

Read Sherlock Holmes on Page 2

Read Want Ads. on Page 8.

VOL. II., NO. 12.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1905.

ONE CENT.

FROMMAN TALKS OF SIR HENRY IRVING

American Manager Pays Tribute to Great Actor HE LIKED AMERICA

And Was Looking Forward With Much Enthusiasm to His Coming Tour of the United States and Canada—Was to Play Season of Twenty Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Sir Henry Irving was looking forward with much enthusiasm to his coming tour of the United States, said Charles Frohman, his American manager, in speaking of the distinguished English actor tonight. "He liked the Americans," continued Mr. Frohman, "and he had many friends among them. It was Mr. Irving's intention to come to the United States probably two months in advance of the time for the opening of his season in the latter part of next October and just spend the time visiting. His season was to cover a period of 30 playing weeks, extending over a large part of the United States, and was to terminate at the Knickerbocker theatre in New York city, where he was to be Mr. Irving's farewell appearance in America, and he wanted the opportunity to make adieux to the American people.

"The news is a great shock to me," continued Mr. Frohman. "I have known Sir Henry Irving very well for a long time, and the last three tours of the United States which he has made have been under my direction. Previous to those tours Sir Henry had made six tours in the United States, the first running back 25 years or more, when he came here under the management of Henry Abbey. In all he has been to the United States nine times. His last visit was during the season of 1904, when he opened in the production of Dante at the Broadway theatre in New York city, and afterward played in repertory in other parts of the country.

The last time I saw him was at the rink club in London, on the 10th of July. It was a dinner at which Sir Henry, Henry Waterson, three or four other persons and I were present. Sir Henry then was in excellent spirits. He had just finished a six-weeks London engagement at the Drury Lane theatre, where he had been given the most enthusiastic reception, the demonstrations in his honor lasting at times as long as 20 minutes. At that time he told me his plans for the season, saying that he expected to play until Christmas in England and then rest during the holiday season, after which he would resume playing in the provinces and end the season at the Drury Lane theatre. It has been his intention to come to the United States this season, but the attack of illness which

WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP COMING TO NEW YORK

German Liner Amerika is a Marvel—Carries 16,000 Tons of Cargo and 4,000 Passengers and Crew—Magnificently Fitted Throughout.

HAMBURG, Oct. 13.—Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Steamship line, called for New York Wednesday on the company's new steamship Amerika. She had on board her full complement of passengers.

The Amerika, the world's largest ship, was launched on April 30, from the yards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast. The vessel, which is of about 22,500 tons register and 42,000 tons displacement, is intended for the service between Hamburg and New York. She can carry 16,000 tons of cargo and about 5,000 passengers and crew. She is 687 feet long, 74 feet 6 inches wide and is 53 feet deep.

MRS. CLOSE BUYS FARM Settlement of English Pauper Children Will be Located on "Hill" Farm at Nauwigewauk

Mrs. Henry G. Close, of London, England, who has been busy during the past two weeks writing up her scheme for bringing children out of their overcrowded condition in London, has decided to take the "Hill" farm at Nauwigewauk, Kings county, as suitable for her present need on account of its size, situation, water supply and build.

It is intended that these homes shall be provided over by a lady from England, who will have necessary help, including a Canadian farmer and his wife. The children are to be brought here very young—probably about three or four years of age—and will be supported by English money and education granted under Canadian conditions. It is proposed that the practical work shall begin next spring and in April or May, at least, eight little ones shall be brought out to their Canadian home.

LOCAL BANDSMEN WILL ESCORT THEM

St. John bandmen will honor their brother musicians from the Old Country on Monday. The Artillery Corps Band has offered their services and will turn out in full force and escort the Irish Guards from their depot to the rink for the concert. The parade will be by way of Dock and King streets. The Guards will arrive here at noon on Monday.

EQUITY COURT

Yesterday afternoon in the case of Logie vs. Montgomery and O'Leary, M. G. Ted, K. C., finished his arguments and G. W. Allen, K. C., followed him. For the plaintiffs Francis Tweedie argued briefly and Attorney General Peggley also argued and asked that if the judge should find that an injunction should be granted to the plaintiffs an order for an injunction would have to be made. Judgment was reserved.

FREDERICKTON NEWS

(Yesterday's Gleaner.) The blame for the accident along the wharf at Fredericton, on the 10th of July, was a dinner at which Sir Henry, Henry Waterson, three or four other persons and I were present.

He had just finished a six-weeks London engagement at the Drury Lane theatre, where he had been given the most enthusiastic reception, the demonstrations in his honor lasting at times as long as 20 minutes. At that time he told me his plans for the season, saying that he expected to play until Christmas in England and then rest during the holiday season, after which he would resume playing in the provinces and end the season at the Drury Lane theatre.

It has been his intention to come to the United States this season, but the attack of illness which he suffered last spring broke up that plan.

Mr. Frohman spoke with much feeling of Sir Henry's great regard and respect for President Roosevelt and the late Secretary Hay, and in the same service to again visit the United States.

HOW MCCRURY FAMILY FATTENED ON A FLOOD OF GOLD FROM MUTUAL

MUTUAL LIFE FAMILY TREE

John A. McCull, Pres., \$100,000 Darwin P. Kincaid, son-in-law, Second Vice-Pres., 40,000 John C. McCall, Secy., 10,000 Ballard McCull, son, 10,000 Ambrose McCull, brother, 8,000 E. E. McCull, brother, 5,000 Walter Fitzpatrick, brother-in-law, 7,000 Francis DeLah, brother-in-law, 7,500 Albert McClave, son-in-law, 6,000

There are also at least ten other relatives of President McCull who hold minor places that pay them from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year each.

The family of McCull got its fingers into the treasury of the Mutual Life Insurance Company more than half a century ago, and ever since then a stream of money has been trickling steadily into the family's capacious pockets.

FATHER, SON, SON-IN-LAW, BROTHER-IN-LAW, COUSIN, ALL HAD LARGE SALARIES—GENERAL PUBLIC KNEW NOTHING OF THEM, THOUGH GOLDEN STREAM HAS BEEN FLOWING FOR HALF A CENTURY.

At the unveiling, which, in view of the recent revelations, is of interest: "It is a common belief," he said, "that the soldier's way to glory is shorter and more certain than that of any other career of mankind. But the founders of institutions whose settlements endure from generation to generation ever increasing their contributions to the welfare of humanity and the advancement of civilization, have for our peaceful age a claim upon us which that of the hero, even of a noble cause, to the recollection of mankind."

"May this tablet, erected in the center of the commercial life of this metropolis to one of the architects of its growing prosperity, long remain an accepted testimony that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

It was just about this time that Mr. McCull had his salary as president of Morris Robinson's original company raised to \$100,000 per year, and members of his family were drawing hundreds of thousands more from his treasury.

Some years after the formation of the Mutual life firm McCull became connected with it. He was Edward H. McCull, a man of some prominence in New York affairs, who became interested in the life insurance business, and eventually became a leading director in the Mutual.

His business was relatively small in those days, and he had just come of age. One of his youthful partners was Lucius Robinson, afterward governor of the state.

When the New Brunswick building was erected, it was the first building in New Brunswick to be erected in 1880. It was considered one of the finest structures of the day, and even the sound of the day being supreme in her.

She was for many years the cruck boat of the International S. S. Co., on the Boston route and has plied on many routes since, having been on the Bangor-Boston route several times as a cargo boat. Her last appearance here was in 1902, when she took the place of the Penobscot during a break-down.

Of late years the New Brunswick had a checkered career. Last year she was towed down the harbor into the lee of some island and set on fire in order that the junk dealers may get her coppering and metal in her hull.

When the New Brunswick left New Brunswick for her last voyage, she was considered one of the finest steamers afloat, not even the sound of the day being supreme in her.

REV. SANDFORD FINED \$100

The Leader of Shiloh Punished for Cruelty to His Son.

LEWISTON, Oct. 13.—Rev. Frank W. Sandford of Shiloh was sentenced at the Supreme court Friday to pay a fine of \$100 and costs on the charge of cruelty to his son. The court made extended remarks in imposing this sentence. The statutes permit a fine of \$100 or a year in jail.

WEDDINGS

Wilson-Worden A pretty wedding took place in Victoria street Free Baptist church last night, when Hersey Wilson, of Cambridge, Queens county, was united in marriage to Miss Daisy Worden, of Johnston, Queens county.

Rev. David Long conducted the ceremony. After the wedding the happy couple, accompanied by a number of friends and acquaintances went to the residence of E. D. Starkey, Paradise Row, where they had supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left on the Crystal Stream this morning for Cambridge, where they will reside.

Wilmot-Arrowsmith At Woburn (Mass.), on the 10th of this month, Rev. Dr. W. J. Stewart, formerly of this city, united in marriage Levi Wilmot and Alice May Arrowsmith, both at one time belonging to St. John. The bride and groom have relatives and numerous friends here.

Ward-Cavanaugh Miss M. A. Cavanaugh, daughter of M. T. Cavanaugh, Brussels street, was married on Sept. 17 to James W. Ward, son of James Ward, of the Ward Hotel, Hillsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Ward will live at 11 Dudley street, Boston.

VENEER MILL FOR ST. JOHN

It is proposed to establish a veneer mill in St. John in the near future for handling the woods grown on the property of the Chemung Lumber Company in Mexico, and to make this city the distributing point for the Dominion.

George W. Fowler, M.P., of Sussex, president of the company, passed through the city yesterday on his way to visit the property.

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THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HOLD AN INVESTIGATION

Methods of Life Insurance Companies Doing Business in Canada Should be Made Subject of an Inquiry Under Governmental Warrant.

(Oshober in New Freeman.) The investigation into the methods of the three great United States insurance companies, while producing a somewhat alarming effect upon the public mind, has not elicited much that is new to the insurance men of either the United States or Canada. It has been known to insurance men for some time that most of the fine premiums of the insurance companies of the United States and Canada have gone for commissions and other expenses.

It has been known that, owing to the changed methods of the financial world, the largest insurance companies have worked out a system of "powerful trusts" or syndicates in order to make anything like profitable investments. It has been no secret that the mutual insurance companies at the meetings of which all policyholders had the right to vote, very few of the latter exercised their rights in this regard, and it has been an open secret that the leading officers of all the great companies were getting princely salaries.

Whatever might be thought, from the moral standpoint, of insurance companies contributing to election funds, those who know anything about the methods of politicians on both sides of the line in collecting campaign funds are not surprised to hear that the great companies of the United States had been induced to contribute to the campaign funds of the Republican party, more particularly when the managers of those great companies felt that a change of government in the United States would be detrimental to the interests of all great monetary institutions.

The investigation has shown to the public all these things which are known or believed to exist by insurance men in the United States and Canada. It has shown, too, that which perhaps is not so natural in poor, weak human nature, that the managers of the great United States companies did not hesitate to put a sufficiently advanced value upon their services as the business of their companies increased. Some of the salaries are scandalously high. Dishonestly high might be a better expression. With respect to the question of insurance to purchase it as they would any other necessary of life. There can be no question, however, that the present and near future exposure, in the meantime there is no reason why any one holding a policy in any of the first class or great insurance companies should lose his head and sink of giving up his policy. The great business of insurance has received quite a shock, and if none of the great companies did any more, but the guaranteed surplus would meet all existing and maturing liabilities.

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THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Nothing could give greater pleasure to the public than the news that the civic board of landscape commissioners have turned their attention to the Court Block. It will be delightful in the coming winter days to open over to Indians and view the beauties of the spot.

The tourists who will come down river on cakes of ice will be equally charmed, and will carry away Kodak souvenirs to enquire their friends to visit St. John and see the Court Block. This breathing space would have been beautiful years ago but for the scarcity of planks. There was a good crop of planks this year, and if we have an open fall enough will be plentiful to make a fine showing in the spring.

A partridge was shot on Thursday on one of the streets of Moncton. These birds are becoming a nuisance. Landlord Barker of the Ben Leonard House says

his boarders are so tired of broiled partridge that they are calling for plain pork and pancakes.

THE CASUS BELLI PARIS, Oct. 14.—(Special)—It is learned from the highest authority that Lord Lansdowne told Cambon to tell Delcasse that if Kaiser Bill wanted a boat it could be pulled off whenever Bill could get down to weight, and that the Sultan of Morocco had agreed to act as referee and stakeholder. Kaiser Bill told Delcasse to go chase himself. This is the first time this story has been given out, and Wolff-Metterstein says he has Bill's authority to say that it is the only correct statement of the affair that has been given to the public. Bill is quite mad about it.

WELL ARRESTED SIX FRED. Mr. James Jones says he is going to have six Fred. Borden arrested. Before

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THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1906.

MEMOIRS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES, BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

THE MYSTERY OF THE "GLORIA SCOTT."

"Well, where d'ye suppose the balance is?" he asked. "Right between my finger and thumb," he cried. "By God! I've got more pounds to my name than you've hairs on your head. And if you've money, my son, and know how to handle it and spread it out, you can do anything. Now you don't think it likely that a man who could do anything is going to wear his breeches out sitting in the stinking hold of a rat-gutted, beetle-ridden, mouldy old coffin of a Chin China coaster. No, sir, such a man will look after himself and will look after his chums. You may say to that! You hold on to him, and you may say his book that he'll haul you through."

"That was his style of talk, and at first I thought it meant nothing; but after a while, when we had tested me and sworn me in with all the possible solemnity he let me understand that there really was a plot to gain command of the vessel. A dozen of the prisoners had hatched it before they came aboard. Prendergast was the leader, and his money was the motive power. "I'd a partner," said he, "a rare good man, as true as a stock to a barrel. He's got the dibbs, he has, and where do you think he is at this moment? Why, he's the chaplain of this ship—the chaplain, no less! He came aboard with a black coat, and his paper right, and money enough in his box to buy the thing right up from keel to main track. The crew is his, body and soul. He could buy 'em all as much as a goose with a cash discount, and he did it before ever they signed on. He's got two of the wardens and Merrett, the second mate, and he's got the captain himself, if he thought him worth it."

"What are we to do, then?" I asked. "We'll make the coats of some of these soldiers redder than ever the fallow did." "But they are armed," said I. "And so shall we be, my boy. There's a brace of pistols for every prisoner's son of us, and if we can't carry 'em aboard, we'll carry 'em at our back, it's that way we were all sent to a young miss's boarding school. You speak to your mate in the left tonight, and see if he is to be trusted."

"I did so, and found my other neighbor to be a young fellow in much the same position as myself, whose crum had been fagged. His name was Evans, but he afterwards changed it, like myself, and he is now a rich and prosperous man in the south of England. He was ready enough to join the conspiracy, as the only way of saving ourselves, and before we had even set the bay there were only two of the prisoners who were not in the secret. One of these was of weak mind, and we did not dare to trust him, and the other was suffering from jaundice, and could not be of any use to us."

"From the beginning there was really nothing to prevent us from taking possession of the ship. There were a set of ruffians, especially picked for the job. The sham chaplain came up on deck to see us, carrying a black bag, supposed to be full of tracts, and so often did he come that by the third day we had each stowed away at the foot of our beds a file, a brace of pistols, a pound of powder and twenty shags. Two of the wardens were agents of Prendergast, and the second mate was his right-hand man. The captain, the two mates, two wardens, Lieutenant Martin and eighteen soldiers and the doctor were all that we had against us. Yet, safe as it was, we determined to neglect no precaution, and to make our attack suddenly by night. It came, however, more quietly than we expected, and in this way:

"One evening, about the third week after our start, the doctor had come down to see one of the prisoners who was ill, and putting his hand down on the bottom of his bunk he felt the outline of his pistol. If he had been silent he might have blown the whole thing, but he was a nervous little chap, so he gave a cry of surprise, and turned so pale that the man knew what was up in an instant and seized him. He was gagged before he could give the alarm and tied down upon the bed. He had unlocked the door that led to the deck, and we were through it in a rush. The sentries were about the door, and so was the corporal who came running to see what was the matter. There were two more soldiers at the door of the stateroom, and their muskets seemed not to be loaded, for they never fired upon us, and they were shot while trying to fix their bayonets. Then we rushed on into the captain's cabin, but as we pushed open the door there was an explosion from within, and there he lay with his brains smeared over the chart of the Atlantic which was pinned upon the table, while the chaplain stood with

smoking pistol in his hand at his elbow. "The stateroom was next the cabin, and we floored in there and flopped down on the cushions, all speaking together, for we were just mad with the feeling that we were free once more. There were hockers all around, and Wilson, the sham chaplain, knocked one of them in and pulled out a dozen of brown sherry. We cracked open the necks of the bottles, poured the stuff out into tumblers and were just toasting them off when in an instant, without warning, there came the roar of muskets in our ears, and the saloon was so full of smoke that we could not see across the table. Wilson and I were the place was a shambles. Wilson and eight others were wriggling on the top of each other on the floor, and the blood and the brown sherry on that table turn

into the "tween-decks and with his own hands cut the throat of the unfortunate surgeon. There only remained the first mate, who was a bold and active man. When he saw the convict approaching him with the bloody knife in his hand he kicked off his boots, which he had done before contrived to loosen, and rushing down the deck he plunged into the after-cabin. A dozen convicts, who descended with their pistols in search of him, found him with a match-box in his hand, and he was an open-powder barrel, which was one of a hundred carried on board, and swearing that he would blow all hands up if he were in any way molested. An instant later the explosion occurred, though I think it was caused by the misdirected bullet of one of the convicts rather than the mate's smash. Be the cause what it may, it was the end of the Gloria Scott and of the rabble who held command of her."

"Such, in a few words, my dear boy, is the history of this terrible business in which I was involved. Next day we were picked up by the brig Hotspur, bound for Australia, whose captain, however, was not believing that we were the survivors of a passenger ship which had

foundered. The transport ship Gloria Scott was set down by the Admiralty as being lost at sea, and no word has ever come too late to save any one. A splintered boat and a number of crates and fragments of spars rising and falling on the waves showed where the vessel had been; but there was no sign of life, and we had turned away in despair when we heard a cry for help, and saw at some distance a piece of wreckage with a man lying stretched across it. When we pulled him aboard the boat he proved to be a young seaman of the name of Hudson, who was so burned and exhausted that he could give us no account of what had happened until the following morning."

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"It was over them that the great quarrel arose. There were many of us who were glad enough to win back our freedom, and yet who had no wish to have murder on our souls. It was one thing to knock the soldiers over with their muskets in their hands, and it was another to stand by while men were being killed in cold blood. Eight of us, five convicts and three sailors, said that we would not see it done. But there was no moving Prendergast and those who were with him. Our only chance of safety lay in making a clean job of it, said he, and he would not leave a tongue with power to wag in a witness box. It nearly came to our sharing the fate of the prisoners, but at last he said that if we wished we might take a boat and go. We jumped at the offer, for we were already sick of those bloodthirsty doings, and we saw that there would be worse before it was done. We were given a suit of sailor logs each, a barrel of water, two casks, one of junk and one of biscuits, and a compass. Prendergast threw us over a chart, told us that we were shipwrecked mariners whose ship had foundered in latitude 13 degrees and longitude 28 degrees west, and then cut the painter and let us go. "And now I come to the most surprising part of my story, my dear son. The seamen had hauled the forward anchor

into the "tween-decks and with his own hands cut the throat of the unfortunate surgeon. There only remained the first mate, who was a bold and active man. When he saw the convict approaching him with the bloody knife in his hand he kicked off his boots, which he had done before contrived to loosen, and rushing down the deck he plunged into the after-cabin. A dozen convicts, who descended with their pistols in search of him, found him with a match-box in his hand, and he was an open-powder barrel, which was one of a hundred carried on board, and swearing that he would blow all hands up if he were in any way molested. An instant later the explosion occurred, though I think it was caused by the misdirected bullet of one of the convicts rather than the mate's smash. Be the cause what it may, it was the end of the Gloria Scott and of the rabble who held command of her."

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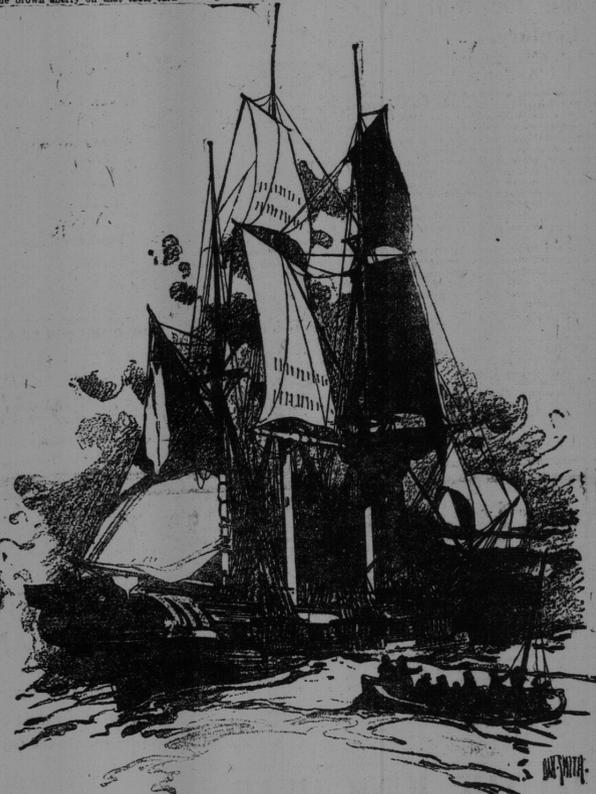
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THE "GLORIA SCOTT"

with him, and you will in some measure sympathize with me in the fears which fill me, now that he has gone from me to his other victim with threats upon his tongue. "Underneath is written in a hand so shaky as to be hardly legible, 'Beddoes writes in cipher to say H. has told all. Sweet Lord, have mercy on our souls!'" "That was the narrative which I read that night to young Trevor, and I think, Watson, that under the circumstances it was a dramatic one. The good fellow was heart-broken at its end, and went out to the Terai tea plantation, where I hear that he is doing well. As to the sailor and Beddoes, neither of them was ever heard of again after that day on which the letter of warning was written. They both disappeared utterly and completely. No complaint had been lodged with the police, so that Beddoes had mistaken a threat for a deed. Hudson had been seen lurking about and it was believed by the police that he had done away with Beddoes and his letter. For myself I believe that the truth was exactly the opposite. I think that it is most probable that Beddoes, pushed to desperation and believing himself to have been already betrayed, had re-vengeed himself upon Hudson, and had broken the country with as much money as he could lay his hands on. Those are the facts of the case, Doctor, and if they are of any use to your collection, I am sure that they are very heartily at your service. (The End.)

When Constipation Poisons the System. Fruit-a-tives will set everything right. These fruit tablets act like magic on the whole digestive tract. They stir up the liver—make it excrete an abundance of bile. The bile makes the intestines move regularly and naturally every day. And Fruit-a-tives leave no constipating after-effects, like calomel, cascara and liver pills. By curing Constipation to stay cured, FRUIT-A-TIVES purify the blood—clear the complexion—stop bilious headaches—help digestion—make you eat and sleep well. I have used Fruit-a-tives and think them the best remedy for Constipation I ever tried. I gladly recommend them to my friends and to everyone suffering from Stomach and Liver Troubles. Miss J. C. LAW, Essex, Ont. Fruit-a-tives are pure fruit juices in tablet form—the discovery of a well known Ottawa physician. They act so mildly that even the child-ruin may take them without gripping or harsh pain. And Fruit-a-tives leave no astringent after-effects. If Constipation is your trouble, cure yourself with Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets. 50c a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Another Two Hour Wrapper Happening! ON MONDAY MORNING, FROM TEN, TO TWELVE. Another Lot of One Hundred Wrappers will be placed on Sale at 59c each. They are as before, the regular \$1.25 quality, made from good, fast colored wrapperettes, lined body, waist trimmed, wide skirt with flounce on the bottom. The material alone in one of these wrappers, if you bought it by the yard, would cost you \$1.00. From this you can judge how big a bargain you are getting. The sizes run from 32 to 44.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., 59 Charlotte Street. GOD'S GREAT ATTRIBUTE Prof. Keirstead Preaches on God, Our Home. (Toronto Globe). Diffused with gospel fervor and simple metaphor was the sermon preached on Sunday morning at Bloss street Baptist church by Prof. E. M. Keirstead, D. D.—his first public appearance since his arrival at McMaster University to assume the chair of systematic theology. Prof. Keirstead announced that his remarks would be in substance identical with his final words to the congregation of which he was a member at Wolfville, N. S., before departing for this city. Preaching from the text, "The Lord is thy dwelling place in all generations," Prof. Keirstead dwelt dispassionately upon the thought that God fulfilled in the highest and most satisfying sense the idea of "home." The race of Adam was at best a race of wanderers, that one and all required in their more active pursuits aid in their solitary moments the assurance of a permanent abode. We lived in thoughts, elevated and unworthy, in emotions bringing sadness or joy, in desires, and paramourly in affec-

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. SON AUNTS COUSINS. THE McCURDY FAMILY TREE. See also Page One.

Babies Thrive on Nestle's Food, because it contains all the food properties of rich, creamy cow's milk—in a form that tiny babies can assimilate. Ready for the bottle by adding water—no milk required to prepare it. Nestle's Food makes sturdy, healthy babies. PREPARED BY NESTLE'S MILK CO., VEVEY, SWITZERLAND. THE LEBRON, BIBLE CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

Armour's Extract of Beef in the Kitchen. Armour's Extract of Beef gives a rich flavor of roast beef to hash, stews, ragouts and potpies. It restores to left-over meats the full flavor lost in the first cooking. With Armour's Extract of Beef in the kitchen a soup or sauce is made ready for the table in a few minutes that it would take an hour or two to prepare with fresh meat, and that it would not be as good and would cost more. Don't forget that a 2-ounce jar of Armour's Extract of Beef will go further than an 8-ounce bottle of Fluid Beef. It is therefore less expensive. Use a quarter teaspoonful to make a cup of beef broth, etc., etc. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Armour Limited, Toronto, Ont. Armour Tomato and Beef Catsup An appetizing relish for steaks, chops, roasts, pork and bean, and fish of all kinds. It's just a little bit better than others. Sold by all Grocers.

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1906.

THE EVENING TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCT. 14, 1906.

The St. John Evening Times is published at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening, except on public holidays, by the St. John Times Printing & Publishing Company, incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, A. M. BELMONT, Editor.

SCHOOL REFORM

The need of compulsory education was urged at the meeting of the Associated Charities on Thursday evening. It has been urged for years, without practical results. And yet compulsory education is a logical outcome of our educational system. The man who has no children is compelled to pay school taxes because it is held that it is the duty of the state to give all its children a common school education. When that law is adopted it establishes and acknowledges the right of every child to the benefits derived from attendance at the public schools. If that right is withheld from the child the state not only does not protect him but does him a wrong. He may be too young to realize the value of the right, and his parents may be indifferent, but the state is not thereby absolved. It collects taxes for his benefit, and he does not get the benefit. Possibly through failure to secure it he grows up in ignorance and vice and becomes a menace and finally a charge upon the state. The man who pays taxes to aid in educating other people's children has a right to demand that they get the benefit. Without a compulsory law too many of them fail to get it. One of the greatest difficulties that confronts the teacher is irregular attendance of pupils, and it is notorious that quite a number do not attend at all. Occasionally in the police court there is an illustration of the result of the failure of the state to do its duty. Not only children but sometimes grown persons are discovered who are unable to write their own names.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS

What Mr. Goldwin Smith has to say upon any subject is interesting, because of the manner in which it is said by this great master of the English tongue. His views on political questions have subjected him to much criticism in the Canadian press, and his religious views were not long since the cause of a vigorous controversy in the press, in New York as well as in Toronto. In the last issue of the Toronto Sun he returns to this subject, and makes the following observations touching the question of church union and religious growth: "Recent deliverances of our theological guides have been liberal in their tenor, apparently preferring Christian morality to ecclesiastical dogma as the foundation and the life of the church. There is a marked disposition to resign belief in the literal truth of the early chapters of Genesis, classing them with the cosmogony of other nations, while asserting their superiority, about which there can be no doubt. The fall consequences of this concession to science and criticism are perhaps not clearly seen. Christianity as it came from the lips of its Founder was a moral, not a dogmatic, revelation. Such is eminently the character of his great manifesto, the Sermon on the Mount. Nor is there any thing dogmatic, though there are forms of expression out of which dogma has been coined, in the Epistles of St. Paul; passionate love of the character of the Founder and of the new morality preached by him are the prevailing strain. It was in the Alexandrian school of Greek metaphysics that dogma, dogmatic controversy, and dogmatic decisions of ecclesiastical councils had their source. Then came the state in the form of imperial despotism, usurping control over religious belief, making orthodox systems and heresy treason, thus paving the way for dogmatic prosecution, the Inquisition, and religious wars. The Reformation, while it cast off Rome and the Inquisition, did not emancipate Christianity from dogma. It left the churches divided, as they are to this hour, on dogmatic lines. In giving up the dogmatic basis and reverting to that of morality the churches may find the way to reunion as well as to a renewal of life."

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

One cause of much of the destitution which brings individuals and families to the door of the Associated Charities is not dwelt upon at the meeting held on Thursday evening as strongly as its prominence perhaps deserves. That cause is the drifting habit of so many whose circumstances do not warrant it, and the diversion in small sums, to the channel of so much money that would in the aggregate provide for the real needs of so many persons and families. It would be idle to suggest in the present state of public opinion that drastic measures would produce satisfactory results in the prohibition of the liquor traffic in St. John. But what has happened to the temperance societies whose vigorous efforts in the direction of moral suasion in times past produced excellent results? One can readily name a large number of citizens who have been very active in this work in the past, whose voices are no longer heard. Many no doubt are advancing in years, but there are others, still young, who may still be presumed to hold strong views on the subject of total abstinence, and upon the relation of intemperance to individual and family distress. Have the temperance organizations outlived their usefulness? Meetings are still held, it is true, and an organization maintained, but there is certainly a great lack of that enthusiasm which leads to growing membership, active personal work and the cultivation of temperance principles in the minds of the young. The Associated Charities cannot take up this work. Members of this organization, in their churches, no doubt do their share; but the churches are manifestly unable to cope with the situation. If some method could be devised to turn into useful channels the energy, intelligence and means that are now daily and nightly wasted there would be fewer demands upon the Associated Charities.

A NEW FEATURE

The Times today adds a new feature in the form of a series of brief biographical sketches of men of St. John. It is hoped that it will be possible to publish one each day. This is purely a new feature, and there will be no other of arrangement or precedence, but each day if possible will be given the portrait of some business or professional man who is, in some way connected with the progress of the city, along with a brief outline of his career. This will be in no sense an advertisement, nor will the citizen about whom an article is written be in any sense responsible for what is said about him. The Times believes that such a series of sketches will be of interest to its readers, both in and out of the city. The public is always interested in the men whose work, whether in office or store or factory, or in positions more in the public eye, makes for the advancement of the interests of the city in which they dwell.

FAIR OF NATIONS

Preparations Well in Hand for Big Fair to Open on Wednesday.

Preparations for the Fair of Nations to be held in St. Andrew's Hall, commencing Wednesday evening next, are now well under way and the rink last evening was as busy as a bee hive, with carpenters, trimmers, etc. Many ladies were present and all were busily engaged planning booths or decorating. Many of the booths are nearly completed, that is as far as the carpenters are concerned, and by Tuesday night or Wednesday afternoon at the latest, everything will be in readiness for the opening on Wednesday evening. Judging from some of the frames already in position the plans will, when completed, be a veritable fairy-land, with its representation of the different nations, national costumes and appropriate wares for sale. There were a number of young men present who were interested in the fair, and it is hoped that during the few weeks intervening before the opening that the young men of the various churches represented will be present in force to offer their assistance to the ladies in their undertaking, which is, by the way, for the benefit of young men generally, inasmuch as it is to raise funds for the new Y. M. C. A. building.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Now Victoria Hotel—George Hamilton, New Haven, Conn.; Albert Howland, Lowell, Mass.; John Wetzlar, Providence; Arthur Tompkins, Augusta, Me.; W. B. Webb and wife, Concordville, N. B. Colburn Thibault, ex-M. E., left last evening on a visit to New York.

Open Till 11 Tonight. St. John, N. B., Oct. 14, 1905. Call at Harvey's Tonight. Big Sale of Men and Boys' Clothing. The stores have been crowded all week. We expect bigger crowds than ever to-night, but we're prepared to serve them all. Call Tonight for Snaps. J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 and 207 Union Street.

Good Shoes! Men's \$3.00 Shoes. Box Calf, Velour Calf, Vici Kid. All Goodyear Welted. OUR SHOES ARE GOOD VALUE. TRY THEM. Fall Footwear. McROBBIE 94 King Street. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR—St. John Creamery Butter and Cream. If he does not handle our goods call on us direct. Creamery open for inspection every day, 92 King St. el. 1432. W. H. BELL, Manager.

Boys' Box Calf - \$1.85. Men's \$3.00 Shoes. Children's Box Calf - 1.50. Full line of Rubbers and Overshoes. J. W. SMITH, 37 Waterloo Street.

Furniture Bargains. Grand Clearance Sale of Furniture During October. This sale will eclipse any of our past efforts. All new, bright, substantially built furniture offered at a nice little saving. If you contemplate buying anything in furniture, it will pay you well to look in here. BUSTIN & WITHERS, 99 Germain Street. STORE OPEN EARLY.

One of the Greatest Inventions of the Age. The Dupligraph. The Latest and Best Duplicating Machine. It produces 50 to 100 copies on any paper from writing done with the type-writer, pen or copying pencil, in the quickest possible manner, and the copies are as clear as the original. PEN, PAPER and INK only required. EASY TO USE. EASY TO BUY. For sale in St. John and district by Tilley & Fairweather. PENMAN & SPRANG, Manufacturers, Toronto, Canada.

RETAIL FANCY GOODS STORE. A FULL LINE OF Fancy China and Glass Ware, Toys, Dolls, Dressing and Travelling Cases, Purses, Hand Bags, Playing Cards, Clocks, Soaps, Combs. Come and see our prices. JAS. A. TUFTS & SON, Cor. Germain and Church streets.

Slippers Ready, Papa! The long evenings, the bright fire-side, the happy family, the easy chair—all except the slippers—and they are here. Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Slippers, renowned over the continent, felt and leather soles, black and colors, sizes to fit every member of the family at prices from quarter of a dollar to two dollars. We can suit the most exacting taste. SAVAGE, 110 King Street. Modern Showwear.

Royal Standard Flour for Bread. Ask your grocer for Royal Standard Flour. Wholesale by NORTHRUP & CO., 23 and 24 South Wharf.

MEN OF ST. JOHN. MAYOR WHITE. Walter Woodworth White, M. D., C. M., mayor of St. John, was born in this city on December 14, 1862, and is therefore in his 44th year. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1879 from the St. John Grammar School to the University of New Brunswick. He was a student at the old Grammar School at the time it was destroyed by fire. At the University he graduated in 1885 with honors in classics and natural science. Thence he proceeded to McGill where in 1886 he graduated M. D. C. M., being the final prizeman, which means that he made the highest aggregate in all final subjects. He was admitted a B. A. and a candidate for the degree of M. D. at the Royal College of Physicians, and also of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. This triple qualification entitled him to practice in the United Kingdom, and he was enrolled on the British medical register. Returning to St. John, Dr. White began practice in 1887. In 1889 he received the degree of M. A. from the U. N. B., and in the same year was appointed physician and surgeon on the staff of the General Public Hospital, a position he held for eleven years, during which period he did much for the advancement of the surgical department of the institution. He was lecturer on anatomy and physiology in the training school for nurses. When he resigned from the regular staff he was placed on the consulting staff, and by the municipal council was appointed a commissioner, whose office he still holds. He is a past president of the St. John Medical Society, past vice-president of the Canadian Medical Association, and past-president of the N. B. McGill Graduate Society. From 1899 until the present year he has sat as a member of the corporation of McGill, being the non-resident representative of the Province of New Brunswick, and a member of the non-resident provinces and Newfoundland, which is no small honor in the profession. Indeed his career in medicine has been eminently successful, and he would unquestionably have earned fame in a larger field had he cared to leave St. John when opportunities were offered him. Dr. White has been a member of the St. John school board for about twelve years, and is the chairman of the finance committee. He has taken an active part in the militia, being gazetted in 1887 in the Canadian Artillery. He has passed through all the combats ranks, and is now lieutenant-colonel commanding. He is a director of the Bank of New Brunswick, and is largely interested in lumbering and other commercial pursuits, though he does not personally take any active part in their direction. In 1891 Dr. White was elected an alderman for Wellington ward, as the colleague of William Shaw, and in succession to the late T. W. Peters, who became mayor. He sat for two years, and then was out of the council till 1898. In that year, under the new system of electing aldermen by the whole city, he was elected for Queens ward, where he then resided. He was re-elected by acclamation for the same office until 1902, when he was elected mayor; re-elected without opposition in 1903; defeated ex-Mayor Sears for the same office in 1904; and was chosen again by acclamation in the present year. As mayor he welcomed Admiral Douglas to St. John, and entertained him and the officers of his summer home in Rothsay. He was warden of the municipality of the city and county of St. John in 1891, and as such welcomed the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the city. In politics Mayor White is a Liberal-Conservative, and it is well known that on several occasions his party desired him to be their candidate for parliament. He has been president of the Junior Liberal-Conservative Association. Besides his duties as mayor he is chairman of the Boys' Industrial Home, and ex-officio on the board of various organizations. As mayor he has devoted a great deal of attention to the extension of the city's system of waterworks, taking himself tirelessly the responsibility of the matter, and vigorously promoting the completion of this needed work. He is a clear-headed business man, and a clever and interesting speaker on all occasions. He is, mayor this year at the urgent request of leading business men, who desired that he should remain in office until the waterworks extension had been completed. At 42 Mayor White looks back over an exceptionally successful career in his profession, has almost completed his term of military service, has been alderman, warden and four times mayor, and humbly observes that he is not, and never will be, their candidate for parliament. Mayor White is a member of the Church of England. He is a Freemason and a Knight of Pythias. In 1893 he was married to Miss Helen G. Troop, daughter of Howard D. Troop. They have four children. Besides their city residence they have a charming summer home at Rothsay.

Your Suit Or Overcoat. Style and quality are strong points here. We make garments to fit perfectly, and we give you materials that wear. Before you decide, talk it over with A. R. Campbell & Son, High Class Tailoring, 26 Germain St.

\$3.00 GOODYEAR WELTED SHOES FOR MEN. When you can get your choice of Box Calf, Velour Calf and Vici Kid; Double Sole and Slip Goodyear Welt Sewed Laced Boots at \$3.00 per pair, they must certainly be great value. Every Size 5 to 10 Widths D and E. FRANCIS & VAUGHAN 19 King Street.

TIMEKEEPERS For the House in the Greatest Variety. From the inexpensive Kitchen Clock to that work of art for the drawing room, in Crystal and Gold, with vial pendulum. Also those with Cathedral chimes and quart hour strike. FERGUSON & PAGE, 41 King Street. JAMES V. RUSSELL, 677-679 Main Street. Branches 1-2 Brussels - 397 Main Street. A Large Assortment of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers At Lowest Cash Prices. MEN'S HAND MADE KIP LONG BOOTS - \$3.75

B-U-L-B-S! FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN. P. E. CAMPBELL, Seedsmar 47 Germain Street. Telephone 832.

MEN'S AND BOYS' Hand Made Boots. The best \$1.85 and \$2.25 boot made in Canada, at E. O. PARSONS, West End.

YOU ARE INVITED to call at the Basement Barber Shop. Come in for a trial shave. Our shop is up-to-date. All experienced men. R. C. McAFEE, - Head of King Street.

LAST CHANCE Green Tomatoes, Crab Apples, Cranberries, Citron, Melon for preserving. J. E. QUINN, City Market.

Fresh Pies. All kinds of delicious pies and cakes. Our products are just like home-made. York Bakery. Phone 1457. 230 Brussels street. 655 Main street.

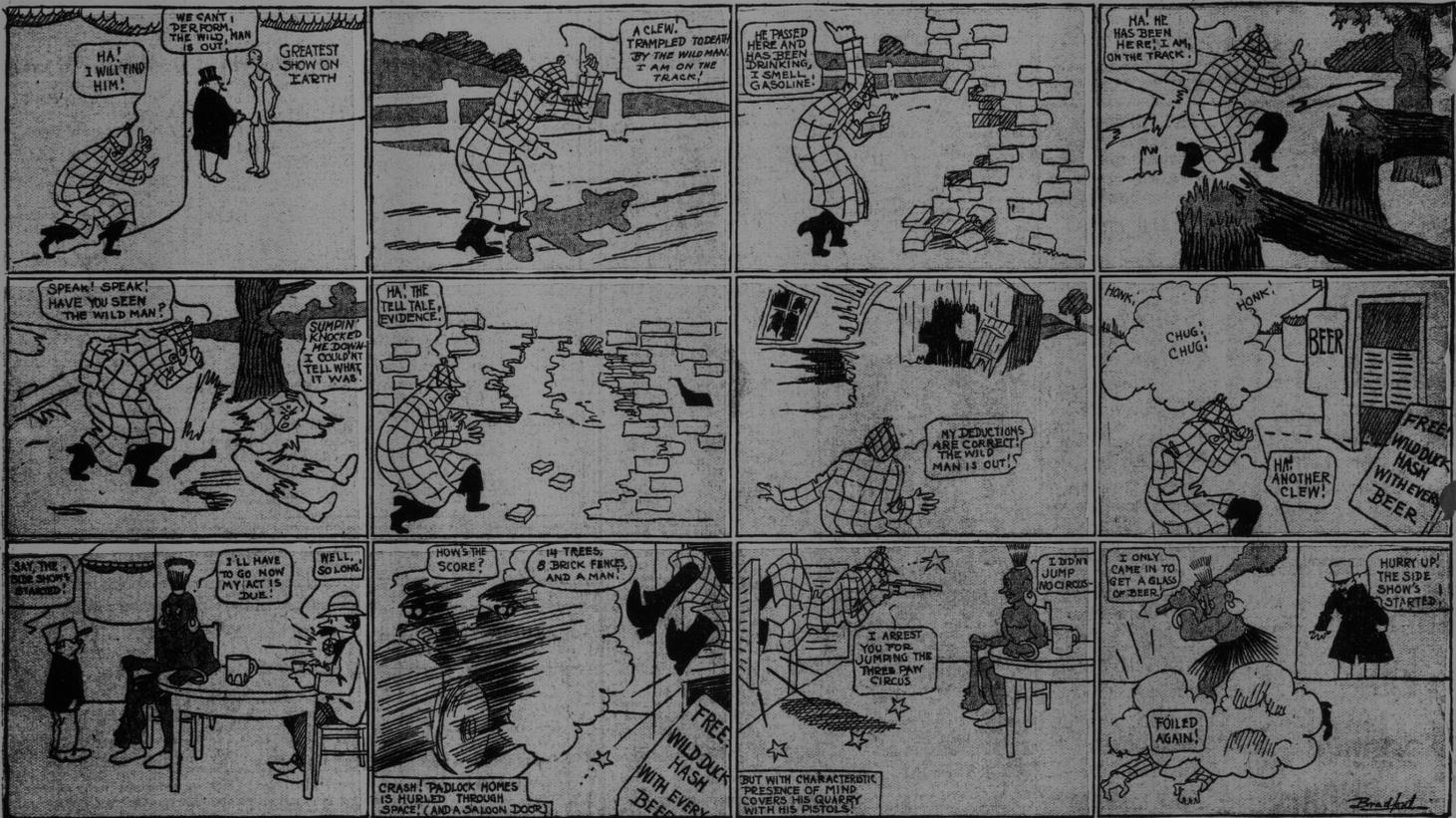
FRESH FISH DAILY. You can get fresh fish here every day. Salt and smoked fish too; all kinds. Fresh vegetables in abundance. COLLINS BROS., 17 Winslow St. ST. JOHN WEST.

PHOTOS PHOTOS PHOTOS! Photos of the Scholars of Victoria and Alexandria Schools can be seen at my studio. Also views of the Launching of the Ludlow. Amateur finishing a specialty. GEO. C. M. FARREN, 74 Germain Street.

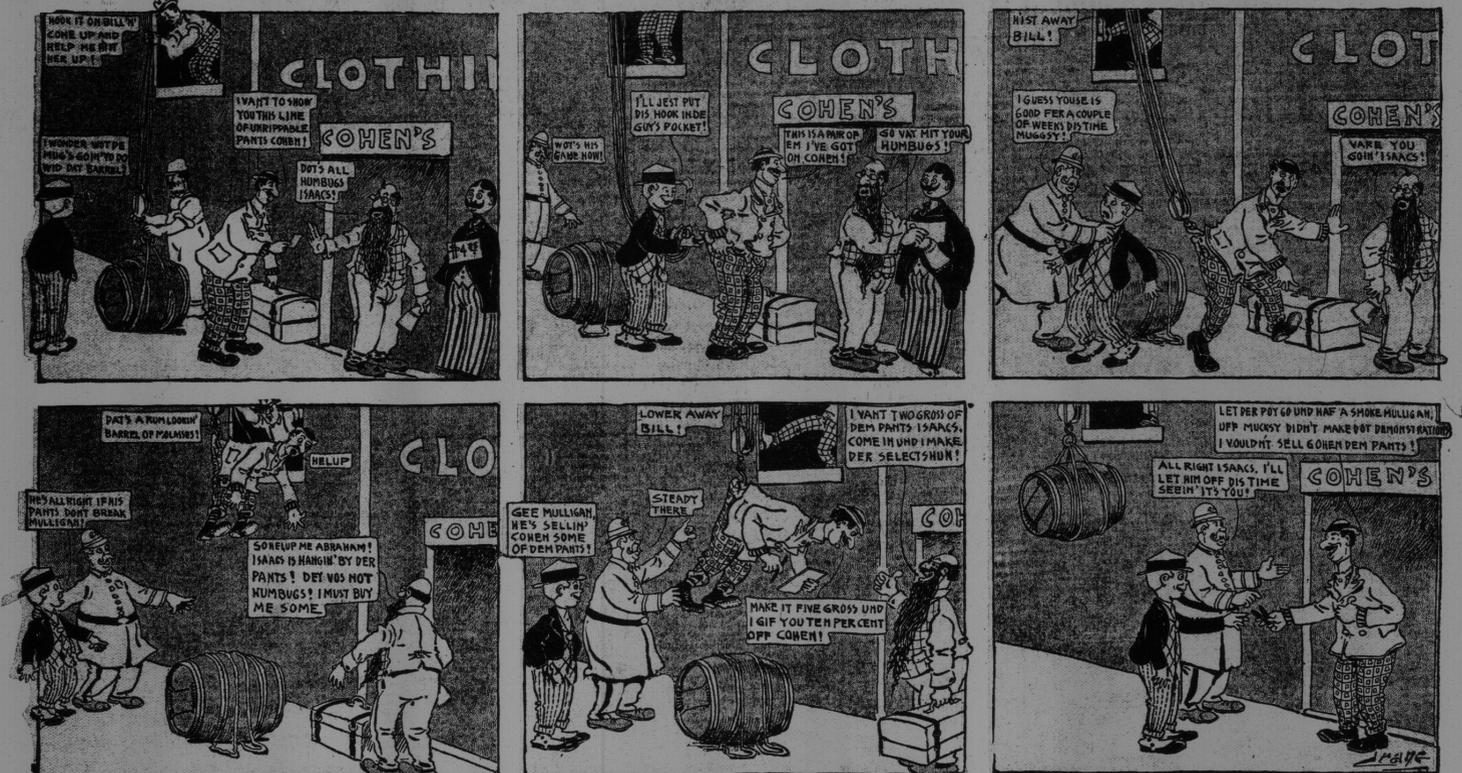
MARMOT OR GERMAN MINK. Looks just as well as mink, wears well, and is one third the price of Mink. We have a very large assortment of English and German Makes. P. S.—Open Evenings. F. S. THOMAS, 541 Main Street, North End.

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N.B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1905.

PADLOCK HOLMES, OR THE MYSTERY OF THE WILD DUCK HASH



MUGGSY SELLS A BILL OF GOODS AND LANDS A COMMISSION



THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1906.

Interesting Suggestions for Our Lady Readers

WHAT THE PARISIAN WOMAN IS WEARING

PARIS, Oct. 7.—One by one the "true fashions" of autumn and winter are beginning to appear. "Les premieres" (the first modes), the honest makers will tell you, are for rich Americans, and for the modest of that all Americans are regarded in Paris as coffers from which to pluck unnumbered pieces of gold. But Americans want the fashions too early to get the tidbits of the dish. So it comes about long after the last summer visitor has taken her flight away, that the delicate and perfect styles which distinguish the Parisienne the world over begin to appear.

A feature with the hats now seen is the use made of the veil first exploited in Paris, by the way, by American women. But the French manipulations of the lace and chiffon scarfs are entirely new and extraneously coquettish. Nevertheless, many of the trimming methods are exceedingly simple.

A number of the chiffon scarfs are bunched underneath, trimming the crown bands of the little party hats with a massed fullness ending in floating tails. The tail drop is a piece of the whole thing, and to obtain it a long veil may simply be divided in the middle and laid across the hat, the two ends, which are pinned together at the back, hanging in a limp tuck far below the waist. Extremists of the fall of these veils to any length, the true Parisienne knows where to stop. A foolish and quite fetching veil drop is made like a little curtain at the back of the hat above. Glazed Chiffon veils are used for these, the lace gathered and put on in a quaint old-fashioned way. All the old veil tricks are revived for the mode, which is likely to continue far into the winter if not all through the winter months.

With the strict lace hats, fur bands and heads are already being combined—ruffled capelines in dyed Valenciennes composing the prettiest of headpieces—and they also sometimes display huge American Beauty roses with the other petals of velvet. French modistes show off their great blossoms with a delicious appreciation of their loveliness. The American Beauty rose, you may be told somewhere, is to be the flower of the winter, as if in the beloved far-off land you hadn't been born to American Beauty roses.

But after all it is a compliment, for every good thing American is exploited in Paris, and many a smart shop owner advertises articles of work of art one thought indigenous to France alone; coats, boots and even millinery—all guaranteed strictly American make. This seems a vast stride in a new direction, for surely everybody has been brought up to believe that a French coat should connote such things in their perfection.

Good places in which to see the well-trimmed hats, which bloom out in vast numbers in the afternoon, are the various tobacconists scattered about the city. Parisians are not especially fond of tea, but the hours of the gutter (those for the big) is tremendously patronized. Here the hats show where tea, coffee, chocolate and delicious pastries are sold. This comes at four o'clock, the moment when a smart elegant dress is a duty for costume, and the higher priced the finer the drawing of course.

Every fall, a dull shade which goes under various titles—London smoke, nickel gull, etc.—is a quiet color employed. Hairs and gowns wear wonderful effects. The newest shapes in hats are decidedly flat, a sort of moustache (champiignon indeed the name), and upon a gray felt hat in this shape there may be one of the long gray chiffon veils and bunches of white roses. One of these is at the outside of the hat and the others becomingly bill in the hollow underneath.

The champignon (champiignon the mushroom hat) is never worn perfectly flat on the head, though there is no immense difference in under-trimming as other hats. Roses or velvet knots may give a slight prop at the under left side or at both sides. The effect of the hat is one of extreme flatness, for nothing outside stands up.

Draped entirely with a shagreened black tulle veil, a black velvet hat in this model appeared recently at a smart little place in the Bois. Underneath at the left was a huge pink rose, and outside, straight in front, a vast square steel buckle. The capes for the thing American is carried over to Indian bedwork, the broadest brooches, tassels and bands in the latest red Indian colors are seen here upon some old chapeaux.

As to shape, the flat champignon and smallish walking models heavily trimmed with plumes and upstanding ruffles of silk, velvet, ribbon or satin are the newest things. The moustache hats are kept to the latest effects, and it is upon these that the veil draperies are largely used.

The chapeau of the season is the first time the French woman buys, and the way the smart Parisienne wears her hat is alone an education. Head-dress is the most immaculate appearance, the high burnish produced by the hair-dresser's lotion and the new gold and reddish tints of the hair itself, giving a look of bronze and brass.

The Fashions Now Being Sported in Paris Vary Considerably from the Modes Which Have Been Accepted by Americans as True Fall Styles, and There Are Many Fetching Touches Which the Smartly Dressed Woman Can Learn from Our Paris Correspondent.

Coquettish Draperies at the Back of Hats Are Built from Chiffon Scarfs, Valenciennes Lace Veils, and, as the Season Advances, Tails of Fur Mingling With Roses, the American Beauty Being an Especial Favorite With the Parisian Woman.

Glimpses of the Tea Rooms in Paris Reveal All Sorts of Novelties in Bodices Which Have Taken the Place of Lingerie Waists, and a Trip Through the Famous Bois is Filled With Visions of Wonderful Lace Coats, Fur Scarfs and Muffs Setting Off Superbly Coiffed and Magnificently Gowned Women.

BY NINA FITCH.

an use of this lovely fur are as yet only tentative. With one long, limp skirt of London gray cloth, utterly untrimmed except for a shaped bouffe, was combined a little of white embroidered net. White is most often put with this slate-like gray, which, when evolved in a tulle of distinctive elegance, has a grave side which is immensely fascinating. The gown may be tailored, but it falls with the grace of the most airy fripperies, and if there is a gray hat with white flowers and a long gray veil, the ensemble is delicious.

In the little cafes in the Bois, and in the tea rooms and smart reading rooms, which were in a branch of gray felt hat in this shape there may be one of the long gray chiffon veils and bunches of white roses. One of these is at the outside of the hat and the others becomingly bill in the hollow underneath.

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lately washed; and though the actual arrangement of the hair does not concern so much here, countless things are done by way of preparation. Women who understand their requirements to perfection have all the padding which now puffs and builds out the hair made to order. Albeit combs the exact color of the hair are more used than post-retained ones, and one or two coiffures are trying hard to revive the old English fringe or American bang. But truly the hair is a fruit of locks at the temples is seen as yet, and this accompanies the low hair dress of puff and curls. The high waved pompadour arrangement, which is so ubiquitous in the smooth artificiality, however, is still the favorite coiffure.

Delightfully audacious stories are told of one coiffure of reputation. Having reached the point where he can be independent without loss, he refuses to go to his customer; so every afternoon the queue of vehicles and automobiles begins to form before his door at one o'clock. This necessitates a long and weary dawdling for both the fine and last customer; for a number of the smart dinners do not begin till nine, and the last customer may not be reached till eight. And then, report goes, someone finds himself hungry and madame is dismissed, uncoiffed, with ribbons for her impudence. Monday 2, who is very old, has coiffures memories and tells charming stories of Paris under the third Napoleon.

One of the most novel ornaments for evening is a large flat rosette of dyed lace like a Watteau cap, which the places at the left side of a high-necked evening dress, so delicately with the Watteau character of some of the evening dresses, and with the lace mantles the wraps of dyed Valenciennes many elegant are wearing.

In Paris white and yellow white, pale gray, old rose and pale blue, these dainty wraps are being ordered for wear in the South.

What Sulphur Does For the Human Body in Health and Disease. This mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and strength-giver, and the old-fashioned remedy was not without merit. The idea was good, but the remedy was not of the best quality.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable concentrated form, and a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

It is true, past, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium Sulphide and sold in the drug stores under the name of Stewart's Calcium Wafer. They are small chocolate-coated tablets and contain the active medicinal sulphur of calcium in a highly concentrated, effective form.

They are pure, sweet, and appetizing and have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium Sulphide and sold in the drug stores under the name of Stewart's Calcium Wafer. They are small chocolate-coated tablets and contain the active medicinal sulphur of calcium in a highly concentrated, effective form.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surpasses patent and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Williams while experimenting with his sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, relief is obtained from constipation or malaria, in patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stewart's Calcium Wafer is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for the reason nothing so safe and reliable for the constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stewart's Calcium Wafer a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

All Up-to-date Dry Goods Stores Carry Full Ranges.



CAPRICES OF THE VEIL

SWEATMEATS FOR HOLIDAY SEASON

Now is the Time to Prepare Rich Puddings, Cakes and Mince Meat in Order That the Ingredients May be Deliciously Blended for Thanksgiving and Christmas Feasts—Preserving Chestnuts.

Many sweetmeats for Thanksgiving and Christmas should be prepared now in order to acquire a proper flavor before the holiday season sets in. A luscious blending of certain rich ingredients can be obtained by standing a length of time after they have been mixed, and the bonnet who would have her feast as they were in "the olden time" must begin at least a month ahead of holiday season.

Among all Thanksgiving sweetmeats, mince pies take first place. The filling for these is put together in stone crocks and allowed to remain uncooked at least two weeks. It gets an added flavor the longer it stands. Here are two capital recipes procured from old-fashioned cooks:

No. 1—Three pounds of chopped beef, two pounds of chopped suet, ten pints of chopped onion, four cups of brown sugar, two cups of molasses, two ounces of cinnamon, one ounce of cloves, one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, six pounds of currants, which have been thoroughly cleaned, one quart of raisins stoned just before using, one cup of chopped citron, four cups of brown sugar, two cups of molasses, one cup of chopped suet, 1 nutmeg grated, one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half table-

spoonful of nutmeg, one large coffee cup of brown sugar, one grated nutmeg, one large tablespoonful of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half pint of flour, one-fourth pint of black coffee. Roll the bread and moisten with a little boiling water. Cover tight, until the bread is soft. Add the well beaten eggs, sugar and flour, then the spices, salt and fruit dredged with flour. Last of all add the nut and coffee. Steam for two hours in a two-quart pan.

Pittsburg Plum Pudding—Two cups of raisins, two cups of currants, two cups of suet, one-half cup of almonds blanched and chopped fine, two cups of flour, two cups of grated stale breadcrumbs, one-half cup of citron, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of cream, one-half cup each of sherry and brandy, a large pinch of salt, some grated nutmeg and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Put into a large bowl, the raisins seeded, the currants washed and picked, the nut chopped very fine, the citron, oranges and lemon peel chopped, the sugar, brandy, wine and eggs and lastly the cream. Add the flour sifted with the baking powder and nutmeg, and breadcrumbs and mix all together. Put in well-buttered molds or bowls, set in pan of boiling water that reaches half way up the sides of the molds, and steam five hours. Turn out on dish carefully. This will make two large puddings or several smaller ones. When needed they should be steamed for two hours, taking care that the water does not penetrate the pudding.

Some delicious cakes to be made now for Christmas and Thanksgiving are the following: Imperial Cake—Two pounds of sugar, two pounds of butter, worked together. Add two pounds of flour, part of which is used for dredging, two pounds of raisins, three pounds of blanched and chopped almonds and two pounds of chopped citron. Mix in a porcelain mortar, a small quantity at a time, adding rose water occasionally. After mixing in the fruit with the sugar and flour, add one wing-shaped of unfermented grape juice. Mix together one pound of sultana, one pound of currants, one pound of stoned raisins, one pound of orange peel, one quarter pound of lemon peel and one-half pound of sliced citron. Dust with half a cup of flour and mix thoroughly with the remainder of the cake. Line a fruit cake pan with greased paper, filling it afterward with the mixture and bake in a moderate oven for three hours, increasing the heat during the last hour. For a medium-sized family this recipe makes two loaves and it will last as a rich sweet all through the holiday season.

Chestnuts picked now can be kept until January by filling a box with alternate layers of sand and nuts, having a thick layer of sand first and last. To dry chestnuts for use later, shell, but do not remove the skins. Allow them to lie in the sun until thoroughly dry, or dry in a cool oven. When wanted for use, soak them over night in water and use the same as fresh nuts.

"YUMPI!" A sweet, interesting to leave the country, started for the steamer accompanied by a friend, as they reached the dock the boat was leaving. The friend excitedly exclaimed: "Yumpi, Yumpi! I thank you and make it in a couple of jumps."



PARISIAN TOILETTES



"Brownie" Vest (PATENTED AND REGISTERED)

As the above cut shows, they form a double cover for the infant's chest and abdomen, and are the most easily adjusted.

No pins required to fasten the back. To fit from 18 lbs. to 25 lbs.

All Up-to-date Dry Goods Stores Carry Full Ranges.

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1905.



It's the Kidneys... neglect of nature's warning means uric acid poisoning and dreaded Bright's disease.

GILBERT LANE DYE WORKS. LACE CURTAINS cleaned and done up EQUAL TO NEW.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., City Agents

Important Local Life Insurance Investigation.

The Sun Life Assurance Co. OF CANADA

requests the Public to inspect its list of fifteen and twenty year dividend policies which have matured in the New Brunswick agency during 1905.

The profits paid on these policies exceeded promises made when policies were issued.

These results are splendid examples of what is being daily accomplished throughout Canada by this prudently managed and a prosperous Company.

The Sun Life of Canada commenced business in 1871, and its Reserve Fund is largely in excess of the amount required by Government standard.

The Company also issues Very Attractive Guaranteed Dividend and Annual Dividend Policies.

GILBERT C. JORDAN, Manager for New Brunswick. 6 to 8 Market Square.

COAL. We Have Now Landing from Glasgow from the steamer "Indra" all sizes of Scotch Hard Coal.

Soft Coal Ex Yard. Amos, Pictou, Springhill and Reserve Sydney, all coal well screened.

FLORISTS. Bulbs! Bulbs! Just arrived from Holland: Hyacinths, Daffodils, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, etc.

H. S. CRUIKSHANK, 159 Union Street, Phone 606 & 607, 608 & 609 residence.

MAH-PU MINERAL WATER. Pure because it comes from a depth of 268 feet. It cures RHEUMATISM, GOUT, KIDNEY and Intestinal Disorders.

The Mah-pu Mineral Springs Co., (LIMITED)

ALL THE SEASON'S SPORTS

BASEBALL. New York Now Leads in Race For Championship.

New York, Oct. 13.—There is now the advantage of the New York Nationals over the Philadelphia Athletics in the struggle for the inter-league baseball championship.

AUDOBON BOY HAS WON \$26,450

Audobon Boy is a chestnut stallion, foaled 1897, bred by E. P. Webber at Fathom Hill farm at Lexington, Ky.

At the golf links yesterday was the annual St. John's day on the golf links, and a number of very interesting matches were played.

WRESTLING. The wrestling match scheduled for next Wednesday evening at the York Theatre promises to be very interesting.

BOAT ARRANGED. The next bill of fare to be placed before local followers of the boating game will be a ten-round bout between "Dan" Littlejohn and Percy Sweeney.

FAST TWO-YEAR OLD. Ed. Cusker (2:18.34) enjoys the distinction of being the fastest 2-year-old colt of the year.

NEWS OF THE HORSES

Judge L. B. McFarland of Memphis has sold to J. D. Callery of Baltimore the bay gelding Furley, that won the Walnut Hall cup at Lexington, driven by Ed. Gera.

Yankee Counsel, the two-year-old colt by Sempronius-Lady Inez, who was victorious in the Flatbush Stakes at Sheepshead Bay recently, died yesterday at Lexington (Ky.) of pneumonia.

Major B. G. Thomas, the Nestor of the American turf and the breeder of Domino, one of the largest American winning horses, has decided to dispose of his entire breeding plant.

Miss Mack, 241 Village, N. S., the first of whom is now touring P. E. Island in an automobile, left Toronto for New Brunswick on Monday.

A LONG AUTO TRIP. C. W. Mack and wife, Toronto, and Miss Mack, 241 Village, N. S., the first of whom is now touring P. E. Island in an automobile, left Toronto for New Brunswick on Monday.

DOVER RACES. DOVER, N. E., Oct. 13.—A large crowd of racing enthusiasts drew a large crowd of racing enthusiasts to the local track today.

A GREAT PACE. When Lon Dillon, queen of her class, won a mile at Memphis two years ago in 1:54, the opinion very generally prevailed on the turf that no horse would ever lower the record.

BASKETBALL. Last night in the St. Paul's church school house, the basketball team of the Y.M.C.A. of Portland in a game with the Charlottetown team defeated the St. Paul's team 27 to 9.

DAN PATCH TRIES AGAIN. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 13.—Dan Patch today failed to lower the world's pacing record of 1:59 2/5 for a mile unspaced, held by Star Pointer, but for the second time the challenger for the record equaled Star Pointer's best time.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOY PROMOTED. The following from the Port Arthur, Ontario, Evening Chronicle will be of interest to many friends of Mr. Chappell in this city.

When Supl. Brown arrived in town this morning from Winnipeg he brought with him the appointment of train master and general yard master for B. T. Chappell, who has hitherto filled the position of yard master at this point.

Since Mr. Chappell commenced railroading his promotion has been rapid. When the Northern Pacific Northwest branches were purchased by the Canadian Northern he was employed in Winnipeg as yard foreman. He was soon appointed to the position of yard master.

FRANK P. VAUGHAN, ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR. 5 Hill St., St. John, N. B. Telephone No. 213.

CROCKER & WHEELER DYNAMOS and Motors, Telephones, Annunciators, and Bells. Wiring in all its branches.

JIMMY BRITT Ex-lightweight Champion is Shrewd and Economical.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Jimmy Britt, capitalist and ex-lightweight champion, doesn't care very much if he never fights again, and unless he gets a pretty mean sum out of it, his friends say he is not likely to bother with the game any more.

Jimmy knows that a date in the east will be the greatest money-making proposition he can frame up and no one needs to tell him that a go with the Boston in the Quaker city will draw every fight fan in this section of the country who can get the railroad fare and the price of admission together.

Unlike other champions who have gone through their winnings in a fifty and later were dependent on their friends for the necessities of life, Jimmy has not fallen a victim to the glare of the limelight.

He has saved and invested his money and does not need to continue in the boxing game for a livelihood.

It is estimated that, including the \$12,000 which he received for his share in the Nelson battle, his total earnings from his participation in the game now amount to about \$111,000. He also owns a row of apartment houses in San Francisco, which is worth \$20,000.

FOOTBALL TODAY. The Carlton and Fairville football teams will play this afternoon on the Victoria ground. Both teams on their strongest line-up and a good game may be expected.

The Rovers and Y. M. C. A.'s meet at Rothway today in the Junior League series. E. E. Jordan will referee.

The U. N. B. football team are endeavoring to arrange games with the Beavers, Wednesday night, as the first game in Fredericton, and the return match to be played here on the 28th. The Beavers are considering the proposal.

FINISH OF THE SCHOONER RACE. BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The race of the five four-masted schooners from Baltimore to this city, which has created no small interest along the water front, came to an end tonight when the Alice M. Colburn, the Edward E. Barry, the Benjamin F. Poole and the Thomas S. Denton came in below the Beavers.

DOVER RACES. DOVER, N. E., Oct. 13.—A large crowd of racing enthusiasts drew a large crowd of racing enthusiasts to the local track today.

A GREAT PACE. When Lon Dillon, queen of her class, won a mile at Memphis two years ago in 1:54, the opinion very generally prevailed on the turf that no horse would ever lower the record.

BASKETBALL. Last night in the St. Paul's church school house, the basketball team of the Y.M.C.A. of Portland in a game with the Charlottetown team defeated the St. Paul's team 27 to 9.

DAN PATCH TRIES AGAIN. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 13.—Dan Patch today failed to lower the world's pacing record of 1:59 2/5 for a mile unspaced, held by Star Pointer, but for the second time the challenger for the record equaled Star Pointer's best time.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOY PROMOTED. The following from the Port Arthur, Ontario, Evening Chronicle will be of interest to many friends of Mr. Chappell in this city.

When Supl. Brown arrived in town this morning from Winnipeg he brought with him the appointment of train master and general yard master for B. T. Chappell, who has hitherto filled the position of yard master at this point.

Since Mr. Chappell commenced railroading his promotion has been rapid. When the Northern Pacific Northwest branches were purchased by the Canadian Northern he was employed in Winnipeg as yard foreman. He was soon appointed to the position of yard master.

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Selected Reading for Sunday's Quiet Hours

NEW REVIVAL MOVEMENT

The Central Congregational Church of Boston Institutes a Plan for Deepening the Spiritual and Ethical Life by Inducing Meditation.

(Boston Transcript.) The Central Congregational church of Boston is taking a new departure among Congregational churches. It invites its congregation to enter upon a definite course of religious thought for the season. In this the sermon is only a subordinate part, designed to suggest a line of meditation rather than to teach a lesson or formulate a doctrine. The plan includes the following features: A sermon on Sunday morning suggesting the theme for the week; daily readings, selected not only from the Bible, but from medieval and modern authors, covering different phases of the central theme; a daily service at half-past four in the afternoon, when the sermon for the day is read, with brief comment; a meeting on Friday evening for the free discussion of the difficulties suggested by the week's thought. The fundamental idea of this plan is to deepen spiritual and ethical life by turning the minds of the people into the highest channels of thought, not only for an hour on Sunday, but throughout the week. The old revival idea, based on the fact that men outside the church believed in God and the Bible, and were conscious that they were doing wrong, exerted its whole effort to bring such men to a decision to give up what they knew to be wrong and accept what they already believed. The plan at the Central church represents a new revival movement. It is based on the belief that conditions to be changed. The great trouble with religious life today is, not that men are consciously doing wrong, so much as that they have lost all sense of the reality of God; they even doubt that so-called sinners formerly accepted, the authenticity of the Scriptures, the divine authority of the moral law of conscience. Many of them earnestly desire to believe in God and to find Him, but are repelled by certain current presentations of truth. There is another great class who are immersed in the great struggle for existence, so absorbed in the material progress of the world, and in its opportunities and pleasures, which are, of course, greater than ever before in history, that the inner life, the spiritual and moral aspirations, and often the question whether God exists or not, have become matters of indifference to them. With such men what is needed is to get them to stop and think earnestly of the meaning of life and of its higher possibilities, and to supply them with food for thought which will meet the requirements of a modern active man and interest him in spiritual realities. To reach the other class, who already are feeling after God, but are able to find nothing that is not shadowy, it is necessary to find some means by which they can come to know God in a way that is real and vital. They ought to be brought face to face with the God who is speaking through the conscience of the modern world, through its aspirations, and through its great interpretations of nature, until they can feel the Divine Presence and hear the Divine Voice. The way to God for spiritual experiences. The trouble with the world today is that there is so little religious experience that is real, and what there is, is quite as likely to be outside the membership as within. This plan, then, is a true revival movement. It aims at deepening the religious experience by leading men to meditate upon the deep things of life and by offering for their guidance and help not only the words of the Bible, but of other men in modern times who have thought through the same perplexities in the quest of a real God and a true life. All religion centres in the knowledge of God. It is what a man worships that conditions his character and all his deeds. This plan, therefore, begins with God, and the aim of the present series is to suggest ways in which God is making Himself known today to men, and the manner in which we may learn to hear the divine voice as it speaks in nature, in the aspirations and longings of the soul, in moral law, in tests and trials, in the cry for justice, in the expression of love. A week is given to each of these subjects, each day a certain phase of the subject is presented at the daily service and in daily readings for the home. For example, under the Appeal of God in Nature, a day is given to each of the following themes: Symbolism in Nature, the Revelation of Power, the Revelation of Thought, the Spirit of Nature, and Communion with Nature.

The Land of the Little Faces

I wonder, O I wonder, where the little faces go, That come and smile and stay awhile, and pass like flocks of snow— The day, was baby face, deep in their hearts alone. But mothers sigh, so tender-eyed, deep in their hearts alone. They think that baby faces, in the quiet we can hear, The land most fair of anywhere will unto them be given. And of little faces—very little very— And everyone shall know her own and cleave unto it there. The great, loving Father, to the braver, Let us be best—yet O! to rest in perfect faith indeed! To think that we shall find them, even in the next, while dead. At thy right hand, in thy bright land, by living waters led! —Janet M. Buchanan in "Wardrobe Altar"

MY CREED I believe in a God who is a Father, a Son, and a Holy Spirit. I believe in the Bible as the Word of God. I believe in the Church as the Body of Christ. I believe in the Kingdom of God on earth and the life to come. Amen.

SAYS IT IS NOT A CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE

Dr. Agar Beet, the Great Methodist Theologian, Late of the Wesleyan College, Refuses to Believe in Eternal Physical Torment—He Asserts That Wesley's Hell is a Myth—Doubts Nursed in Silence.

Perhaps no divine has been talked about in England in recent years more than Dr. Agar Beet, the great Methodist theologian, late dean of the Wesleyan College at Richmond. Dr. Beet has recently resigned his professorship because of a principle, the basis of which he, to put it in his own words: "I cannot believe in a material hell and everlasting physical torment." Not the least interesting feature of the situation is that many of the Methodist authorities do not take any active exception to Dr. Beet's belief. In fact, he accuses them of agreeing with him in secret. They were willing to have him continue as head of the Wesleyan College if he would suppress one of his books, "The Last Things," dealing with his views on the future life. The great Methodist journals of England have taken sides as to whether or not Dr. Beet should have been let alone. Even High Price Hughes, when president of the Methodist Conference, in a signed article, maintained that Dr. Beet's view in no way detracted from his evangelical orthodoxy. Wesley's Hell a Myth The significance of this was made apparent in a recent talk with Dr. Beet in his home at the Wesleyan College, in which he told me why his conscience no longer allowed him to keep from the world the written reasons for his belief that the eternal hell of John Wesley is a myth. "We must have growth in theology as in other things," said Dr. Beet. "Why, a hundred years ago it was believed that infants were punished after death! Much of what we now recognize as error has always been mixed with truth. "We cannot now believe," continued Dr. Beet, "as our fathers believed, in the hell fire of fifty years ago. During the last half century Methodist opinion about the doom of the wicked has changed completely. Few Wesleyan ministers can now read Wesley's sermons on 'Hell and Eternity,' Nos. 73 and 74, without repudiating much of their teaching with indignation, and it is worth noting that, when selecting fifty-three sermons as containing his distinctive teaching, Wesley did not include these." Doubts Nursed in Silence "How is it?" he was asked, "that so comparatively little of any radical change in the Methodist belief reaches the outside world?" "This overthrow of the dogma has been carefully hidden," replied the doctor. "Goodly ministers have 'nursed their doubts in silence, some under a sense of guilt for concealing their change of view, until the need for concealment has become to them a humiliating and intolerable bondage. In some cases even men who do not dare to think, lest the thoughts they dared not utter, should make them more conscious of their bondage." "And is it possible that such sentiments are at all general?" "This doubt and fear are widespread. There has been a retreat from the position held by our fathers along the whole line, for the most part in darkness and solitude. Of all this I have abundant and pathetic proof. Only this concealment has hidden from the public gaze the extent and direction of the retreat." "I feel this position to be utterly dishonest," continued Dr. Beet. "We conceal our opinions. I wrote a clerical friend

It Is Time for the Church to Speak

(Boston Transcript.) The nation! How often has our ecclesiastical machinery been set in motion for the discipline of some youth or maiden who has been guilty of a moral lapse. If a hungry brother should steal a sack of flour and be sent to prison for six months, it is not probable that many a church would at least hale him to the judgment bar, for public confession of his sin? Has not the time come for the churches of Christ to expel some of the big sinners from their membership? Why in the name of justice should we drive out the thief of the flour sack and hug to our bosoms the thief of the four mill; not to say the bread of 10,000 widows and orphans? Let some church of Christ electify the moral life of the nation by boldly communicating even one notorious robber of the people who is masquerading at the communion table in the garb of a Christian. The nation has a right to expect of its churches and ministers this positive championship of righteousness. Rev. Howard N. Brown, at King's chapel found it difficult to determine whether the standard of morals throughout the business world had suffered some decline in recent years, but thought it

REMARKABLE STATEMENT

Methodists and Presbyterians "Not Christians"—A Refutation, and a Powerful Plea for Tolerance—Liberty of Private Judgment Should Be Granted.

(Ottawa Journal.) The morning service in St. Matthias' English church, Hintonburg, last Sunday, was conducted by the lay reader, Frederick Harter, of the Auditor-General's office. "Those of you who were here four weeks ago," said Mr. Harter, "may remember that I called attention to the following fact, namely that in selecting sermons to read to you, my unwavering practice has been to choose such as could be heard with equal profit and edification and assent, not only by all members of the Church of England, but also by all members of every other Christian church. "In consequence of a statement recently made from this pulpit by a visiting clergyman, who told you that the Presbyterians and Methodists are not Christians, I find it expedient to depart on this occasion from my usual custom, in order to explain to you that that reverend gentleman's doctrine is not taught by the authority of the church to which we belong. We have a common saying in our church, to the effect that 'There is room for wide differences of opinion in the Church of England.' We are all supposed to believe the Apostles' Creed, and to observe the Ten Commandments; outside of these, we have great liberty of private judgment, without impairing our standing as English churchmen. "For instance, on the subject previously referred to, many think that Our Saviour established a form of church government, which has come down to our time; and that all who are not under that church government are living in some kind of error. Others hold that the church established by our Saviour is a spiritual society only, being composed of all who believe in Him; and that He never concerned

understanders, doctors from druggists and architects from builders. Graft and grafters are tolerated in society, but the difference from theft and robbery is only in the name. The spread of selfishness has taken the form of corruption. Men in high offices have betrayed their trust and used the results for their own profit. The cure for this is the revival of public opinion and the return to the old-fashioned virtues, and to give man against man what Roosevelt calls a "square deal." Rev. Alexander Blackburn, in the First Baptist church, Salem, preached against the principals in the New York Insurance scandal, and said the only way it could explain their ideas of morality and probably was by the statement that they were victims of moral stagnation, seeing two or three things belonging to themselves where they should see one or none. Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D., in the Crombie street church, Salem, took up much the same matter in speaking on "The Dumb Spirit of the Churches," but dealt specifically with the action of the American Board of Foreign Missions with regard to the Gladden resolution against "laid-out" money. "Today," he said, "anything that seems, in the least, to point to discrimi-

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