

TO DANCE IN CHURCH.

Jersey City Minister Plans to Fight the Devil

ON HIS OWN GROUND

No Reason Why Christians Should Not Dance or Play Cards if They do it Properly.

New York, Oct. 15.—A Jersey City church has undertaken to fight the devil with some of his own weapons.

A week ago it opened a "palace of pleasure" so the public might obtain recreation there instead of at saloons and dance halls.

There people may dance, play cards, billiards and pool and take part in, as well as witness, theatrical performances. There the boys may box and wrestle and the men may smoke.

The People's Palace, as it is known from the inscription over its entrance, was created by Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational church of Jersey City, and Joseph Milbank, a citizen of New York.

Mr. Scudder furnished the ideas. Mr. Milbank the money. As Mr. Scudder said at the time the cornerstone of the building was laid: "The People's Palace will sanctify all legitimate amusements, and will not let the devil have a monopoly of them. It will keep boys off the streets, young men out of saloons and young women out of dance halls."

Even before the People's Palace was opened 400 men, women and children applied for membership. More young women wanted to join the dancing classes than there was room for.

Ever since it was announced that there would be dancing at the People's Palace, the pastor had been receiving letters daily which denounce his countenancing this sort of amusement. At last the letters came so thick and fast that he replied to his critics from the pulpit, by saying:

"I see no reason why Christian people should not dance, if they dance in proper places with proper company, at proper times, in a proper manner. Dancing is the outward expression of joyous life. When the prodigal son returned they began to dance, and at the wedding of Cana I have no doubt Christ looked approvingly upon the dancers. True religion never objects to the young people having a good time."

"Public balls, however, where young women are clasped in the arms of men they never met before, are pernicious in the extreme and responsible for the ruin of multitudes of young women. One object of the People's Palace, therefore, is to provide a place to dance where all proper restrictions will be rigidly enforced and where parents may feel sure that their daughters are safe."

Dr. Scudder is particularly anxious that all his boys should know how to defend themselves with their fists, and in his spare moments he instructs them in pugilism. Only the other night he found two boys wrangling over a game of checkers, and just caught a big boy about to strike a smaller lad. Putting his hand on the shoulder of the latter he said:

"This is as much your fault as the other fellow's if you had developed your muscle he would have been afraid to touch you." Then, turning to a member of his congregation who had approached, he added:

"Every boy should know how to defend himself. Wrestling and boxing should be mastered for this end. A boy who knows how to fight never gets into trouble. Boxing teaches a boy to be manly, and to have confidence in himself, and for this reason I like to teach my boys how to box and wrestle."

Dr. Scudder is a member of the class of '74 Yale, and was a champion boxer at the time he was in college.

The People's palace is four stories high and cost \$100,000. Its auditorium will seat 1,300 and its stage has all the accessories of a theatre. It will be used as a theatre, ballroom or Sunday school room, as the occasion requires. The top floor is a gymnasium. The basement contains bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables, a rifle range and a smoking room.

On the other floors are rooms for dining, reading and card playing, and also for sewing and cooking classes.

FLOWERS TO RENT.

Flowers are now rented in New York for all sorts of occasions. One bouquet may be made to do duty for several brides in the course of a day, and a funeral wreath may express various phases of grief at a number of funerals.

A New York correspondent describes the manner in which the floral beauties are used over and over again. "One wonders how such a perishable article as flowers can be rented, especially in a city where they are in such demand and at almost exorbitant figures, but the process is very simple. The lessor prepares his first bouquet from the freshest buds obtainable, and by buds is meant the small rose that is several days from 'bursting.' Carefully, with the utmost care, each bud is gone over and the outer petals opened out, to give the exact appearance of a blown flower. When the bouquet has done service and been returned by the 'renter' these outside petals are removed and all the flowers placed in the ice box to await the next order. Time and again these buds do duty, until their usefulness has gone for ever. The stems are wound with fine wire, and with the addition of a few pieces of muslin, the Greek flower pedicels go forth to sell them for a few pennies per blossom."

SHE COULD PLAY POKER.

The Great American Game Figures in New York Divorce Suit.

New York, Oct. 14.—In supplementary evidence with which she has just filed in her suit for divorce from Frank E. Towle jr., son of the well known civil engineer, Olivia Ledyard Towle, of 136 St. James Place, names a Miss Leonard, of 926 Prospect street, in the Bronx, as co-respondent. She states that Miss Leonard is a daughter of H. W. Leonard of 243 Broadway, her husband's counsel, and alleges that her husband and Miss Leonard are living together as man and wife in a luxuriously furnished flat at the Prospect address. She states that a 6 year old child is living with them.

In her first papers, filed last month Mrs. Towle did not mention any co-respondent, giving as her reason the desire to avoid scandal and publicity. When, contrary to her expectations, her husband fought a motion for alimony which she made through her counsel before Justice Maddox in Special Term, she decided to bring in the evidence relating to her husband's alleged relations with Miss Leonard. The motion for alimony was denied on Saturday, leave being given to renew the demand.

In the suit which will probably be tried next month the evidence relating to Mrs. Towle's skill as a poker player is expected to play an important part.

Mr. Towle alleges that his wife lost large sums of money at poker and gives her extravagance in this and other respects as the chief reason for their separation.

Mrs. Towle claims credit for possessing more skill at the great American game than is intimated by her husband, and avers that poker, so far as she was concerned, has been more of a source of income than an expense.

"I didn't know a jack from a king when I married my husband," she said this morning. "The idea of his objecting to my poker playing is ridiculous. It was he that taught me the game and before our separation I never played, unless he was with me. We belonged to a club composed of married people that included some of the best people in Brooklyn and played poker at the homes of the different members."

"We generally played with a low limit and I don't recall ever having lost more than \$3 at a time. Sometimes we played at the Lincoln and Union League clubs, but there the game was euchre. My husband often complimented me on my skill at the game, as I rarely lost."

"Beside, I have been playing since we separated and my books will show as to how I came out. He has simply trumped up this poker business to annoy me. I used to caution the people we played with to keep quiet, so that the neighbors wouldn't hear us, and made them keep the windows closed even in the warmest weather. By giving out the story as to my poker playing he expects to hurt my feelings."

In her papers asking for a separation Mrs. Towle states that after fifteen years of happy married life her husband left her on October 19, 1901, after having induced her to go to the house of some friends to spend the evening at a quiet game of poker. Up to several months ago he voluntarily contributed \$50 a month to her support. She claimed that he was working with his father, Frank E. Towle, sr., said to be worth half a million at 243 Broadway, Manhattan, and claimed that he was amply able to contribute to her support.

Her husband made a general denial of her allegations. They have one son, who is now fourteen years old. Mrs. Towle owns the house at 136 St. James' place and is supporting herself.

WEARY SHOP GIRLS PALE, TIRED WOMEN YOU FEEL "DRAGGY," LIFELESS, NERVOUS, NEVER RESTED.

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Will Make You Feel Like New—Vitalizes, Tones and Strengthens.

The best medicine for restoring verity and strength is Ferrozone. The time to take Ferrozone is when you first feel tired, when appetite fails, when nerves get irritated.

Its record is marvelous—it makes you feel strong and sturdy, brings health that outlasts old age. Mrs. Mary Melong, of Harbor Bouche, Nova Scotia, writes:

"Ferrozone built me up. Before using it I scarcely knew what good health meant. I was just as miserable and weak as any woman could be. Tired from morning till night, bothered by trifles, unceasingly nervous."

"The first box of Ferrozone improved my blood, gave me appetite. In a short time I was like a new person. Now I rejoice in abundant good health." Get Ferrozone. It will make an unexpected improvement in your looks, your feeling, your health. 50c. per box, or six for \$2.50. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

ST. CROIX PULP MILL.

Calais, Oct. 14.—Henry Todd, and a number of western capitalists interested in the proposed pulp and paper mill, are at Grand Falls looking over the water privileges. It is claimed by those who claim to be on the inside that the plant is an assured fact and as soon as preliminaries can be completed work on it will be pushed at an early date.

"CANADA'S UNSWERVING LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE."

This Was What Most Impressed Sir Howard Vincent During His Recent Dominion Tour.

Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., who was in Canada on his way to England, from the World's Fair, writes to the Winnipeg Free Press as follows:

To the Editor of the Free Press. Sir.—It may interest your readers to know the impression deeply planted in my mind by my recent tour through the wheat-laden plains of Manitoba to the great fish lake of Temiscouata in Quebec.

In the number of influential people of all classes and all parties I was privileged to meet, either in public meeting or private hospitality, it was prolific. Not one word did I hear, first to last, save in vigorous support of the British connection, of the unswerving loyalty to the empire, and of ardent aspiration that the commercial arrangement upon mutually advantageous terms and upon a preferential basis, now so vigorously championed by Mr. Chamberlain, may soon come into effect.

It was not always so. It was not so when in 1884 I first imbibed in Canada that preferential idea "made in Canada." Nor yet when, in 1891, large audiences met me in most of the towns, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia. Then there were doubters. Then there were some who could not keep their eyes off a reciprocity treaty with the United States as essential to salvation. If any such are left, they are silent, for they cannot resist the evidence of actual facts.

Take the year 1896—as immediately preceding 1897, that in which we succeeded in getting repealed the foreign treaties forbidding preferential trade between the daughter states and the motherland. Compare it with the year 1903, the sixth of that preferential-trade—albeit as yet unfraternal—of those closer commercial relations, and see clearly where the interests of Canada lie.

In 1896 Canada sold to Great Britain \$62,000,000 worth of Canadian products. In 1903 Canada sold to Great Britain \$125,000,000 worth of Canadian products, or double the quantity of 1896, and double the quantity of goods bought from Great Britain, although these themselves has doubled in amount, namely, from twenty-nine to fifty million dollars.

In 1896 Canada sold to the United States according to the official statistics just issued by the department of commerce and labor, \$40,000,000 worth of Canadian goods and last year to \$131,000,000 or much more than double the sales of Canadian goods to America. Therefore Canadian trade with Great Britain, besides being nearly half the whole external trade of the Dominion, is more than twice as valuable to Canadian producers as American trade. In Britain and the British empire Canada already has by far her best market, and if the United Empire League is as successful in the next ten years in winning converts to its standard as it has been in the past, no other market for Canada will bear the slightest comparison.

That is a consummation worth patiently waiting for and working heart and soul to bring about. Apart from community of blood and community of interest, the golden rule of commerce in all countries through all the ages has been to cultivate the best market, the best customer. Britain is Canada's best market. Canada's best customer, and only competes moreover with Canadian producers one-half as much as the United States. It is therefore in the empire that all Canadian interests, whether agricultural or manufacturing centre. Albeit, we bear no ill will to our energetic kindred of the forty-five states; we were never better friends. The old jealousy on the part of the younger is almost extinct. We can work shoulder to shoulder for the good of the world. Arbitration will settle all our little differences. The heartiness of Americans knows no bounds, when they can show courtesy or kindness to a friend from the old country.

I have today been honored with personal evidence of this feeling at no less hands than those of President Roosevelt himself. And every American knows how it is reciprocated in England from His Majesty the King downwards.

Yet it is within the empire and in empire trade that the material interests of the mother country and Canada and every part of this empire, and of each one of its 480,000,000 sons, rest.

I am, sir, Yours faithfully, C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, Washington, Oct. 1.

JAPS HAVE FINE CORPS.

Medical Department of Their Army and Navy Deserves Great Praise.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the medical department of the Japanese army and navy for their splendid preparatory work in this war. The Japanese are the first to recognize the true value of the army medical corps. Care of the sick and wounded is not a small part of their time. The solution of the greater problem, preserving the health and the value of the army in the field—by preventing disease, by careful supervision of the smallest details of subsisting, clothing and sheltering the units—is their first and most important duty.

The medical officer is omnipresent. You will find him in countless places where an American or British army he has no place. He is as much at the front as the soldier with his rifle. He is with the scouts with his microscope and chemicals, testing and labeling wells so the army to follow shall drink no contaminated water. From the south seas reach a town, he immediately institutes a thorough examination of its sanitary condition and of contagion or infection is found in quantities he places a red danger sign. Microscopic blood tests are made in all fever cases—and bacteriological experts, fully equipped, form part of the staff. Every divisional headquarters has a sanitary officer. The medical officer is also found in camp and in the field. He is not now found treating thousands of cases of intestinal diseases that have brought more campaigns to disastrous termination than the strategies of opposing generals or the bullets of their followers.

But it is in that far more terrible and pathetic class of losses—the needless sacrifice of four hundred lives to preventable disease for one hundred who die legitimately—that the most astounding reduction will be shown. If the testimony of those conversant with the facts be accepted, supplemented by my own limited observations, the loss of preventable disease in the first six months of this terrible conflict, will be but a fraction of the loss. This too in a country notoriously unsanitary. Compare this with the fearful losses of the British from preventable disease in South Africa, and the loss of our own lives in the Spanish American war. The Japanese do their killing, but they do it bravely. They do not hate their tragic deaths, but they are humane. They do not grudge the lives of their own men, but they are humane.

Natural questions—were these results anticipated? As an answer, the statement of a distinguished Japanese officer, discussing with me the subject of Russia's overwhelming numbers is pertinent. "Yes," he said, "we are prepared for that. Russia may be able to place 2,000,000 men in the field. We can furnish 500,000. You know in every war four men die of disease for every one who falls from bullets. That will be the position of Russia in this war. We propose to eliminate disease as a factor. Every man who dies in our army must fall in the field of battle. In this way we shall outstep the superior numbers of Russian numbers and stand on a comparatively equal footing."

The value of charcoal. Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose. Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables. Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic. It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powder of willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, congested and throat. I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Automobile proverbs. Here are some proverbs for motor enthusiasts:—The fool rejoiceth in his speed; but the wise man looketh well to his tongue. He that is void of wisdom criticizes his neighbor's vehicle, but a man of understanding holdseth his peace. He that trusteth his automobile to the care of a hired man shall come quickly to grief; but he that careth for it himself shall flourish like a branch. It is better to ride alone in a trolley than with a nervous woman on a brass-trimmed speed-car. A wise man feareth and departeth from crowded streets; but the fool gets in the middle of the push and is confident. A righteous man regardeth the life of his carriage, but the tender mercies of the scorcher are few and far between. A smooth road maketh a cheerful countenance; but by a rough one are the repairs made glad. When scorching cometh the cometh, shun it, but with the careful rider is wisdom.

Church flirting is commended. Religion sometimes steals in when there is love making behind hymn books.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Flirting can be carried on in church to good advantage according to a statement issued by the Rev. M. B. Williams, chairman of the Committee on Sabbath Observance of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"There is no reason why young persons should not cultivate each other's acquaintance from behind their hymn books," declared Mr. Williams. "We are glad to have them come to church on any excuse. Flirting is as good an excuse as any. That is how I first became interested in the church."

Frivolity during the religious service was, he said, to be expected of Americans, but that some good was accomplished, even under these conditions, he declared, was indisputable.

"The expectation of 'seeing a young woman home' has brought many a boy to church for the first time," he said. "Amid the lovemaking there is a chance for the religious influence to steal in."

Soft coal landing ex cars, Acadia Pictou lump, Springhill round, Broad Cove and Port Belvoir, Acadia Nut \$2.25 per load delivered. Ex yard Scotch Anthracite coal. Dry Rock Maple and Kinding wood. All at lowest cash prices. Tel. 1116. George Dick, foot of Germain street.

UP-TO-DATE ROBBERY.

Captured Bandit Reveals Method of New School of Painless, Peaceful Hold-up

Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 13.—"Robbing a Pullman is a dead easy trick," according to James Ramsay, who confessed today to the chloroform hold-up of the "Katy" flyer between Franklin Junction and this city.

The bandit's confession revealed the existence in Chicago of a gang of train robbers—intelligent young crooks who use chloroform instead of guns to put the traveling public at their mercy. Ramsay talked readily when told he was being interviewed. He said that the gang had operated with success this summer on Chicago St. Louis trains.

"The way I operated on the 'Katy' Pullman will make it clear how a man with nerve can make a haul with perfect safety to himself," he said. "It is easier than holding up a train and taking the chance of getting shot or climbing a porch and getting nabbed with the stuff on you when you climb down and run up exactly how I robbed the Pullman passengers."

When the train stopped at the Sedalia depot I found a Pullman in charge of a porter. I took a putty knife and used it to raise the screen window of the toilet-room and crawled into the car quickly, fastening the door so no one could get in. After the train started I waited a few minutes till all was quiet in the Pullman. Then I saturated a handkerchief with chloroform and went cautiously down the aisle of the coach to where the negro porter was sitting. He was dozing away peacefully, but I held the handkerchief near his nose until he was fast asleep.

"Being assured that he was helpless, I sprang the locks on the front and rear doors of the Pullman to prevent the train or Pullman conductor from interfering with my plans. Then I took plenty of time in searching each berth."

"When necessary I put a restless passenger to sleep with my chloroform handkerchief, but I only had to use the drug two or three times after I put the porter to sleep. After going through the pockets of the male passengers I carried the fattest grips and dressing-cases into the toilet room where I cracked them at my leisure and helped myself to only the most valuable articles."

"That is all there is to tell about that one job. It was accomplished while the train was covering a distance of forty miles, and during that whole time I was not disturbed."

Ramsay secured several hundred dollars worth of booty and left the train unnoticed. He was caught with his loot in a hotel. By confessing he expects to escape a long term in the penitentiary by being turned over to the federal authorities for deserting from the Twenty-eighth United States infantry.

TABLE ETIQUETTE. Do not leave your spoon in your teacup. Crack the top of your egg instead of peeling it. If you have bacon or fish, have a separate plate for your bread or toast and butter, but not when having only boiled eggs, which require very careful eating, by the by, as nothing offends the eye more than to see yolk of egg spilled all over the plate and egg cup. Do not sip your tea or coffee with a spoon.

Do not drain the cup. For fish, do not use a dessert knife instead of the fish knife. If there be no fish knife, use a small crust of your bread, but leave the crust of bread on your plate. Do not eat it afterwards, as so many people do.

Do not be dainty, and fringe your plate with bits of meat. Eat what you can, and put any skin or bone on the edge of your plate in one little heap, which may be taken to the edge when you have finished. Do not crumple up your table napkin. If you are only a guest for the day do not fold it up, but if you are staying on, and in a quiet household, fold it up.

If you are staying in a big house where everything is done en grande prairie, do not fold it up. Just place it on the table when you leave, as in rich establishments there are clean table napkins every meal. After eating, if it is well before you drink, to wipe your lips, or otherwise, you leave a smery mark on the glass. Do not gulp liquids and bolt foods. Do not masticate or swallow audibly. Do not crumble the bread by your side, or drain your glass to the last drop.

Do not sop bread in your gravy or break it in tea, coffee, or soup. Do not pile your plate with food, or grasp your knife, fork, or spoon as if it were a weapon of warfare.

DOHERTY MURDER CASE. The October term of the supreme court will open on Tuesday morning at the Court House, in Woodstock, Judge Gregory presiding. Interest centres in the trial of the two Cammacks for the murder of Willie Doherty. Attorney General Pursley will prosecute, and J. Chipman Hartley will appear for Walter Cammack. The elder Cammack has so far not been represented by counsel. There are other interesting suits entered for trial.

A Good Complexion. Is a joy to every woman's heart and man is vain enough not to despise it. Beautiful complexion means pure blood, or in other words a healthy body. Tens of thousands of women take Ferrozone because it's a splendid blood builder, keeps the system in perfect order and helps the complexion wonderfully. "I consider Ferrozone the best remedy to give you a clear ruddy complexion I know of," writes Miss Ada E. Brandon of Pembroke. "My skin used to be sallow but after taking a few boxes of Ferrozone a rosy tint was noticeable on my cheeks. I can recommend Ferrozone as a tonic also." For good health and beauty use only Ferrozone. Price 50c at druggists.

HEALTHY OLD AGE

There is No Reason Why People of Three Score Years and Ten Cannot Be Active, Bright and Healthy. Nature's Way of Fixing Old People Well.

In old people, no matter how healthy the individual may otherwise be, there is often a tendency to coldness of the extremities, sluggishness of the circulation, torpidity of the liver and constipation. This tendency is really a condition, and one of the many accompaniments of old age and not a disease. If there is one remedy more peculiarly adapted for this condition than another, that remedy is Smith's Pilepsin and Bismuth Pills. They impart energy to the whole system, invigorate the circulation, increase the flow of digestive juices, thus improving the stomach action and nutrition. They quickly relieve all unpleasant symptoms usually experienced by old people, resulting in torpidity of the liver, constipation, feeble circulation, headaches, etc. Smith's Pilepsin and Bismuth Pills are of inestimable value not only in advanced age, but also in people of all ages. They prevent premature wrinkles, give a health glow to the skin, and under their antiseptic and blood cleaning influence the complexion retains its freshness, while sallowness permanently disappears. Hundreds of grateful old ladies in their letters write: "Your pills make me look and feel ten years younger." Smith's Pilepsin and Bismuth Pills always make old age comfortable, and promote digestion and nutrition by their specific action on the stomach, liver and bowels. They always cure sick headache, constipation and biliousness in one night. 25 cents at all dealers.

All genuine signed W. F. Smith.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER ILLS. AT ALL DEALERS—25 CENTS. A CURE AT THE PEOPLES PRICE.

The Times

Asks only a Fair Trial and that won't cost you much.

Try It.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Fredericton Drill Hall," will be received at this office until Thursday, November 2nd, 1904, immediately after the construction of an addition to the Drill Hall at Fredericton, N. B.

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By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary, Department of Public Works.

Ottawa, October 12, 1904.

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