200 yards below were about 15 or 20 boys engaged in their evening's swim. After being in the water some time Seymour, who had retired to the shore, heard a cry and saw Smith in the water. The latter had got beyond his depth and was unable to recover himself. Seymour at once gave the alarm and a rescuing party was soon on hand. Two brothers of the unfortunate lad were swimming with the party above, and with others dived for the body without success. In the meantime a row boat arrived and one of the hands with the aid of a pile pole brought the body to the surface and lowered it to the shore about twenty minutes after the accident happened. Coroner McNally and Mr. Crocker had by this time arrived and for nearly an hour worked with the young man, but finally had to give up without success. The sight was a most pitiable one, and after the doctors had given up hope, the bereaved father kept up the work, but he at last had to bend to the inevitable. The accident cast a shadow over the whole city. Young Smith was in his eighteenth year and was well and popularly known. Besides his parents he leaves brothers and sisters. The family came from Sussex, England, about four years ago and lived on Shore Street. The shock to them is a most severe one.

CANADA'S NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH JAPAN

OTTAWA, July 18.—The text of the convention between Japan and Great Britain affecting the commercial relations of Japan and Canada, under which a substantial tariff reduction is accorded to certain products of the Dominion, has been received here. It is signed by Baron Kato, Minister of Commerce Affairs for Japan, and Sir Claude Maxwell, British Ambassador at Tokio, on behalf of Great Britain. The convention provides that the stipulations of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Great Britain signed at London, July 16, 1854, and the supplementary convention at Tokio, July 16, 1855, shall be applied to the intercourse, commerce and navigation between the Empire of Japan and the British Dominion of Canada. The treaty went into effect on Friday last, the day on which ratifications were exchanged. It will remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which the high contracting parties shall have announced the intention of terminating it. The main treaty, the provisions of which now apply to Japan and Canada, makes important concessions to both countries. Canada has the option up to 1897 to be embraced within time, but the Laurier Government, in its wisdom, decided not to ask that the result that in many cases a duty of thirty per cent, or more had to be paid on Canadian produce, as against only 15 per cent, or even less by the United States.

MINIMUM TARIFF ARTICLES. The following articles are specified which, if Canada exports to Japan, will come in at the minimum tariff duty: Rates of Duty. Ad Val. Cane sugar, manufactured of, 10 p. c. Cement, Portland, 10 p. c. Cotton yarns, 5 p. c. Cotton tissues of all sorts, plain or mixed with tissues of silk, hemp or other fibre, 10 p. c. Glass, window, ordinary uncolored and unstained, 10 p. c. Glass, window, colored, stained or leaded, 10 p. c. Hats, including fur, 10 p. c. Indigo, dry, 10 p. c. Iron and steel, 10 p. c. Ralls, 5 p. c. Bar, rod, plate and sheet, 7 1/2 p. c. Galvanized sheet, 10 p. c. Pipes and tubes, 10 p. c. Lead, pig, ingot and slab, 5 p. c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. July 19—Str St Croix, From Boston, Portland, Eastport, mdse and pass, W. G. Lee. July 19—Str St Croix, From Boston, Portland, Eastport, mdse and pass, W. G. Lee. July 19—Str St Croix, From Boston, Portland, Eastport, mdse and pass, W. G. Lee.

Foreign Ports.

SAUNDERSVILLE, N. B., July 18.—Arr. str. St. John, N. B., from St. John, N. B. SAUNDERSVILLE, N. B., July 18.—Arr. str. St. John, N. B., from St. John, N. B.

VESSELS BOUND FOR ST. JOHN.

Steamers—Almeriana, 1824, Plymouth, July 17. Annapolis, 1883, Liverpool, July 14. Alant, 1824, Manchester, July 10. Brattingsburg, 1901, at Glasgow, July 12. Cheronea, 2388, Manchester, July 2. Gladiator, 2108, Barry, June 27, for Penzance.

LATE SHIP NEWS.

Domestic Ports. HALIFAX, July 19—Arr. str. Pretoria, from Charlottetown via Hawkesbury, and sailed for Boston; Pouyer, from St. John; bark July from New York; barkentine Glenville, from do; schooner Ophir, from do; Edyth, from do; Alpertha, from do; Charlotte E. C. from Boston via Liverpool; N. S. Arthur H. Wight, from Barbadoes; Sid, str. Gloriana, Doherty, for Liverpool. Cld. sch Ivanhoe, for New York.

Foreign Ports.

SAUNDERSVILLE, N. B., July 18.—Arr. str. St. John, N. B., from St. John, N. B. SAUNDERSVILLE, N. B., July 18.—Arr. str. St. John, N. B., from St. John, N. B.

RECENT DEATHS.

MRS. JOHN STEVENS. Mrs. John Stevens, of Waterville, Me., died in that city on Tuesday, as a result of injuries and shock received in a burning accident on Sunday last, when Mrs. Stevens vainly attempted to rescue her aunt, Mrs. Walter Dow, of Waterville. Mrs. Stevens was formerly a Miss Watson, of her husband, one son, one daughter and three brothers and one sister as well as her aged mother.

MRS. WILLIS F. BROWN.

The death took place Wednesday, in Waltham, Mass., of Mrs. Willis F. Brown, of that city, formerly of Prince Edward Island. She is survived by a husband and two children, four brothers, H. C. Green of White's Express Co., this city; James C. Green of Chatham, N. B.; Arthur Green, of Alberton, P. E. I.; Cecil Green, of Providence, R. I.; and one sister, Mrs. James Campbell, of Alberton, P. E. I. The funeral will take place on Saturday.

LIZZIE MARKS.

Many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Marks, 247 City Road, will sympathize with them in hearing of the sudden death of their youngest child, Lizzie, who died yesterday morning of inflammation. The deceased was a bright and promising young girl, 16 years of age, and a general favorite among her many friends who will miss her very much.

DOMINION EXHIBITION

The Fisheries Department, the Art Display and the Amusement Features of the Forthcoming Great Show at Halifax.

An interesting addition to the prize list of the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax, September 22nd to October 5th, will be the gold medal offered by the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the best exhibit of the largest variety of fish food. The committee will, at an early date, announce the conditions of this exhibit so that ample time for preparations may be given to all concerned. The fisheries building will afford full accommodation for this and all the splendid exhibits that are being arranged for the occasion. The amusement feature of the Dominion Exhibition will be on a scale of great magnificence. The splendid grounds and equipment, the fast half mile track, the grand stand, with a seating capacity of 8,000, the varied and beautiful buildings are contributing factors to make the show that will never be forgotten. On the afternoon of the opening day a horse show will be given and should attract and please a large concourse of people. The management has guarded against a programme that by its length might become tedious, and it will be held to seven events. The first of the nine days horse racing was to have been on Tuesday, September 25th, but it has now been decided to start the racing on Monday, the second day of the fair. Mr. McP. Hall is now in New York selecting features for the exhibition's grandeur, which will be made to excel in interest and attractiveness anything of the kind attempted in the past. For the pyrotechnic show the grand Carnival of Venice has already been secured. The art department will be on a more generous scale than hitherto. Gold and silver medals have been substituted for the small cash prizes hitherto given, a change that is believed will be more in consonance with the high character of this department that will be maintained in the future. A trophy will be provided, and an opportunity afforded to beginners in art. For information on this subject, as well as any other, write to Mr. McP. Hall, who will be glad to give you a prompt reply to all correspondence.

SEVERAL TOWNS TERROR STRICKEN

BOHRISK, Province of Verona, July 17.—The troubles in the whole of this district, covering 135 miles square, are becoming more serious daily. The peasants have risen as one man, and last night over twenty estates were burnt and several landed proprietors killed. This town is filled with terror-stricken proprietors who were able to escape by the aid of a little cavalry. Here 15 estates were burnt and many of the proprietors killed. The governor has arrived with Cossacks, but order has not been restored.

DR. TROTTER'S MOTHER DEAD.

WOLFVILLE, July 18.—The mother of Dr. Trotter, Mrs. Hannah Pfingst, widow of the late Edwin Trotter, died at her home in Toronto, aged 79 years. She was born in Thirlstone, Leicestershire, England, and her married life was spent there till 1870, when she moved to Toronto. She was a devoted mother and died, leaving seven sons and four daughters, who have all made a success of life and hold prominent positions in their several callings. Both Mr. and Mrs. Trotter were brought up in the Church of England, but early in their married life Mr. Trotter was converted to the Baptist faith and later his wife too changed her faith, and they have since been members of the Church of England, but early in their married life Mr. Trotter was converted to the Baptist faith and later his wife too changed her faith, and they have since been members of the Church of England.

TALES OF A HERETIC.

If half the stories concerning the kindness and generosity of Dr. Algeron S. Craspey, of Rochester, are true, one must wish that such heretics as he were to be found in every community. That he is a man of genuine piety and a large heart there can be no doubt. Not long ago, it is said, Dr. Craspey heard of a family in the community which had a diphtheria member of the family was sick with the dread disease, and no one would go near them for fear of contracting it. They were poor and destitute. All they needed for needs of the family, though they were not connected with his church, Dr. Craspey went to them as soon as he heard of their sore straits. At the risk of his own health, he entered the house and proceeded to set things straight. Finding an apron of the housewife's behind a door, he put it on, took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and washed all of the dirty dishes which had accumulated. He then proceeded for needs of the family, and did all he could to help them through their trouble.

Wolfville News.

WOLFVILLE, July 19.—Samuel White, highly esteemed throughout Cornwallis, died at his residence, Church street, on Saturday after a short illness. An interesting event took place on Wednesday at the Canard Presbyterian Church, when Miss Edna Kelly was married to Harold S. Ward of Louisville, Ky., by the Rev. J. H. McLeod. The residence of Robert Shaw at Avonport was the scene of a pretty home wedding Thursday, when his daughter, Miss Nina V. Shaw, was married to Rev. John C. Hardy of India. The ceremony was performed by R. R. R. Gullison, missionary on Acadia, assisted by M. Forsyth of Acadia. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy drove to Wolfville and took the train for St. John, Monday and returned the last of September they expect to sail for India. A sad accident occurred on Sunday at Middleton, when Mrs. A. Arty was drowned in the river in front of her house while assisting a little boy of L. S. Shaftner towards the bank. She became confused and got into deep water. She leaves a husband and a family of young children.

THE MODERN PUZZLE.

Life is a puzzle All sages avow But never so vexing A problem as this: How to live in the world. Since the muck rake's been busy And stirred such a stew Nobody can hardly Know just what to do. You will, or you won't, You'll die if you do, And you'll starve if you don't, If you're sick disease threatens, In drugs dangers lie; If you take them you're poisoned; The air's full of microbes, To breathe it is death; A problem as vexing As you must draw our breath. All money is tainted; Your soul cannot give It room—without money, You're how can you live? In water is typhoid, In wine ruin's brink; So when you are thirsty There's nothing to drink, Yet life is a puzzle And bitter our cup, We can't give it right, And we won't give it up.

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LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

(Not cleared.) With their tonnage, destination and consignee. ST. JOHN, Friday, July 20. Steamers—Albera, 2,258, W. C. E. Wm Thomson and Co. Cyril, 1,468, W. C. E. Wm Thomson and Co. London City, 1,250, Halifax, etc, Wm Thomson and Co. Manhanant, 1,742, W. C. E. J. H. Scamell and Co. Pydnas, 1,855, W. C. E. Wm Thomson and Co. Barkentine—Hydra, U. K., W. M. Mackay. Mata, 228, U. K., Wm Thomson and Co. Schooners—Abie and Eva Hooper, 216, N. Y., R. C. Elkin. Arthur M. Gibson, 206, N. Y., J. W. Smith. Clavola, 123, ds, J. W. Smith. Harry Miller, 246, ds, A. W. Adams. Harold B. Cousens, N. Y., P. McIntyre. Orosindio, 121, Sonnd, master. L. A. Plummer, 335, N. Y., master. Myra B. 90, Portland, master. Manuel R. Cusa, 148, N. Y., J. P. McIntyre. Preference, 22, N. Y., G. L. Purdy. R. D. Spear, 299, N. Y., J. A. Gregory. Rebecca W. Huddell, 210, N. Y., D. J. Purdy. Ravola, 130, ds, J. W. Smith. Utopia, 93, ds, J. Splane and Co.

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WANTED

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for District No. 2, Parish of Canning, Queens Co. State salary. Address HEEZERIAH BALMAIN, Douglas Harbor, Queens Co. 7-7-4

WANTED

WANTED—Second class Female Teacher for Church Hill School, District No. 5, Parish of Elgin, Co. of Albert. Apply, stating salary, to JAMES A. BAYLEY, Sect. to Trustees, Church Hill, P. O. 4-3

WANTED

WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout the Cape to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter. Salary \$300 per year, \$75 per month, expenses \$3 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars to THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for District No. 11, Parish of Havelock, Kings County. Apply stating salary to GEO. M. FOWLER, Secy., Havelock, Kings County. 11-7-2

WANTED

WANTED—A first class teacher. Apply to Secretary, Lower Ridge, Kings Co., N. B. 26-6-8

TO PREPARE PLANS FOR TUNNEL ACROSS CHANNEL.

LONDON, July 19.—Sir Douglas Fox, past President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, has been invited to prepare plans for a channel tunnel. Parliamentary sanction for the scheme will be sought at the next session. A definition of the word advertisement: Business built—F. R. Miller, in Profitable Advertising.

CASTORIA.

The King You Have Always Bought

Signature of J. C. Watson

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# WHITE BABIES WITH INDIANS

### Chief Sark's Remarkable Statement

Says Many White Girls Turn Their Children Over to Indians to Conceal Their Shame

Chief Sark, of the P. E. Island Micmacs, is again a visitor to this city. The Indians are soon to hold a great pow-wow on Lennox Island, the reservation on the north side of the island province. On Monday next they intend to hold a monster picnic, with athletic contests in which the whites will be allowed to take part. The Indians will discuss at their meeting the reception they will give King Edward should his majesty accept the invitation of the Canadian parliament to visit the Dominion.

Chief Sark, speaking about the Creeper mystery and the stories circulating around Bayfield that Indians were connected with their disappearance, heard the rumors with a good deal of interest and wished to know if there was any evidence against any of his race.

Asked if he thought it was possible that Indians might have been concerned in the matter, he said that it might well be so and that there are a surprisingly large number of white children in the wigwags all over the provinces, and especially in the reserves. These, he said, were, however, the children of poor people who were only too ready to get rid of the burden of maintaining them. Through the province also, are many children, "all white," said the chief, given by their mothers who thus saved themselves from disgrace. These children are brought up as Indians, and on coming of age inter-marry with them.

A few days ago a man claimed the \$100 reward from F. W. Sumner, saying that he had seen the children in a wigwag in Nova Scotia. When asked concerning this, the chief thought it quite possible that the children could have been taken that distance without being observed.

Even the chief is an object of suspicion in Bayfield on account of the fact that on the day the children disappeared the chief passed through Westmorland county on his way from this city to the island.

The chief left for Norton last night and will probably return to the island today.

# NEW PIPE ORGAN FOR ST. MARTINS CHURCH

ST. MARTINS, N. B., July 16.—A fine new pipe organ has been placed in the Presbyterian Church and was used for the first Sunday, July 15th.

The glorious 12th of July was observed by the Orangemen of this place by an all-day picnic on their beautiful grounds on Orange Hill. Dinner and supper were served in the hall. Dancing in the evening was kept up till a late hour. The affair was well patronized.

Albert Holmes, wife and children of Amherst, N. S., and Miss Lilian Carter of Springhill are guests of Mrs. J. F. Osborne.

B. A. Titus, wife and family are spending a few days in St. John.

Rev. C. W. Townsend, who attended the Baptist association in St. John last week, returned Saturday.

M. Kelly delivered his lecture on Napoleon at Salmon River, Monday night.

# PETITCODIAC NEWS

PETITCODIAC, July 15.—Mr. E. Brown, son of W. Brown, merchant, met with an accident on the 14th while engaged in putting up the new telephone wires in treading upon a broken glass bottle, penetrating his foot. He was brought to Dr. Ayer's office. He is doing well.

On Sunday, the 15th instant, the ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Scott's. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below. Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

# Veterinary Experience TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

Infallible cure for horse health. 100 page book, free. Symptoms of all diseases and treatment, by eminent veterinary compounder of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 72 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists and by C. H. R. Everett, 88 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B.

heat was extreme, affecting the attendance at the churches. The Rev. A. W. Smithers officiated in the Anglican church, the Rev. E. Bell in the Methodist, and the Rev. E. W. Grant in the Baptist church. The attendance in all, considering the weather, was large.

The Rev. E. W. Grant returned from St. John where he was attending the association, on the 13th inst.

On the 14th instant Dr. Ayer left for St. John on business for a few days.

Mrs. (Dr.) Fleming leaves for an extended visit to the upper provinces in a few days.

Mrs. (Rev.) E. Bell leaves on the 17th instant for several weeks visit to Fredericton.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 18.—The yachts Winogone, Lavina and Acculata arrived about 6:30 this evening and anchored opposite the boating club house. They form the advance guard of the yachting expedition. The members of the party had not heard of the drowning accident until this afternoon, when they reached Oromocto.

A number of the medical fraternity came in on this evening's train and registered at the Queen. They came to attend the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Association, which opens here in the morning. This evening the council of the society met and transacted its regular routine business. Among the arrivals tonight were Dr. Thos. Walker, Purdy, Inches, Addy, McLaren, McInerney, Skinner and Gaudet. Dr. Atherton returned from Montreal today, much improved in health.

SACKVILLE WEDDINGS. SACKVILLE, July 13.—The home of Mrs. Orvil Weldon, Squire street, was the scene of a happy event last evening, when her daughter, Bretta, was united in marriage to Rev. E. Broughton of Newfoundland. Rev. Dr. Stewart performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of the relatives of the contracting parties. Miss Fanny Harmon played the wedding march. The bride was given in marriage by her brother. She was handsomely gowned in white silk and carried a shower bouquet. After the ceremony and congratulations a dainty supper was served, after which the happy couple took the maritime for an extended wedding trip which will include England, the groom's native place. On their return they will reside at Newfoundland. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents.

The marriage of Thomas Hicks of Wednesday, July 4th, the marriage solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albion Eastbrook, Centreville, on Wednesday evening. Rev. B. N. Nobles tied the nuptial knot in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride was prettily attired in white organdy, and carried a bouquet of roses. After the ceremony and congratulations a sumptuous wedding feast was served. The bride was the recipient of many elegant presents.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO FAST Of course you have indigestion, per- cussions, or in any case the system is overloaded with matter which should be eliminated. Breath gets bad, eyes look dull, headaches are frequent.

Why not cleanse and purify the whole system, who not strengthen the stomach, enrich the blood, and assist your overtaxed digestive organs? Easy as rolling off a log to do this with Dr. Hamilton's Pills; their action is most gratifying. In every case they give the exact assistance that the ailing organs require.

You'll feel fit and fine, eat with a relish, sleep like a top, have a clear and restful sleep, if you regulate your system with this great cure. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. 25 per box, at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

LIPTON TO START IMMENSE PACKING PLANT IN WINNIPEG WINNIPEG, July 16.—It is reported that a company, backed by Sir Thomas Lipton, will establish an immense meat packing plant here in the effort to capture the trade with Great Britain which American scandals have killed.

Sir Thomas Lipton had intended starting a concern in Chicago on a scale to rival the largest American companies, but this is now impossible, and the plant will be located at Winnipeg.

ONTARIO SCHOOLS. TORONTO, July 16.—The education department and department of agriculture are conjointly arranging a programme which may be regarded as an initial step in the government's policy of a series of agricultural schools throughout the province. In brief the proposal is the establishment of classes in agriculture in collegiate institutions of the province, particularly those serving essentially agricultural districts. It is thought this can be so arranged that a great deal of primary work now done at the Ontario agricultural college at Guelph, can be taken at the schools by pupils desiring it, thus relieving the college of the pressure, now very great, to that extent. In the curriculum classes would be uniform. All the classes would be affiliated with the college and scholars would matriculate from them to the institution at Guelph, where they would graduate.

The customers who want are not engaged in the mind-reading industry. They will never know what you can do for them unless you tell.—Newark, N. J., Advertiser.

# STRUCK DOWN LOOKING FOR CONVICT

### Portland Deputy Sheriff Assaulted In Yard of Boston and Maine Railroad

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—Deputy Sheriff John W. Emery was searching for an escaped prisoner in the Boston & Maine western division freight yards tonight, when he was assaulted and knocked unconscious by a man whom he found in a box car. The deputy was found two hours later lying at the foot of a small embankment on which the track runs. He was removed to the Maine general hospital, where he recovered consciousness after a time, though for several hours he was unable to give a coherent story of his experience.

Deputy Emery and a number of other officers passed most of the afternoon looking for George A. Huson, a prisoner who was serving a sentence of one year for breaking into the post office at East Yarmouth. Huson was a trusty at the jail, and his escape was comparatively easy. It is not certain that he was the man who assaulted Deputy Emery, but the deputy thinks Huson was the man, from the description furnished.

The officers were searching the railroad yard, a heavy shower came up and Deputy Emery had stepped into a box car to escape the rain. He found a man in the car and was talking with him when the man suddenly turned on him and the officer knew no more. The deputy has a cut two and a half inches long on the right side of his head, apparently made with a club.

Huson is about 35 years old, and is regarded as a professional "yes-man." For some reason the detectives who are investigating the Kennebunkport car barn robbery of Sunday night, are inclined to believe that that break was committed by former companions of Huson, and that he timed his escape in order to join them while they were in this vicinity.

"FREE LOVE" EDITOR AGAIN IN PRISON LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 16.—Harmon, aged seventy-six years, has been brought to the federal penitentiary at the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence of one year for sending objectionable matter through the United States mails. He has about three months to serve. Harmon was one of the first inmates of the federal penitentiary, his first number being twenty-two. He was transferred at that time from the State penitentiary to the federal prison when the last named institution was turned over to the control of the Department of Justice by the military authorities in 1896.

Harmon was well known in this part of the country. He was editor of the Lucifer, published in Valley Falls, Kan. He advocated free love and printed his paper in furtherance of this. He was sent to the Lansing prison to serve four months for sending the paper through the mails.

When released, he continued to publish the same kind of articles and next time he was prosecuted by the government and sentenced to serve a sentence of one year in the State prison. It was while serving this that he was transferred to the federal penitentiary.

Harmon being released a second time he went to Chicago, where he published the Lucifer. He again began publishing articles advocating free love and was tried at that place and sentenced to serve one year in the State prison at Joliet.

The aged man wished to be transferred to the federal penitentiary here, where he would be near his relatives. Through the aid of a senator this request was granted and he has arrived to serve out the remainder of his sentence. His son, George Harmon, of Valley Falls, arrived at the prison with his father and will visit him frequently.

BODIES OF JOHN FEHAN, OF ROCKY POINT. P. E. I., and Enos Prestbert, of Chatham, Not Yet Recovered. CHATHAM, N. B., July 17.—The body of Enos Prestbert drowned at Rocky Point this town has not yet been found, though men have been grappling for nearly two days. Prestbert could not swim and is supposed to have gone beyond his depth. He was a Swede and worked in Nordin's mill.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 17.—Men were dragging the harbor and Hillsboro river yesterday in an unsuccessful search for the body of John Fehan, aged 25, who has been missing since Tuesday last. Fehan, who is a lobster fisherman and an expert boatman, left Charlottetown Tuesday night in a large boat for his home in Rocky Point, several miles away. The night was foggy and dark with little wind. His boat is supposed to have collided with the Hillsboro Bridge and sunk.

COUGH LASTED THREE MONTHS. "I was taken with a severe cough, which lasted three months, and though I had tried all sorts of medicines they failed to do me any good. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine and I was completely cured by two bottles."—Miss Anna O'Brien, Cape Cove, Gaspe Co., Que.

# PROVINCIAL NEWS

HOPEWELL HILL, July 13.—The Baptist people have not yet secured a pastor. At the annual business meeting on Wednesday a letter was read from Rev. Mr. Schurman, declining the call to the church, which had been extended to him some weeks ago, and it was decided to request the Rev. Mr. Rutledge of Nova Scotia, a preacher on the field on Sunday, July 22nd, with a prospective call in view. Rev. Mr. Spidell will occupy the different pulpits on next Sunday, July 15th.

The Battle Hill Tanager is landing at the Cape for J. Nelson Smith. This is the Tanager's second trip here this season.

Mrs. J. A. Flett and family of Moncton are staying at the Albert house, Hopewell Cape.

The Hillsboro and Lower Coverdale Sunday schools picnicked at the Cape Rocks yesterday.

SHEFFIELD. SHEFFIELD, N. B., July 16.—The Hon. L. P. Farris of Queens county was up yesterday, 11th inst., and had a party at the family homestead, Upper Sheffield, last week and was invited to it largely by his last year's customers at much the same rate.

After a lingering illness, Miss Hannah Day died at the family homestead, Upper Sheffield, last week and was interred on the 4th instant in the family lot in the Congregational cemetery. The Rev. C. W. Jacobs conducted the religious services at the house of the deceased and the grave. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Day was on his sister's funeral. He is the only surviving brother of the deceased lady.

HARCOURT. HARCOURT, N. B., July 16.—Mrs. Odour A. Spencer returned to St. John on the 14th.

Miss Eunice Geddes and Mrs. Harry Bates were invited to the dance given by the Masonic lodge last night, increasing the membership to 83.

Joseph Campbell of Bass River returned from Moncton last week, much improved by a month's stay in the hospital there.

DALHOUSIE, N. B., July 17.—The July term of the Restigouche county court opened here this morning at eleven o'clock. His honor Judge McLatchy presiding.

The following barristers were present: J. C. Barberie, W. A. Mott, W. A. Trueman, Jas. S. Harquail and J. V. Magee. John A. Wood was the sole counsel for the plaintiff and the remainder of his father, McFarland and John Kelley, who were associated in the deal. It appeared that the only money received by Mrs. Stetson was \$5,000 given to her by the lawyer Ashston, and that Gibson himself had held a lien on the property for more than \$2,000.

Gibson admitted that after the murder he had admitted the Stanton house and had removed certain documents and articles of value. This, he claimed, he had a right to do, and declared that he had notified the police at the time. Describing in detail his movements on the night of the murder, Gibson said that he had been in a cafe in Nassau street up to 9 o'clock and had then gone to Brooklyn, where he visited the Kings court in the morning, remaining until half-past eleven o'clock.

Two witnesses testified to having seen Gibson in Nassau street, and Howard Chapman, a reporter, testified to having seen him at the democratic club about 10 o'clock.

LONDON, July 17.—Lord Strathcona had hardly said good-bye to the last of his thousand guests at Knebworth on Saturday, at the close of the most exacting week of Anglo-Canadian season before he himself started to travel at night to Glasgow. Arriving there Sunday morning he embarked in his own yacht for his island colony, where land and building schemes awaited his inspection. He will probably return to London tonight.

BRIDE AND GROOM SWEEPED OFF BY SEA LISBON, July 17.—A sad accident has occurred at Figueria du Pox, one of the most fashionable and crowded seaside resorts in Portugal. Two strangers—a young couple on their honeymoon—were amusing themselves by picking up sea shells, and the man, in trying to get an especially pretty one, was caught by a huge wave and carried away. The woman pluckily rushed after him trying to pull him back.

Two well-known residents of the town threw themselves into the sea to rescue the struggling pair. Another huge wave swept up, and all four were carried out to sea and never seen again.

MONTREAL BUSINESS MAN DEAD MONTREAL, July 17.—After a protracted illness of about two months from tumor of the liver, Chas. P. Hebert passed away at 2 o'clock this morning at the age of 72.

Deceased was one of Montreal's oldest and most respected business men, having been identified in commercial affairs for nearly sixty years. He was head of the wholesale grocery firm of Hudson, Hebert & Co.

DISAPPOINTMENT. Of course, "way last spring, when you thought you would harder. You nudged me to meet daily needs, You did not suspect that your neat little garden Would grow within it principally weeds. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Stettin.

# LAWYER SENT TO THE TOMBS

### Benton W. Gibson Held in Kinan Case

#### He is Suspected of Having Taken a Prominent Part in the Murder—A Deal of Grift

NEW YORK, July 17.—Burton W. Gibson, formerly counsel for Mrs. Alice Kinan, who was mysteriously murdered on the night of June 8 in the old homestead in the Bronx, occupied by her mother, Mrs. L. A. Stenton and herself, tonight was committed to the Tombs by order of Coroner McDevitt, in default of \$25,000 bail. This action followed the close of the coroner's inquest tonight, when the jury brought in a verdict that Mrs. Kinan was murdered by a person or persons unknown and recommended that Gibson be held for examination by the grand jury.

Gibson himself, who was brought in during the greater part of today's session. Questioned about his business relations with Mrs. Stenton and her daughter, Gibson said that he came in since 1888. After prolonged litigation the property was sold in September, 1905, for \$60,000, ostensibly to Archibald McFarland, but in reality to Gibson, and nine months later was re-sold for \$60,000. Of the profit Gibson admitted to have a check for \$25,000, the remainder to his father, McFarland and John Kelley, who were associated in the deal.

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# BUSY TIME FOR LORD STRATHCONA

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# Hewson - Costume - Cloth

Suitable for All Seasons HEWSON TWEEDS for Ladies' Suits have more than beauty of style and coloring to commend them. They are PURE wool—wear as only wool can—and may be washed without injury. Woven in a great variety of beautiful patterns. Not expensive. Ask your dealer to show you his newest styles in HEWSON TWEEDS.

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A splendid picture of King Edward VII or 5 Picture Post Cards, will be sent to any new or old subscriber sending to the Sun office 75 cents for a subscription one full year in advance and making the request.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, St. John, N. B.

# GAMBODIA'S KING SUFFERS FROM HIS CORNS

This penalty for His Dusky Majesty Wearing Tight-Fitting Shoes

PAKING, July 17.—The copper colored King Sisowath, the monarch of Cambodia, one of the far eastern dependencies of France, has been sumptuously lodged in Paris in a palatial hotel in the Avenue Malakoff.

bootmakers were requisitioned before he could go out to pay his official visit. The King's sons and his suite today all wore European dress, and as the women's heads are all clear shaven as a token of court mourning the effect

A GLANCE AT LLOYDMINSTER has no distinguish it from any other new towns. The English English. The English colony. The English settlers soon went on town has been made Adams and western A necessary favor of other firms of contractor 5 business houses of the they are as follows:



The King of Cambodia

His majesty, however, has been disappointed in the number of ballet dancers he had intended to bring to Paris, as the hard-hearted colonial minister insisted on their being left at Marseilles.

In order to do honor to the president and the republic his majesty wore a tight pair of varnished boots, with the consequence that today his sufferings have been acute, and the best known chiropodist of the capital and two of the feathers and flowered hats was indescribably funny. His majesty, who has rather singular ideas of European court life, is not likely to permit the women to indulge too extravagantly in dress, although he has, it is reported, an income of half a million.

# BARRON AFTER

### Four Thousand Miles Around

No Suggestion of Early Hardships

(Special Correspondent) LLOYDMINSTER. "Where is Lloydminster?" eastern reader is asking this date. Reason, for it is maps fast enough the "changing geog. Well, Lloydminster is along the Canadian railway, and is situated northwest of Winnipeg southeast of Edmonton, a distance of 600 or 700 miles after Vancouver, and is a great settlement contented Canadian.

Not much has been heard of "Barr colony" during two. Three years ago was the incident of Canadian west sent a long period in the two thousand fiers of the summer absorbed into the colony now to be distinguished trifling difference of settlers that have come from Canada and the fact that the, however of course they are in word, "a colony," and associated from the fact they were settled in this site, however he best identified in reader.

SPREAD OVER A They have spread over the land for two and south and forty west of this point, and along with the men of English speaking in make their homes on plains. Undoubtedly the colony was of a character. It was a wrong parties, and by the mismanagement standing the same undertakings that in affairs of a mass of highly-piggedy together each other and associated clients in its results was almost wholly a general results it has wholly a success.

These English settle places in a district densely populated will cause taken last week sufficient to elect a parliament. Three candidates and the antelope to themselves.

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5 general stores. 2 lumber yards. 2 hardware stores. 2 hotels. 1 billiard hall. 1 bank (the Bank of Montreal). 2 restaurants. 1 brickyard. 2 churches. 2 public schools. 1 private school. 2 barber shops. 2 millinery shops. 2 bakeries. 1 butcher shop. 2 law offices. 2 telephone central offices. 2 blacksmiths. 1 wholesale liquor store. 1 manufacturing plant. 1 chipping mill. 1 implement firm. 2 real estate offices. 1 district land office. 1 firm of contractor. 2 furniture stores. 1 livery stable. 2 harness shops. 1 public hospital. 1 shoe repairer. 2 resident physicians. 3 land riders. 1 seed and fruit merchant. 2 tailor shops. 1 fruit and vegetable store. 1 Canadian post office.

That is what Lloydminster apart from the house, and it is in its way other little town on the necessary variation in the elements of the grow a little larger the series and wholesale no entirely likely that the these bigger industries Lloydminster before us a Canadian colony in which a large settlement in which English settlers predominate and the buildings on the

me-Cloak... Seasons... Beautiful... Year... 5 Cents... THE MARITIME PROVINCES... SHIPPING NEWS... THE FARM... COPY...

ture... ds... King Edward... ber sending to... a subscription... and making the... COMPANY, St. John, N. B.

fers... HIS CORNS... Majesty Wearing... were requisitioned before... to pay his official visit... sons and his suite today... open dress, and as the... ds are all clean shaven as... court mourning the effect

These English settlers were the real pioneers in a district which it is confidently predicted will show in the census taken last week a population sufficient to elect a member of Parliament. Three years ago the land to themselves.

A GLANCE AT LLOYDMINSTER. Lloydminster has nothing about it to distinguish it from any of the numerous new towns. It is in no way distinctively English, but the English colony, and the English settlers, are the main features of the town, and the town has been built by eastern Canadian and western Americans, with the usual favor of the English. Enumerating precisely the institutions, business houses, of the town, I find they are as follows:

- 5 general stores. 3 lumber yards. 2 hardware stores. 1 hotel. 1 billiard hall. 1 bank (the Bank of Commerce). 5 restaurants. 1 brickyard. 2 churches. 1 public school. 1 private school. 2 barber shops. 3 millinery shops. 2 bakeries. 1 newspaper. 1 butcher shop. 2 law offices. 1 telephone central office. 1 blacksmith. 1 wholesale liquor shop. 1 immigration hall. 1 chopping mill. 1 implement firm. 1 real estate office. 1 distrib. hand office. 2 firms of contractors. 2 furniture stores. 2 livery stables. 2 harness shops. 1 public house. 1 skating rink. 2 resident physicians. 3 land guides. 1 seed and fruit merchant. 2 tailors. 2 fruit and confectionery stores. Canadian Northern station.

That is what Lloydminster consists of apart from the houses and the people, and it is in its way a copy of every other little town on the prairie with a necessary variation in the proportions of the elements. As the town grows a little larger they attract facilities and wholesale houses, and it is these bigger industries that will give the town its recognized centre of a large settlement in which the original English settlers predominate. The townsite lies clean, high and dry and the buildings on the whole are neat

# BARR COLONY AFTER 3 YEARS

## Four Thousand English Settlers Around Lloydminster

### To Suggestion of Failure—Some of the Early Hardships of the Colony—Real Pioneer

(Special Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.) LLOYDMINSTER, Sask., July 2.—"Where is Lloydminster?" the average eastern reader is quite likely to ask in reading this date line, and not without reason, for it is difficult to publish maps fast enough to keep pace with the changing geography of the west. Well, Lloydminster is one of the new towns along the Canadian Northern railway, and is situated about 650 miles northwest of Winnipeg and 160 miles southeast of Edmonton. It has a population of 600 or 700 people, and it is named after Ven. G. E. Lloyd, Archbishop of Saskatchewan. Probably the most readers will recollect that Mr. Lloyd was forced by circumstances to assume the leadership of the so-called "Barr colony" when that company threatened to come to grief three years ago at this station at Saskatoon. The perpetuation of his name in Lloydminster is part of his reward; the rest he doubtless finds in a knowledge of the fact that the town is the centre of a great settlement of prosperous and contented Canadian citizens.

Not much has been heard of the "Barr colony" during the past year or two. Three years ago this summer it was the incident of the day in the Canadian west, but three years represent a long period in these rapid days, and the two thousand raw English settlers of the summer of 1903 have not been absorbed into the country, and are not now to be distinguished save by a trifling difference of accent from the settlers that have come in from eastern Canada and the western States. Of course they are in no sense of the word "a colony," and they were dissociated from the name Barr before they were settled in this district; it is only this title, however, that they will be best identified in the mind of the reader.

They have spread themselves out over the land for twenty miles north and south, and fifty miles east and west of this point, and they are mingled with the men of all the other English speaking nations that are making their homes on the Canadian plains. Undoubtedly the experiment of the colony was of a somewhat dubious character. It was undertaken by the wrong parties, and was characterized by the mismanagement and misunderstanding that seem inseparable from undertakings that involve the intimate affairs of a mass of people gathered higgledy-piggledy together unknown to each other and associated only by accident. In its details the Barr colony was almost wholly a failure. In its general results it has proved to be the whole a success.

These English settlers were the real pioneers in a district which it is confidently predicted will show in the census taken last week a population sufficient to elect a member of Parliament. Three years ago the land to themselves. A GLANCE AT LLOYDMINSTER. Lloydminster has nothing about it to distinguish it from any of the numerous new towns. It is in no way distinctively English, but the English colony, and the English settlers, are the main features of the town, and the town has been built by eastern Canadian and western Americans, with the usual favor of the English. Enumerating precisely the institutions, business houses, of the town, I find they are as follows: 5 general stores. 3 lumber yards. 2 hardware stores. 1 hotel. 1 billiard hall. 1 bank (the Bank of Commerce). 5 restaurants. 1 brickyard. 2 churches. 1 public school. 1 private school. 2 barber shops. 3 millinery shops. 2 bakeries. 1 newspaper. 1 butcher shop. 2 law offices. 1 telephone central office. 1 blacksmith. 1 wholesale liquor shop. 1 immigration hall. 1 chopping mill. 1 implement firm. 1 real estate office. 1 distrib. hand office. 2 firms of contractors. 2 furniture stores. 2 livery stables. 2 harness shops. 1 public house. 1 skating rink. 2 resident physicians. 3 land guides. 1 seed and fruit merchant. 2 tailors. 2 fruit and confectionery stores. Canadian Northern station. That is what Lloydminster consists of apart from the houses and the people, and it is in its way a copy of every other little town on the prairie with a necessary variation in the proportions of the elements. As the town grows a little larger they attract facilities and wholesale houses, and it is these bigger industries that will give the town its recognized centre of a large settlement in which the original English settlers predominate. The townsite lies clean, high and dry and the buildings on the whole are neat

and substantial. They are of course almost wholly of lumber, but are for the most part painted, and sidewalks are already down on practically every street. The prairie is very fertile and wooded, but sometimes rolling. There are two pleasant homesteads just north of the town, where the land lies slightly higher, and two comfortable-looking houses can plainly be seen from the Canadian Northern station. One is the home of Archdeacon Lloyd, the other is that of George Flammank. This last was one of the first homesteads located, and it is needless to say, was located before Mr. Flammank received the appointment of lands agent, the regulations of the interior department strictly prohibiting any land dealing or even homesteading by its officials.

### LAND ENTRIES AT LLOYDMINSTER

January	41	17
February	20	28
March	104	43
April	237	76
May	146	97
June	183	161

June had still a day or two to run when I obtained the figures. All day long the land office is the scene of activity. The application for homestead filed here or at any sub-office is accepted, as the same homestead may have been applied for elsewhere. The fact that the town is the centre of a great settlement of prosperous and contented Canadian citizens.

A TALK WITH ARCHDEACON LLOYD. It was a delightful walk out to the house of Archdeacon Lloyd. It lies about a mile out on the prairie, which in this region seems especially to abound in wild flowers, and the grass was spangled exquisitely with blossoms of various colors. There were patches of blue hares and there were wilding all axe at one such cluster was a sturdy old man, of whom I asked which of the two houses near was that of Lloyd. When the old man replied in the soft voice of the London cockney that "Mr. Lloyd's" house is however there, "I thought I recognized" a member of the Barr colony, and one who had felt the "Barr" was a fortune, "I was fortunate in that it had helped the plucky old Londoner to exchange the fogs and swarms and despair of the great city for the scene that surrounded him at the moment. I was fortunate in finding Archdeacon Lloyd at home, fortunate because the deceased extends some hundreds of miles, and he is often on the rail or the trail than on his homestead. The archdeacon will be remembered by many as a former chaplain of the Queen's Own Rifles, and with the regiment he tramped all over this region in the days of '95, so that his connection with the land is not of recent date. Mr. Lloyd was more than pleased to discuss the position of the English settlers with whom he came here in 1903. He came out, it should be mentioned, as chaplain, having been appointed such by an English Church missionary organization, to become an official of which he had gone to England a year or two earlier. Mr. Lloyd is by nature an optimist, and his optimism had doubtless a good deal to do with rescuing the colony of settlers from the dangers that beset them three years ago.

At one point in his history, I am told on good authority, the finances, and perhaps the spirits of the newcomers, were so low that Mr. Lloyd was called upon to give the whole of the English settlers with whom he came here in 1903. He came out, it should be mentioned, as chaplain, having been appointed such by an English Church missionary organization, to become an official of which he had gone to England a year or two earlier. Mr. Lloyd is by nature an optimist, and his optimism had doubtless a good deal to do with rescuing the colony of settlers from the dangers that beset them three years ago.

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PLUCK OF THE SETTLERS. "You cannot imagine the pluck shown by the great majority of these people," said Mr. Lloyd, "once they decided to stay here. Everything was so disorganized and in such a hopeless muddle after they arrived here that at one moment they were on the point of abandoning their project and returning to England as they best could. I had remained behind at Saskatoon because of the outbreak of influenza, while the English settlers were camped there, and when I reached this point I found every wagon pointed east. We had a public meeting and I brushed the whole thing out, and it was decided to wait a while. You must remember that very few of these people had any practical knowledge of agriculture. The colony was just a section of the whole population of England, as it were, and contained shoemakers and shopkeepers, carpenters and clerks, painters, bakers, butchers, a little almost of everything, and a few farmers. One quite elderly man, for instance, had been a tiny shopkeeper in Holloway, London. He certainly took chances in coming, and had fortunately left his family at home. He was simply determined to succeed. He worked like a hero all the winter, fighting all through the coldest weather, and the winter of 1903-4 was everywhere the coldest for many years. He freighted and freighted, and when the spring came he went on his homestead and broke land. Now he has his family around him, his house up, his farm in good shape, and you could not coax him back to London. "Another man was a cobbler from

where in Yorkshire, who got through the early hardships of the settlement, and had everything ready when along came a prairie fire and swept away everything—house, stock and crops. He was terribly disheartened, but did not give up. He was still there a dollar in the world, but the land was still there. He borrowed a little money to buy a team of horses, and started a freight train he had means to begin farming again. He is on his feet again, and almost out of debt, apart from owning his quarter section. "Certainly the first few months were very serious. We had no lumber and we got not any here in time to build a few buildings of poles and clay. Some of them you will see still standing in the town. We got up one good wooden building, which is now used as a hospital. That winter we used it for everything, and had a couple of small rooms in it for residence. Most of the men had gone out to their land, and when we saw that the winter was likely to be a severe one we sent word around urging that they should come into the town for their first winter and escape some of the hardships they would suffer out there alone on the land. Most of them came in, and all through the winter that they were needed for all kinds of public purposes, day after day and night after night, for service on Sunday. When spring came they were declared that if that was the worst they would see in the way of winter there was nothing to be afraid of, and I think they will all admit today that in other respects the winter was one of the pleasantest in their experience.

THOSE EARLY YEARS. Mr. Lloyd gave me many other illustrations of the spirit and endurance of the rawest of the settlers. The nearest railway points at that time must be remembered, were Saskatoon, 200 miles off, and Edmonton, 160 miles off. Saskatoon was the cheaper for the majority of the newcomers who farmed in England found themselves strangers to the soil of the prairie, and though for the moment they were home from whom to learn. This great initial difficulty and the fact that every ton of supplies had to be freighted over a hundred miles of rough trail were hard to overcome. The settlers held on, however. In the spring of 1904 a number of Canadians and Americans experienced in farming and stock raising had been invited to the country had learned the new rich and the old poor. They decided to anticipate the arrival of the railway by the long trail. They came in early and went into business in the place that was known as Lloydminster, but the greater number took up homesteads in the surrounding districts and gave their experience in other parts of the continent. The government erected an immigration hall, a mounted police force established, a telegraph office started, and the little settlement began to take shape. Good seed was difficult to obtain the first year—1904—and little wheat was grown, though the result was excellent. The first product being of fine color and weight. Some were reported by some men as running 100 bushels to the acre, a yield that amazes the English, though it is not so uncommon in the neighborhood of Edmonton. In 1905 larger areas were placed under cultivation. The new settlers had gained experience, and had been greatly benefited by the splendid results of the autumn harvest. Many of them got a hundred acres of wheat, and wheat was sown much more plentifully. It ripened early, and the grain was very heavy. The grain produced in almost every case was of good color and weight. At last, in August, 1905, the first construction train passed through the history of the town, and ended at once the more arduous of the preliminary difficulties. It was no longer necessary to haul supplies overland 200 miles, and the push and pull of the teams from the mountains depended for a meal on one's skill with a shot-gun. The prices of commodities began to fall immediately, and were soon on a level with those in other towns.

THE TOWNSPEOPLE HAVE ORGANIZED football, baseball and cricket teams, and in the winter two good cricket teams play each other. The teams of neighboring places are always invited. There is no river at Lloydminster, but nesting among the low-lying hills to the east of the town is a charming stream, where excellent boating may be obtained. A rifle and boat club exists also, with a range on the outskirts of the town. Altogether the little town is well equipped with all means of recreation.

NUMBER OF ENGLISH SETTLERS. A word regarding the number of English settlers may be interesting. I pointed out in a letter from Battleford that the total number of homesteads entered in this land district during the three years since 1903 was a little less than 15,000. Of that number the English colony contributed in all about one-fourth. In the first place there were about 5,000 attached to the Barr colony. Young men, who by agreement stopped off at Winnipeg and endeavored to procure work there, and about two hundred of the remainder dropped off at Saskatoon or Battleford. That left about twelve hundred for the original settlement at Lloydminster. As soon, however, as the settlers had real pioneers, they were in England in Winnipeg and other friends in England regarding the richness of the soil and the certain success that awaited industry, and the young men left behind at Winnipeg, and other English men who have become interested in the land to stream into the district, until it is estimated there are now about four thousand of these settlers. They have been won quickly into the web of Canadian life, and are recognized on all sides as excellent settlers who learn the methods of the new land. None are dissatisfied, and practically none would go back to England. An advertisement for a quarter section of improved land in this vicinity recently brought only two replies. One came from a man who was willing to return because his wife's parents wanted her to be with them; the other from a man who, after all, only thought of returning if he got a good cash price for the

farm. SLOW TO LEARN. There are still suggestions here and there of the slowness with which the English settler adapts himself to the new conditions, so that almost invariably the first year or two of labor are lost, and the settler himself is disheartened; inclined to blame the country rather than himself for his comparative failure. Many of the young men who have come in later are diligent and unadaptable in their methods. A considerable proportion of them are ex-soldiers from South Africa, who could not settle down to their old pursuits in England, and are finding a difficulty here also in getting down to real work. The pinch of necessity and the example of their prosperous neighbors will have its effect in due time, but these things, too, and they will become substantial portions of the plains. It is impossible at least to hear of any who have as yet given up. The community is a very orderly one. Even the sale of liquor would have been prohibited in the past had the original settlers had their way, for 95 per cent. of those at first located were against a license, and the license was never returned to a resort to strategy by an Edmonton politician. "Would you advise repeating the experiment of the 'Barr colony'?" Archdeacon Lloyd was asked. "I should be glad to see the experiment repeated under the conditions, but with our experience and under suitable conditions I think that the English settler is a little difficult for the first year or two. He is very reluctant to part with his own ways and methods. He is keenly attached to England, and thoughtlessly makes unfair comparisons that are very irritating to the Canadian settler. He is no doubt because of these characteristics that he has succeeded in planting the English language and the English name in so many parts of the globe, and you who have the settler one who adapts himself to the new conditions.

ONE ST. JOHN FIRM HAS TAKEN THREE young men into their office from this school since first of the year and have applied for another. HAVEN'T HAD more applications for young men than we can supply. Several from Montreal firms. NOW IS THE TIME to write for catalogue and full particulars. Address, W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B.

WOODSTOCK ELECTRIC CO. LIGHT AND POWER CO. WOODSTOCK, N. B., July 16.—The Woodstock Electric & Power Company completed their plant this afternoon, and at six o'clock turned on the current. Everything worked in good shape at the power house, and the new machinery on Chapel street connected with the system was brilliantly illuminated. The company are prepared to furnish power for manufacturing industries, and already applications are in for most of the available supply. The cost of the dam and plant is estimated at \$15,000.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW MEXICO. SANTA FE, N. M., July 16.—Considerable property damage was done this afternoon at Socorro, San Marcial, and other settlements by an earthquake shock, which was the severest of the 200 shocks that have occurred in that part of New Mexico during the two years. The shocks are local and are caused by earth slides in the Magdalena mountains.

DERANGED LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS. "For a long time I suffered from liver complaint and biliousness and could find nothing to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have recommended these Pills to many of my friends and they have all been well satisfied with the results." Miss Julie Langlois, Manor, Assa.

MONTREAL'S POPULATION. MONTREAL, July 17.—Lowell's Directory for the present year estimates the population of Montreal as 405,000, of whom 33,000 reside in the city, and 53,000 in the suburbs.

A BRIGHT BOY. "Your son, I believe, made some experiments while at college?" "Yes; he discovered what he calls his 'scientific paradox.'" "What is the nature of it?" "He succeeded in demonstrating that debts are expanded by contracting them." To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumford Headache Powders, 10 cents.

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 25, 1885, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, I should name Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. It is a general application to the relief of a large number of acute ailments forms its best recommendation."

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COLIC, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, and all other ailments, is stamped with the name of the inventor—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold in bottles by all chemists. Prices in England 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Sole manufacturers—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited LONDON. Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

### OUR NEW CATALOGUE For 1905-6

It is just out. It gives our terms, courses of study and general information regarding the college. Send name and address today for free copy.

S. KERR & SON Oddfellow's Hall

### FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.

ONE ST. JOHN FIRM HAS TAKEN THREE young men into their office from this school since first of the year and have applied for another. HAVEN'T HAD more applications for young men than we can supply. Several from Montreal firms. NOW IS THE TIME to write for catalogue and full particulars. Address, W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B.

### YOUR FORTUNE FREE

All matters of business, love, marriage and health told by the greatest astrologer living. Send name and date of birth, for best horoscope. Full particulars, 101, St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q. 30-4-8.

### NOTICE.

The Canvassers and Collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B. F. S. CHAPMAN in King & Co. N. B. J. E. AUSTIN in Lunenburg & Q. 1903

### WOODSTOCK ELECTRIC CO. LIGHT AND POWER CO.

### WHY BURN YOUR TOES.

Stop using Acid Corn Salves; use Putnam's Painless Extractor; it costs a little more, but is far the best. Use only "Putnam's," 75c. at all dealers.

### THE HEART OF THE HILLS.

There's a wonderful country lying far off from the noisy town. Where the windflower swines And the young stags come down. And the tumbling brooks come down. 'Tis the land of light and of laughter, Where peace all the woodland fills, 'Tis the land that lies In the heart of the happy hills.

### DISAPPOINTED IN THE BOY.

"I don't know what kind of figure that boy'll cut in life," said the old man, with a sigh. He's gone on shattering all my hopes!" "Why, what's he been a-doin' of?" "He's been a-doin' of nothin'," was the reply, "cept writin' poetry on barn doors when I had set my stakes to make a carpenter or a congressman out o' him!"

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature of J. C. Watson

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumford Headache Powders, 10 cents.

### THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

Written for The Star by Rev. William A. Holbrook.

Filled to the brim with water of Heaven by Angelic servants Bidden by Christ, are the beautiful lakes of Maine to the northward, Blue as the sky by day, and reflecting the stars in the night-time; There in the morning of time was baptized the river of St. John. Frattling a little child's rhyme, he began his wandering sea-war. Soon like a boy out of school, no rain rushing headlong to Grand Falls, Over the rocks he leaped with shouts and light hearted laughter, More sedate by experience he moved past Fredericton City, Where the Cathedral spire made the sign of the Cross on his bosom, Stronger and stouter he strides amid intervals covered with cattle, Leaping or chewing the cud in grass grown green by his coming, Leaving low banks well adorned by town-ships and flourishing farmsteads, Greatly greeting the inflowing lakelets that serve him with plenty— Fearlessly forward he goes by the Devil's-back's ominous shadow, Reaching at length the beautiful bend where the Nepesin enters, Welcomed by summer-day humors and the voices of holiday parties; Waving his arms aloft, he gaily salutes as he passes, Kennecobasc joins him in race and both speed together, Neck and neck through the Narrows they run, rushing down in the rapids; Forging ahead, the St. John with his rival foaming behind him, Flashes by "Partridge Light" and its top horn salutes him victorious, Borne on the billowy breast of the beautiful Bay of Fundy, Onward he goes, to the arms of Old Ocean, his white bearded Father.

WILLIAM A. HOLBROOK, Boston, Mass.

### RECEPTION TO REV. MR. CRISP

New Pastor of Zion Church Warmly Welcomed

Rev. Thos. Marshall Presided and Delivered an Address of Welcome to Which Mr. Crisp Replied

The public reception tendered Rev. James Crisp, the new pastor of Zion Methodist church, Tuesday night, in the school room of the church, was a pleasant function. A large number of members of Carmarthen street church, of which Rev. Mr. Crisp was at one time pastor, Rev. Thomas Marshall, president of

### REV. JAMES CRISP.

the district, presided. After prayer by Rev. Samuel Howard, the choir sang a hymn, and Rev. Mr. Marshall then delivered an address of welcome to the new pastor on behalf of the congregation and the district. Another hymn by the choir, preceded happy addresses by Rev. Samuel Howard and Rev. Dr. Wilson. An exhibition of club swinging by Miss Jennie Beville, Leonard Heans and Harry Beville, was the next feature of the programme. In this exhibition the congregation of Zion are unusually proficient, and the fact that the young people acquitted themselves creditably was not surprising. Rev. Mr. Crisp's address in reply to the cordial welcome accorded him was most appropriate and made an excellent impression. Mr. Crisp said he appreciated most highly the brotherly spirit that had been manifested towards him. Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, the new pastor of Portland Street Methodist Church, also made a few remarks. The ladies served the guests strawberries and cream, and the reception was terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

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### A COINCIDENCE.

"I suppose you enjoy hearing your boy talk since he went to college?" "Yes," answered Farmer Cornogel, "but ain't it kind of a coincidence that so many of them classical quotations begin with 'Rah, rah, rah'?"

### MEN WANTED

RELIABLE. Monthly throughout United States and Canada. Small advertising matter. Good results. No charge. Send name and address to day. Reply and particulars to the publisher, The Sun, 101, St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

### BUENOS AYRES, July 17.—Dr. Charles Pelligrini, former president of the Argentine, died last night.

SERMON

By Rev. Chas. Wagner.

I believe in the Holy Catholic Church. —The Apostles' Creed.

While man is governed by the lower passions, it is not strange that he should be wanting in justice; but at the church's door, might we not expect these passions to be stilled? Can he who worships also hate? Can hands which join in prayer serve iniquity? We should say that this is impossible. We should say that this is impossible. We should say that this is impossible.

Let us turn our minds to what is commonly called tolerance. The word is very improperly applied to a kind of neutrality which is, in fact, only indifference. That the mind which religion leaves cold should judge religious matters calmly is not at all surprising; a man cannot have feeling where he is not moved. In any matter, indifference is the result of incompetence, so that we should see in it a witness to poverty, not a virtue to be commended.

But there is another misapprehension to remove. The word "tolerance" denotes a state of mind very insufficient here. Tolerance is exercised toward the failings of our neighbors, out of kindness of heart, or it sometimes consists in enduring quiet against our will, what we cannot change. In any case, there is an implication of our superiority to him whom we tolerate. But this is not the sentiment of a religious man toward other religious men; he treats their religion with respect and equity, not looking upon it as an evil, or an infirmity that he must endure dispassionately, but as a good thing and worthy of his reverence. Tolerance is not enough; the case demands justice.

This principle stated, we will attempt to show that no one is better equipped than the disciple of Jesus to join to the powerful faith the most complete liberality. Let us begin by probing the evil which we are asking him to remedy. Where does intolerance and religious animosities and disputes? Whence come fanaticisms? They all belong to a false conception of the essence and the object of religion. What, then, is religion? What end should it serve? To the first question the answer is: Religion is a conception of the world, set forth in a collection of dogmas, rites and ceremonies, which get their authority from divine revelation, and religious institutions have for their purpose of conserving and perpetuating them; truth is one and indivisible, therefore there can be but one true religion. The duty of its faithful followers is to preserve it as it is, and to reject as error everything that departs from it. All religions are at this standpoint—those of India, Persia and Egypt, ancient Judaism, Mahometanism, and, alas! the churches called Christian.

The history of the Christian church, from its very earliest days down to the present time, has shown the effects of the erroneous conceptions we have just mentioned. They have been rare men, in any age, who have not confused the religion of Christ with some body of doctrines. He who is not able to bring his mind into accord with certain formulas is regarded as an alien and an enemy. The moment Jesus is no longer there to restrain the Apostles from beginning to oppose and exclude one another. Questions of secondary importance, like the observance of the Mosaic laws, become capital, and Christian charity must yield to outworn tradition. In time, it is no longer custom which puts barriers in the way of peace, but system, and Judaic difficulty is superseded by the Greek. From Christ's life on earth, His works and His teachings, a metaphysical quiddance is abstracted; and a world of subtleties, incarnate in Athanasius, is next triumphant. To him who cannot reconcile the contradictions of his complicated mechanism, he is henceforth excluded from the communion of Him who came to seek and to save that which was lost. Later on, the Western Church becomes divided upon the question of the freedom of man's will, and the Council of Saint Augustine divide Christians into two opposing camps, and the story of victors and vanquished in the church is repeated.

The history of the Christian church is a long, unbroken series of persecutions, who, often Christians in heart and life, have used the sacred right of conscience to arrive at a personal faith. In certain epochs, to question the temporal power of the pope, to demand the communion to both kinds, to eat meat at forbidden seasons, were, according to the case, sufficient to make a man forfeit his possessions, to imprison him, excommunicate him or burn him as a heretic. The church, so noble, so admirable, when she is herself persecuted, has too often herself become a persecutor, denying her origin. She has furnished us with odious examples of cruelty; she has crushed and oppressed the heathen in the name of Jesus; the Apostles of the Crucified have become executioners. The vanquished in this long history of strife are always the same—the Christ and His gospel.

The Reformation comes, and, in the face of the oppression and usurpation of the past, proclaims Christian liberty. But scarcely is the child born, when its parents become alarmed at its rapid growth, and mistrust its future power; so they give to this young liberty the old intolerance for guardian. The first effect is the enfeebling of that prophetic gift which was the precursor of the Reformation and its justification; the second is the splitting up of the Reformation itself into rival factions. Out of liberty subjected to intolerance rises the sectarian spirit, which is characterized by the exclusion of others when it is the more powerful, and by withdrawal from among them when it is the weaker.

At last, among the "mutilated fragments of the Reformation, and under fire of their common adversary, Catholicism, a civil warfare breaks out. The various Calvinists fight one another furiously, even going the length of exile and execution! The arrest of the reformatory movement is attributed to the persecution of which it was the victim. A mistake! All the demand the new faith of the religious reformation; there are smiling harvests for all fields sown in blood. Persecution from without is the furnace in which faith is tried and purified. But our fathers, the Reformation persecuted one another, and this was their nemesis. In transmitting to us their virtues and their faults, their spiritual greatness and their spiritual narrowness, they bequeathed us a religious life blighted in the beginning; and we, more apt to imitate their perverseness than their good qualities, have compromised and shrunk and invalidated their work. When these later ages demand the new faith of the religious reformation, and the rekindling of the sacred fires, the task is found to be beyond the stature of the workmen. We have been victims of the error which confuses religion with a system; for it is the intolerance arising from this confusion which keeps alive the religions of authority and kills those whose basis is liberty.

There is another source of intolerance—the false conception of the purpose of religion. Religion has a raison d'être, it has a use. It is not simply an idea, it is practical; it performs a work in the world, which is its glory and commendation. According to its founder, the mission of the Christian Church is to seek and to save that which was lost. Its work is healing and restoration. The supreme temptation of a man comes from his individual egoism; the supreme temptation of an institution comes from its collective egoism. When the individual forgets that he lives neither for himself nor through himself, but through and for his neighbor, he becomes an obstacle in the way of good. Everything that he ought to do he compromises instead. His egoism overshadows all interests but his personal ones, and he becomes a source of disturbance and harm.

In so far as an institution surpasses an individual in the number of interests it is charged to protect, just so much greater is the evil it can do than that within the capacity of an individual. When a religion, instead of incessantly recalling its purpose, is inspired chiefly with the sentiment of self-preservation, it forgets that it is the servant of men, and looks upon men as its servants. Thereafter the needs, the aspirations and sufferings of its followers become matters of indifference; it is the religion itself, with its dogmas and its conceptions of the world, whose life is of importance, and if a good many men go under in its struggle for existence, that is not unreasonable; let souls perish, if only the church endure. There is no more hateful spectacle than this. In the whole combat of life, an institution whose office is to heal, comfort and sustain men perpetuates itself by wounding them, expressing them and putting them to death, using in its defense any means that offers, as do the beasts, that are moved by nothing but the instinct of self-preservation. The champions of such a church, from the simple fact of their being inspired by its spirit, have not hesitated to lie, slander, commit the utmost indecencies and the greatest crimes, meanwhile defending their actions by a plea of superior necessity. And so a church, that should be a school of morality, charity and equity, becomes a school of corruption, of hatred, of injustice.

"To show us know them by their fruits," Jesus said. "We might say to the churches: 'Tell me what men you make, and I will tell you what you are.' And as intolerance, which proceeds from this double error as to the essence and the purpose of religion, brings about results that are even faith itself odious, see it as you would the pest!

But here an extraordinary difficulty arises. The further we penetrate the conditions of existence of the divers religions the more convinced we become that—one only excepted—intolerance is the safeguard of them all. They all seem condemned to intolerance by an inexorable law, yet at the same time hindered from realizing the purposes of religion by its very fulfillment. They could not, indeed, display a spirit of tolerant breadth without compassing their own destruction. Let Judaism abandon a jot of the law, and it is no longer Judaism; let the Mahometan admit simply the possibility of an infidel pleasing Allah, and there is no more Mahometanism; had ancient Rome erected a temple to the ancient gods of all the nations without its vast empire, its religions would have fallen in ruins.

It is the same with the Christian churches, in proportion as their cause has become more particular, and not the cause of God and of humanity. If a pillar should be wrested from its base in the colossal and erudite structure of Roman Catholicism the whole edifice would crumble. If Calvin be removed as the plenary inspiration and absolute authority of the Bible, what becomes of Calvinism? And what of the Lutheran Church without its peculiar doctrine of the sacraments? And what of the numerous other sects without the particular shade of doctrine which separates them from the rest? Sicut in aut aut non aut! This is the terrible dilemma of their existence; and to preserve this existence they must be intolerant.

But it is important that the existence be preserved? Is it in the interests of humanity, is it in the will of God? Was it for this that God lighted the sun in the morning, and concealed the soul of man? Was it for this that prophets were permitted to see the Holy of Holies? Was it for this that Jesus died upon the cross? No! all these things were done because man suffers and God is merciful. That they may relieve the suffering and proclaim God's pity, the churches should be willing to undergo everything, even transgression, and, if need be, sacrifice of individuality. My brother, a man must die in order to live; this is the law of a man. And to be sacrificed, swallowed up, in order to be saved and to serve her purpose, in order to be born anew and to return from decrepitude to the strength and beauty of her youth—this is the law of a church. To forget herself is her duty, and, if she slightly comprehends it, her joy and her salvation. To reach this point of self-abnegation, the Christian churches have but to contemplate Christ. From the moment when they identify their destiny with His, He will communicate to them the secret of immortality. It is only the position taken by Christ which can be maintained with real tolerance and justice.

We have come to the threshold of His Kingdom of peace; let us seek to enter it by the road of the heart. To do this, the Gospel tells us, but one thing is needful, namely, to realize two facts, that man, with all his wickedness and sin, is yet ever loved of God; and that, first loved of God, man will ever love God and His fellow-men. The Gospel comes from the stars, on the wings of faith and hope, into the midst of human wretchedness, bringing charity, and making a thousand efforts to revive the expiring confidence of men. Oh, that it might be heard, be understood, teach men's hearts! As in the depth of night, through the paths of a forest, a voice calls a lost child, so the Gospel calls man. The countless voices of life drown its appeal, but it is ever being made, sometimes with the cries of the mothers soothing their little ones, or when time requires it, bursting forth in splendid denunciations. It speaks the language of memory, of regret, of lost effort, in a remembrance, it repeats, it chastises, it uplifts. Sometimes it seems to come from the immensities of space, to be the salvation awaited by all things that have breath, the supreme cry of the creature that prays why? where? that broods over us and our lives; sometimes it seems to rise out of the depths of our own being, mysterious and yet familiar, like some old forgotten song of his childhood, suddenly awakened in the heart of an old man. Human in every fibre, and in that very fact divine, the Gospel has never, from the beginning, identified itself with any particular form. There is within it a prodigious richness of variation upon one theme. To succeed in saying the same thing to so many people, diverse in needs, in origin, in education, in race, all things to all men. How surely does Paul, under its influence—Paul, so thoroughly a Jew in heart and thought—become a Gentle with the Gentiles! In this new environment he forgets the synagogue and the forms and ceremonials through which it was accessible to the Gospel message. He goes deeper, to a common sense of humanity, calls to his aid a truth which God has made known to all nations. He goes outside the Bible to base his contention on the poets of the people listening to him, and in an inscription, discovered seemingly by chance, a neglected altar, finds the hidden path to the breaches of the citadel. Like a general who reconnoitres with a sure eye, and then hurries his troops into action, he penetrates to the heart of the ancient world by the way of the Unknown God. And always and everywhere, where he has found fervent men to bear his tidings, the Gospel has produced this same effect: by pouring out the Holy Spirit upon them, it makes a thousand souls to be as one outside the Bible to base his contention on the poets of the people listening to him, and in an inscription, discovered seemingly by chance, a neglected altar, finds the hidden path to the breaches of the citadel. Like a general who reconnoitres with a sure eye, and then hurries his troops into action, he penetrates to the heart of the ancient world by the way of the Unknown God. 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