

The Carleton Sentinel.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1907.

WHOLE No. 3144

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

Fishing Tackle

Rods, Lines, Reels, Flies, Leaders, Leader Boxes, Fly Books, Spoon Hooks. In fact everything that the fisherman needs.

I am closing out my entire line of Fishing Tackle at greatly reduced rates. Now is the time to prepare for June fishing.

There are no Game Laws for those who hunt with a Kodak

so take a Kodak with you and show your friends a picture of that fine salmon. All sizes of Kodaks in stock, also fresh supplies every week. Remember, if isn't an Eastman it isn't a Kodak. Complete catalog for 1907 on application.

H. V. DALLING

Blue Front Jewelry Store.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
WEDDING RINGS, Latest Styles.

It's a Case of Running
Up Against

The Real Thing

WHEN YOU VISIT OUR

NEW

Soda Fountain!

In fact everything used at our Fountain is REAL. We dispense REAL ICE CREAM, not the half milk kind. Our Fruit Flavors are made from the Real Fruit, not artificial extracts.

OUR CHOCOLATE—well, that's a case of where reality is realized to the "Queen's Taste". Other Realities too numerous to mention.

GARDEN BROS.

The Prescription Druggists

MAIN STREET

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Pledges Well Kept.

The Liberal Government has been true to the people who proposed their confidence in the men chosen to govern the country. While both parties can promise prosperity, any party may so direct the affairs of a nation that favorable conditions under which prosperity may flourish can be created. This was done by the Liberal Government. Its Western immigration policy peopled that country with sturdy home-seekers. Transportation was facilitated so that Eastern Canada participated in the impetus given to business of every character.

The tariff was so ordered that sufficient protection was given to infant industries, and at the same time it was so spread over the entire list of importations in a moderate manner that enhanced revenue was the direct result, and means were provided whereby great public works for the benefit of all the people were commenced and carried to successful completion.

The strictest supervision was promised over public expenditure. Proper economy, having regard to a due performance of the public service, was promised and duly put in practical operation. A severe system of auditing before payment is insisted upon, and in this regard alone it may be said that many thousands of dollars of the people's money have been saved.

Lands have found their way into the hands of the settler, with the result that under the present administration thousands of homesteaders are found each year occupying the lands as against hundreds under a Conservative administration.

Lands heretofore supposed to be worthless, have been transferred to irrigation companies upon the express condition that hundreds of thousands of dollars shall first be expended in irrigation ditches.

Coal lands remain the property of the Government. They may be leased for a term of years, and it is provided that the actual settler shall purchase his fuel at a reasonable price. The lands must be worked or they revert to the Government.

Having created the favorable conditions, the Government expects much of the people who have the opportunity of exploiting the natural advantages which exist here in such variety and abundance. The people have been quick to avail themselves of these advantages, and the result is obvious upon every hand. Manufacturers have just completed the largest year in the history of the Dominion; receipts from all sources passed the highest mark last month. Prospects are bright upon every hand. From the West come reports of large crop probabilities, and all things seem to be working together for good.

Under these circumstances why would the people exchange the advantages they know they possess for the uncertainties of Conservative rule? Echo answers, Why?

What's Wrong with New Brunswick.

The official bulletin issued by the Canadian government showing the progress made by manufacturers from 1900 to 1905 has just been issued. A perusal of the figures brings New Brunswickers to a stern realization that this province is not progressing as favorably as it should in the matter of manufactures. In every province in the Dominion, with the exception of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, a gratifying increase is to be noted in the amount invested in factory plants. Prince Edward Island has gone behind and New Brunswick can only show an increase to \$2,467,808 of which total, Moncton is responsible for \$1,140,570. Nova Scotia has advanced rapidly in this respect and it looks as if New Brunswick was not keeping pace with the general prosperity of Canada, being content to come poor second last in the race commercial supremacy. There is food for reflection in these figures for every board of trade and every municipal council in the province. New Brunswick is as good a distributing centre as Nova Scotia so far as the Maritime provinces is concerned and it is a decided advantage in respect to the western markets. It is to be regretted that more satisfactory progress cannot be noted so far as our factories are concerned. St John, the largest city in New Brunswick, has practically stood still during the past five years and it does not look from the official statistics as if its importance as a market for the goods of the rural communities is advancing. (Record.)

Miss Pauline Hand left Monday to spend a few weeks at Skiff Lake.

DEATH OF DOWIE.

End of the Most Spectacular of Recent Years.

When John Alexander Dowie passed away death ended the most spectacular and remarkable career that modern times have known. Gigantic successes and tragic failures punctuated his life. Here are some of the remarkable works and reversals that marked Dowie's career:

He built a creed; he was excommunicated.

He built a city; he was exiled from it.

He amassed a fortune of millions; he was reduced to virtual poverty.

He elevated Voliva to great power; Voliva deposed him.

He drew about him thousands who worshipped him; he died deserted by all save a handful of the faithful.

Chicago witnessed in the course of a few years the founding of a cult, its extraordinary growth and the succeeding dissensions which divided its followers, then the death of its founder and first apostle. The work of John Alexander Dowie in Chicago began fifteen years ago on a foundation of so-called divine healing.

He was hooted and pelted with missiles by mobs and arrested by the police. Dowie, persecuted and militant, won the enthusiastic devotion of many. Dowie, triumphant, established like a prince or a patriarch in a city of his own building lost the confidence of the great majority of followers. He died with only a few faithful friends, who condoned all his vagaries and extravagances. Now that he is dead, it is not improbable that the church will remember those qualities of his which were admired by its membership and will forget all the others.

John Alexander Dowie was a Scotchman. He had been secretive about his origin in an obvious effort to prepare his followers for some announcement of immaculate birth.

His father, an aged Scotchman appeared here after Dowie reached his zenith, and proclaimed his relationship. The "apostle" denied the old man's claims upon him, and, it is charged, refused to provide for his material welfare.

From Scotland Dowie went to Australia. He lived there as an itinerant evangelist. Reports are that he was fined \$100 and served a term of imprisonment in that country for the results of "divine healing" methods.

In 1888 he landed in San Francisco with a capital of \$100 in his pocket. In 1890 he came to Chicago and preached on the streets. His followers multiplied rapidly. Two years later he opened a larger mission.

Small donations grew to large gifts. Those who fell entirely under his power transferred real estate to him so liberally that within four years he was rich. He established a bank and

started a "divine healing" newspaper, "The Leaves of Healing." In 1900 he purchased the site of Zion City, 6,600 acres of the finest land on the lake front of Lake County. Ten thousand enthusiasts who accepted Dowieism joined his colony. The numbers have since dwindled to 5,300. Factories, stores, administration buildings and residences sprang up.

He declared himself to be Elijah III., or Elijah the Restorer. He suggested the idea of immaculate conception, but withdrew it when he found his followers were not prepared to accept it. During the past six years Dowie had received millions in contributions, maintained a private yacht, toured the world and used more money than King Leopold. He obtained an option on a tract of 700,000 acres of land in Mexico for a colonization scheme.

Before he could carry out his plans he was stricken with paralysis. In a moment in which he was guided to his undoing to a credulity similar to that of his countless followers, Dowie signed a full power of attorney, authorizing Wilbur Glenn Voliva, his deputy general overseer, to make disposal of his real and personal property. The act was to empower Voliva to lease lots in Zion City to new converts during Dowie's absence in Mexico.

Voliva availed himself of the opportunity to expropriate Dowie, and, he claims, to place Zion properties where the members of the church, to whom they rightfully belong, may obtain their rights.

Mrs Jeannia Dowie, or, as she is known to outsiders, Jane Dowie, joined Voliva, who is also aided by Dowie's son, J. Gladstone Dowie.

The closing hours of Dowie's life were marked by the bitterness of defeat and humiliation. His sole comfort in his sick room was the negro guard he brought with him from the tropics. Shunned by his former almost idolatrous followers, the old man clung weakly to the friendship of his small band of believers.

The name of Dowie will remain in history as that of a leader who was clever and powerful and almost great. The most significant thing in the whole episode is its illustration of the craving among the people for some one who will lead them out of themselves. The world is not entirely material, but there remain thousands who are willing to sacrifice themselves for an idea. The weak spot in Dowie's character was his promise of wealth and power to his followers. If he had promised them poverty and toil with spiritual blessings, and set the example of humility and self denial, he might have made ten converts where he made one.

The world will watch with interest the further course of the church established by Dowie. Dowie dead may prove a greater attraction to believers than Dowie living. But there have been other such prophets in abundance. Few established a permanent following.

Halter-breaking.

Horses are not naturally vicious, and, with proper attention in colthood, bad habits would never be formed. The habits can generally be broken by intelligent management. A very troublesome habit is that of halter-breaking. Once a horse finds he can break the halter, he is everlastingly at it. To cure the habit is not nearly so easy as to keep the horse from learning it. However, two tried remedies for halter-breakers, suggested by an exchange, are herein given: Horses that are inclined to pull and break their halters when fastened in the stall have often been cured in the following way: Two straps are lightly attached to a ropewhich passes through a ring fastened in the end of the halter strap. The halter strap passes through a ring in the stall. If a horse endeavors to go backward suddenly, he finds that the harder he pulls the greater is the tendency to draw his fore legs from under him. A few attempts will cure even the worst halter-puller. Another simple and effective method is worked out by the use of a long rope. One end of the rope is first fastened to the manger. The rope is then threaded through the lower ring in the halter, back between the front legs, then over the back and down under the belly, between the front legs again and up through the ring to the other end, and then tied to the halter. The halter-breaker will soon find a surprise in store for him when he leans back against the rope, as the pull comes on his own back instead of on the rope.

CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUB.

Rifle shooting on the range Saturday resulted as follows, Tom Fewer leading with the magnificent score of 95 which ties the range record held by Dr Kirkpatrick. Messrs Dickinson and Lindsay put on good scores and Captain Balmain is regaining his last year's form. Mr Belyea won the silver cup in his class and has graduated into Class "A."

Class "A."	200	300	400	500	600	T'l
T L Fewer	32	32	31	31	35	
Wm Dickinson	31	30	25	25	26	
T A Lindsay	29	31	21	21	31	
Wm Balmain	26	28	26	26	30	
Wm Chapman	21	23	25	25	29	
Fred Davidson	30	23	15	25	28	
C F Rogers	21	23	18	22	22	
Jas McManus	25	18	17	20	20	

Class "B."	200	275	300	325	350	T'l
W B Belyea	22	27	26	25	25	75
J P Pickel	25	21	23	23	23	69
G A White	29	22	16	17	17	67
W Blackie	20	17	25	25	22	62
J H Thompson	17	15	15	15	15	47

Class "C."	190	230	260	290	320	T'l
R G Fulton	19	23	16	16	16	58
H I Jones	19	19	5	15	15	45
C A White	11	20	8	18	18	38
A W Fields	11	18	8	18	18	37

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Just Received at MANZER'S, per S.S. "Carthaginian"
FROM BELFAST:

2 Cases of LINENS direct from the manufacturers, consisting of Table Damask, Napkins, Hemstitched Towels, Fancy Huck, Linen Sheeting, Pillow Linen, Fronting Linen, Linen Handkerchiefs, Crash; also Round Thread Linen in all widths from 36 inch to 80 inch.

FROM LONDON:

Three Cases of late NOVELTIES in Dress Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Silk Ruffled Parasols, &c.

12 and 16 Button KID GLOVES in Black, White, and Colored. Prices—\$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50.

LADIES' SKIRTS

In White Linen, Pique and Black Lustre—Latest Styles. Special Prices.

3 ENTRANCES:

Main, King and Wellington Streets.

Oak Hall.

MANZER.