

## SOCIAL and PERSONAL.

(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

to Sydney to visit her son, who had his leg accidentally broken at the new Bank of Montreal building a few days before.

Mrs. Marie Zahn Lyman has been engaged to sing in the Presbyterian church, commencing on Sunday next.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Fish of Newcastle were in the city this week.

Mrs. F. R. Rutherford of Sydney, C. E., is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. J. W. Wallace and wife of Hillsboro are staying at the Brunswick.

Mrs. R. F. Gibson returned this week from a pleasant visit with friends in Boston.

Mrs. W. Scantlebury and Mrs. Wickwire and three children of Charlottetown are registered in the city.

Mrs. P. B. Ferguson left Monday night for Montreal and other points in the Upper provinces on a visit to friends.

Mr. F. A. Satchell a popular young I. C. R. driver, running out of Sydney is in the city and will be wedded this week to Miss Annie Hagerty, daughter of Mr. Edwin Hagerty, Cameron street.

Mr. Easy Taylor of the General Passengers Agents office, leaves Friday for Boston where he will spend a couple of weeks visiting friends. He will be accompanied as far as St. John by Jack Gorbell and Andrew McGowan.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel English, have returned from a four weeks' visit in the United States where they had a very pleasant time visiting their son, Wm. English, in Penacook, N. H., and their daughter, Mrs. A. L. Bowman at West Falmouth, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. English were accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. H. A. Carson.

## NEWCASTLE.

Oct. 18.—Mr. Herbert Tilley, St. John, son of late Sir Leonard Tilley, was in Newcastle on Wednesday last.

Rev. Wm. Harrison has returned from Tabernacle.

Mr. Edward Holohan has returned from a trip to New York and other American cities.

Mrs. R. H. Armstrong leaves on Thursday for Boston and New York, where she will visit friends.

Miss M. Reid has returned to Boston.

Mr. James Murray is dangerously ill.

Mrs. James Robinson, Miss Robinson and Mr. Weldon Robertson, Millerton, were in Newcastle on Monday.

Mr. Lizzie Lyleton, is visiting Mrs. Edmund Clarke, Strathadam.

Mr. Edward Sinclair was in Moncton on Saturday.

Miss Ray Muirhead left Chatham for Boston last week to take a course in elocution.

Mr. John Matheson was in St. John last week.

Mrs. Andrew Grey, Lower Derby, was visiting her daughter at Lower Nelson last week.

Miss Emma Cassidy has returned home from Fitchburg, Mass.

Mrs. Demers, Mrs. Quilty and Mrs. Morris will hold their fall openings on Friday and Saturday next.

## CHATHAM.

Oct. 18.—On Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. D. F. Sauntry, station agent at Chatham Junction, and Miss B. K. Patterson, teacher of Chatham, were united in marriage at the pro cathedral by the Rev. S. J. Crumley of Blackville. The bride was attired in a travelling suit of grey Venetian cloth with heliotrope trimmings. The bridesmaid, Miss Esie Keoughan, wore navy blue with white trimmings. The groom was attended by Mr. William Ivory of Nelson.

## WOODSTOCK.

[FROGSKES is for sale in Woodstock by Mrs. A. Doane & Co.]

Oct. 18.—Miss Barnes of Newton, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Camben.

Mrs. Frank W. Field of Newburyport, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. S. Martin.

Mr. McLean has returned to Philadelphia to resume his studies in the dentist.

Robert Thompson left last Friday for the Philadelphia dental college, for his closing term.

Enrique Mallory, son of George Mallory, Jacksonville, returned from Montana last week.

W. W. Loane and Woodside Loane, Ashland, Me., came home last week to attend the funeral of their grandmother, Mrs. Mahoney.

W. S. Jones, wife and child of Boston who have been guests at the Carleton for the past week returned home Tuesday on the afternoon express.

## Turning the Tide.

The writer of fiction may discover psychological causes of panic; but the old soldier knows that when seasoned men act like frightened school children the causes are largely physiological—hard marching and fighting, empty stomachs, or worse yet, indigestion resulting from ill-prepared food high nervous tension. Panics seldom occur in the face of the enemy; when they do they are sufficiently tragic to find their history. They most frequently occur after the battle is over, and then, after a sufficient lapse of time, their amusing features become apparent. So it was with the panic at Shiloh.

On the morning after the battle, a man in front of the federal forces found an exploded shell, and heedlessly buried it against a tree. It exploded with terrific force and killed six men.

The outcome was so unexpected and so horrifying that the soldiers near ran blindly away. Others hearing the noise and getting no explanation of its cause, ran after the first squad. Seeing a great number of men running in the rear, the teamsters and artillery hurriedly hitched up horses and mules, to be ready for an emergency.

'So the panic grew,' says an old army officer in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 'and it continued long after the originators of the stampede had turned back to their camp.'

'Whole regiments became involved, and a brigade, posted in the rear, saw a crowd of panic-stricken men charging down upon them. Capt. Orton Frisbie, in command

of one battalion, formed his men in line to stop the stampede.

'Confronted by a line of bayonets, the men who had been running halted, but insisted on going through the line. Not one could tell what had happened. Two men, supporting a third, asked that they might be permitted to go to the hospital in the rear. In answer to questions, they stated that the man they were carrying had been severely wounded in the leg just above the knee. Captain Frisbie, after a careful examination, said:

'Well, if he was wounded he must have changed his trousers since he was shot. There is no bullet hole in them.'

'This restored the nerve of the men. They laughed and turned back.

## CONSUMPTION AMONG INDIANS.

Great Mortality Among the Civilized Sissetons and Wahpetons.

A recent report made by Nathan P. Johnson, United States Indian Agent for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, which gives the vital statistics of those bands, shows an alarming state of health among them.

'There are 1900 individuals in the combined bands. Last year there were fifty six deaths and but forty five births among them. The significance of these figures will be better apprehended when it is known that the death rate for the State of South Dakota, at large it but 8.22 per 1000. The most alarming feature, however, rests in the fact that 90 percent of the Sisseton and Wahpeton deaths result from consumption. In consequence of this unusual mortality these people are greatly depressed and discouraged in the prosecution of their material affairs. The course of consumption among them is fearfully rapid, usually resulting fatally within a few weeks.

Mr. Edmund Cook of Wilmot, who has for many years traded with these people, gives many instances in point. A robust and apparently healthy man came to him in June last and ordered a suit of clothes.

'I have the sickness, he said, and I want the clothes as soon as convenient, for I am to be buried in them.'

'The clothes were tendered from a Chicago tailor and they arrived on the day they were wanted for the funeral. Mr. Cook showed a note, written in a feminine hand, which requested that he send the writer a blue shawl suitable to be buried in. The writer had but a few days previous been at the village in good health, but her death from tuberculosis followed within a few days. While I was at Wilmot a buxom-looking young woman came to Mr. Cook's store. 'I have the sickness,' she said, 'and I want to make my will.' She lived but three weeks.'

The attention of the South Dakota delegation in Congress has been called to the above facts and the Congressmen will endeavor to have the Indian Department send a commission of competent physicians and trained bacteriologists to this reservation. It is believed that the spread of the consumption is due almost wholly to contagion, and that, therefore it is very important that they receive training in such habits as will limit the probability of inoculation. It will undoubtedly be necessary to provide a retreat for the afflicted, where they will be removed from contact with the healthy, while it is not impossible that cures may be effected under proper scientific regimen.

The Sissetons and Wahpetons are civilized and Christian Indians, living upon allotted lands in severalty upon their former reservation on Lake Traverse in northeastern South Dakota. They were the first of the Sioux to come under the influence of the missionaries, having been resident in the neighborhood of Lac Qui Parle, Minnesota, when the Riggs-Williamson missionary families settled there in 1835. During the great massacre of 1862 these Sioux were friendly to the whites and it was due to their efforts that the lives of the captives were preserved until Gen. Sibley's army arrived with relief.

## A Clever Bear.

A Woodsman, who lived near the haunts of wild animals and saw many strange sights, tells in the New York Tribune a good story about a clever bear.

Our folks once had a strappy lot, with woods on three sides of it. The field had been seeded to clover, and fifteen or twenty woodchucks dug holes in the ground and lived high and in peace till a bear got into habit, along in July, of stealing out of the woods just before sunset every day, crouching in the tall clover and pouncing on a woodchuck while it was at supper.

Father wouldn't shoot the bear, because it was good for nothing then, and he wanted it to thin out the woodchucks.

When the bear had killed a number of the woodchucks and carried them into the woods, a wise old woodchuck in the upper end of the field began to smell a rat, and whenever the bear stole out of the timber,

## "Put Money In Thy Purse."

Nobody suffering from brain-fag, lack of energy, or "that tired feeling" ever puts money in his purse. Lassitude and listlessness come from impure, sluggish blood that simply oozes through the veins. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure and gives it life, vigor and vim.

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the old woodchuck would sit by its hole and whistle to warn the other woodchucks of the bear's presence.

Then he and all the woodchucks in the lot would run into their holes, and the bear would slouch back to the woods, looking sheepish.

When the old woodchuck had played this trick a few times, the bear apparently set to thinking, for at noon one hot day we saw him shamble out of the woods and climb a tree just above the old woodchuck's burrow.

Not a woodchuck was in sight, and that made us wonder what the bear was up to. He stayed in the tree all the afternoon, and just before sundown we saw the old woodchuck crawl out of its hole and take a survey of the field.

He didn't see the bear, so pretty soon he scampered off some distance from his hole, and began to nibble clover. Then the bear let itself drop from the limb.

He landed near the hole, got on his feet in a second, and lay flat in the clover. The woodchuck heard the thud and scampered for his hole, and the bear nabbed him and squeezed him to death in a hurry.

With a wise woodchuck out of the way, the bear had smooth sledding, and before the end of August had killed every woodchuck in the lot.

## Gustavus Adolphus.

Besides being the first soldier to make his battle field a chess board, on which only his hand controlled the moves, as the late Stephen Crane has it in Lippincott's Magazine, the every day tactics of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden stamp him as an interesting man. He has splendid courage. On taking his leave to embark in the German war, he said:

I know the perils, the fatigues, the difficulties of the undertaking, yet I am not dismayed by the wealth of the House of Austria, nor by her veteran forces. I hold my retreat secure under the worst alternative. And if it is the will of the Supreme Being that Gustavus should die in the defence of the faith, he pays the tribute with thankful acquiescence; for it is a king's duty and his religion to obey the great Sovereign of Kings without a murmur. For the prosperity of all my subjects I offer my warmest prayers to heaven. I bid you all a sincere, it may be an eternal, farewell.

Gustavus was sincerely religious. He was the first man to land on the island of Usedom, where he immediately seized a pickaxe and broke the soil for the first of his intrenchments. Then, retiring a little from his officers, he fell upon his knees and prayed. Observing a sneering expression on the faces of some of his officers, he said to them:

'A good Christian will never make a bad soldier. A man that has finished his

## If your left hand does know

of your having made a gift, let us hope that the gift will be good of its kind. In the way of silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, the best bear this mark

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prayers has at least completed one half of his daily work.'

The Scotch subjects of Charles I. of England felt great sympathy with Gustavus in his character as a protestant champion, and many of them entered his service. Various differences of opinion have been recorded as taking place between the Scotchmen and Gustavus, in all of which the king showed himself a man of moral courage, not afraid to apologize for and take back his hasty words.

One Colonel Seton was mortally offended at receiving a slap in the face from the king. He demanded and received instant dismissal from the Swedish service. He was riding off toward Denmark when the king overtook him.

'Seton,' he said, 'I see you are greatly offended with me, and I am sorry for what I did in haste. I have a high regard for you, and have followed you expressly to offer you all the satisfaction due to a brother officer. Here are two swords and two pistols; choose which weapon you please, and you shall avenge yourself against me.'

This was too great an appeal to Seton's magnanimity. He broke out with renewed expressions of the utmost devotion to the king and his cause, and the two men rode back to camp together.

At one time Hepburn declared with fury to Gustavus that he 'would never again unsheath his sword in the Swedish quarrel'; but he did so, and was made governor of Munich.

Douglas, a Scotchman who had enrolled himself in the Swedish army in 1623, behaved in so unpardonable a manner in Munich as to cause his arrest. Sir Henry Vane the British ambassador to Sweden, who was greatly disliked there for his insolence and obstinacy, approached Gustavus and demanded the release of Douglas.

'By heaven!' replied the king, 'if you speak another syllable on the subject of that man, I will order him to be hanged!' Presently, however, he said, 'I now release him on your parole; but I will not be affronted a second time. The fellow is a rascal, and I do not choose to be served by such animals.'

'May it please your majesty, I have always understood that the subjects of the king, my master, have rendered you most faithful services.'

'Yes, I acknowledge that the people of your nation have served me well, and far better than others,' replied the king; 'but this dog concerning whom we are talking has affronted me, and I am resolved to chastise him!'

Within a few moments he had grown calmer and said: 'Sir, I request you not to take offence at what has dropped from me. It was the effect of a warm and hasty temper. I am now cool again, and beseech you to pardon me.'

## Ostrich and Soldier.

English soldiers have frequently mistaken troops of ostriches, for bands of Boers and bands of Boers ostriches says York Press. In some cases the ostriches have made friends with the soldiers. A correspondent who was with General Methuen at the Modder River writes:

While I ranged the valley or plain with my glasses, something slipped and fell heavily over the loose stones behind me. I turned, thinking to dodge or help a stumbling man, and found myself staring into the great brown eyes of an ostrich, six feet tall and with legs as thick as and longer than my own.

'He came came up here some days ago,' said the soldier, 'and he always stays here now. We feed him and fool with, and he seems very happy.'

The ostrich stalked past me and took a position between the mayor and the captain where, after appearing to observe that they were very busy scanning the landscape he, too, stared at the plain and remained erect and watchful, in appearance the highest type of a sentry. He marked this fine effect for just a moment by seizing and swallowing a box of safety matches. After that he continued his sentry duty with satisfaction in his eyes.

## Riding for Insomnia.

'Some persons believe that only "rounders" and persons who are compelled to stay downtown late use the all night cars,' said a conductor the other night, but you would be surprised to know that one night during the recent hot spell I carried twenty passengers with me during my four trips. They got on at different points along the line, principally in the south eastern section, and made the trips from Highland town to Roland Park.

'It was comical to see them perched in the corner of a seat snoring away. One fellow told me it was the first real sleep he had had for a week. We get as nice, cool morning air as anybody, and this was the reason that twenty rode all night. That was the first time I ever noticed anybody ride for four hours, but we often



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## FARM HELP.

ANYONE IN NEED OF FARM HELP should apply to Hon. A. T. Dunn at St. John, as a number of young men who have lately arrived from Great Britain are seeking employment. Applicants should give class of help wanted and any particulars with regard to kind of work, wages given, period of employment to right man, etc.

have a passenger who makes a round trip out to Roland Park and back. One man said he always could sleep better after a car ride.

Reputable physicians agree that late street car rides for insomnia sufferers are excellent.

'Let bygones be bygones' is no sort of a motto for a woman. She would turn her head round to look after a stylish bonnet, even if it broke her neck.