POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

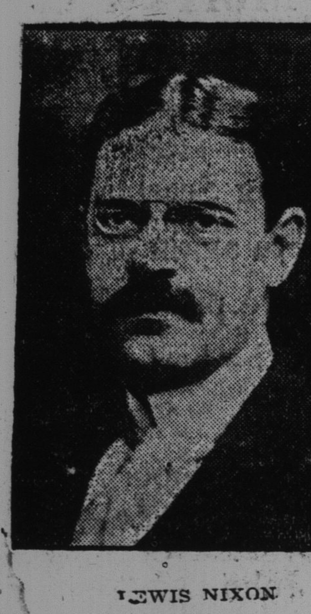
PORT ARTHUR ... LAST ... S SURRENDER.

...ian soldiers were picked out and ...prisoners. They stated that there ...were one hundred and sixty ...red by the explosion. The tro...s, which consist of field guns and ...nine guns, etc., are still under in...gation.

...n Saturday evening our detach...t facing the east fort of the Pan... blew up a part of the old en...ire of the fort.

...he central corps, driving the ene... before them, occupied "H" fort at ...m. on Jan. 1, and then captured the ...fort of Panlung. Thus the whole ...of the Panlung and 'H' forts was ...ght under our effective occupation. ...right wing commenced a bombard...t at 8 a. m. and effectively occu...l the heights south of Sanyanztsu, ...illage, despite the stubborn resist...e of the enemy."

...T. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—With ...erence to the report published in ...United States under a St. Peters...g date that Emperor Nicholas has ...ctioned the expenditure of $800,000,- ...for rebuilding the navy, the fact ...that Russia's naval programme has ...t yet been definitely decided or pro...ulgated. All that is positively known



LEWIS NIXON

the American shipbuilder, who it is announced has been commissioned by ... build its

...period ...ty of a ...est les...h prac... of the ...ent is ...the gap. ...ch will ...er first

...haid.—

...One ... the ... New York... statement that 60 per... in this city year th... He claims that these...

...by grey mustach, both th... sport Japanese appendages ...upper lip, Delano Nicoll h... poor excuse just above the ...fice, Jacob Schief has a fu... Harrimans have musaches ...is not a smooth-faced ban... in town.

THE IDLE YOUNG M...

There lived once a young ... was very beautiful, but so ... careless that she hate... work ... she was required to ... spin a ... quantity of flax she ... was too f... tie the little knots ... it, bu... break the thread, ... throw ... whole handfuls of ... on the f... wasted. This idl... young lad... little servant ma... who was ... trious as her m... ess was id... collected these ... le pieces of flax, dis... entangled them ... spun them into fine thread, and ... them made into a beautiful dre... for herself.

Now it hap... ned that a young gentle... man in the ... llage had asked the idle maiden to ... his wife, and the marriage day was ... ed, but a few evenings before it to... place he bride and bridegroom w... re walking together near the village ... een wher several young people we... dancing.

"Lo...!" exclaim the bride, with a laugh... "That's my little maid servant. How merrily she is dancing, and thinks her...elf so fine in my leavings."

"What do you mean?" asked the bridegroom.

Then she told him that her little servant had made th dress out of the tangled pieces of ... x which she had thrown away beca... it was so much trouble to unravel the knots. Hearing this the bridegroom ... gan to reflect that an industrious you... maiden, although she might be poor would make a better wife than a c... eless, idle young lady with all he... beauty, so by degrees he broke off the ... engagement, and mar...

...across the slide Sundays to intimidate trespassers had not been removed. The wire was strung about a foot and a half above the surface of the slide, and the front of the toboggan passed underneath it. Picken's face struck the wire with terrific force and was terribly ripped and torn. Picken had a companion on the toboggan, but his friend was lying down in front and escaped injury.

EGGS AS CURRENCY.

(London Globe).

Eggs are said to be a recognized form of currency in the west of Ireland. They possess the disadvantage of not being negotiable later than a month after issue, except for political purposes, for which they can be banked months ahead.

PROPER THING.

"Here is a chap," said the literary editor as he glanced over a manuscript, "who rhymes 'politics' with 'kicks.'"

"Huh," growled the political editor. "That fellow is onto his job, all right."

GOT MONEY FOR HIS BRAINS.

Albert Mowry of Victoria Street Made a Good Thing Out of an Invention.

Albert Mowry of Victoria street is a clever machinist, who has turned his skill into a substantial quantity of coin of the realm. After considerable experimenting he succeeded in perfecting a nut lock, upon which he secured patents in England, Canada and the United States. His rights have been purchased by H. R. McLellan and H. A. McKeown for $14,500.

As is of course well known, one of the difficulties which railway men men have to contend with is to keep the bolt which joins together the fishplates, that connect the rails, from working loose from the ordinary nut. There have been many devices patented having for their object the overcoming of this difficulty, but so far none of them have proved entirely satisfactory. The nut lock invented by Mr. Mowry has been tested for some months at Fairville, and has proved satisfactory enough to induce a number of St. John business men to acquire the rights. It is understood that Mr. McLellan and Mr. McKeown have secured the consent of the minister of railways to have the device tried on the I. C. R.

Mr. Mowry is an employe of the Maritime Nail Works, but at present is home owing to the presence of diphtheria in his family.

NEW ENGLAND SANITARIUM

Destroyed by Fire Last Night—Patients Had Narrow Escape.

STONEHAM, Mass., Jan. 1.— The New England sanitarium, formerly the Langwood hotel, was practically destroyed by fire tonight, and the 25 patients who occupied rooms in the portion of the building where the flames were discovered, had considerable difficulty in making their escape.

Four were rescued by nurses, while several others came down fire escapes in their night clothes. They were all taken into cottages connected with the institution and others were also accommodated until rooms became too crowded so that several were obliged to sit on the lawn wrapped in blankets.

The main portion of the building was of stone and was formerly an old country mansion. Some years ago it was changed to a sanitarium.

The total loss is estimated at $35,000, amply covered by insurance.

A. B. Chapman, of St. John, N. B., a paralytic was, while in a chair, brought through the flames by the wife of Dr. Otis.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DUFFERIN HOTEL, Dec. 31.—Mrs Charles Harper, Shediac; Mrs Frank Smith, Moncton; C P Rivers, Montreal; J P Whelan, Newcastle; Chas T Clarke, Fred H Wood, Montreal; H S Corey, Petitcodiac; Wilfred Landry, Dorchester; W J Irvine, C J Seeley, Fredericton.

ROYAL HOTEL, Dec. 31.—J C Bourinot, Port Hawkesbury; F Wall, Montreal; W H Hedges, Toronto; A R Slipp, Fredericton; Alex J McLean, New York; W F Patterson, Nova Scotia; R L Phillips, Fredericton; Richard B Bennett, Calgary; C B Foster, St John; F R Murray, Sussex; D F Maxwell, P E Island.

PARK HOTEL, Dec. 31.—W McArthur, G McIntyre, Sussex; W Whitby, G E Ramsay, H C Murray, Montreal; F Williams, E Parlee, Chas Patterson, W Egan, Fredericton; Ed Robertson, Chas Hill, Geo Parlee, Chas Anderson, Halifax; E A Horrocks, Man; G C Taylor, E H Patterson, Boston.

VICTORIA HOTEL, Dec. 31.—D C Taylor, Boston; Geo W Upham, Woodstock; J C Jones, Petticodiac; J A Corbett, Woodstock; R C Ritchie, Chipman; H E Scovil, Belleisle; J R Plymouth, Boston; J T Robinson, Bangor; W H London, Woodstock; J B McLaren, Moncton; J W McRae, Halifax; A J B Mellish, M McKinnon, Charlottetown.

ENDURANCE IN DANCING.

Rome has recently entered the arena of odd competitions by promoting a dancing match, the prizes being awarded to the dancers who made the greatest number of steps in a given time. The records made were certainly astounding, for at the close it was found that a woman had actually danced 28,000 steps, while her nearest rival, also a woman, had the creditable score of 21,000 steps. It is a tribute to the terpsichorean superiority of women that the most nimble-footed of the men did not reach even 15,000 steps.

In another dancing tournament at Paris M. Vincent and Mlle. Scherin succeeded in waltzing for six hours and three-quarters without a moment's rest, while a Berlin man waltzed for sixteen consecutive hours, from 9 a. m. to 1 o'clock the next morning.

THE EARTH'S DEPTHS.

A suggestion was recently advanced by Charles A. Parsons at the recent British association meeting, that deep borings should be made into the earth's crust for the purpose of investigation of the earth's interior.

Another scientist has pointed out that the pressure of rock at such a depth represents some 40 tons per square inch and would render the task impossible, owing to the inward viscous flow of the rock material. In reply the Hon. C. A. Parsons suggests an experiment to solve the problem. He points out that the crushing stress required to make hardened steel flow lies between 120 and 300 tons to the square inch, while for tough brass or cartridge metal the flow is at about 80 tons per square inch pressure. His experiment would be, says the Scientific American, to take a column of granite or quartz rock and carefully fit it into a steel mould. A small hole would then be bored through its centre and a pressure of 100 tons per square inch then applied, to observe what shrinkage would result. Such a pressure as this would correspond to that encountered at a depth of 38 miles.

THE WILD MAN OF VANCOUVER.

Mysterious Denizen of British Columbia Woods.

Seen by Reputable Witnesses—Various Theories to Account for His Presence in the Forests.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 31.—The Vancouver Island wild man, whose existence has been persistently prominent in the Indian traditions of the northern island tribes, and who has been vouched for by Mike King, perhaps the most famous backwoodsman and timber cruiser of British Columbia, has again made his appearance, and this time there are four creditable witnesses to attest that he is no myth or phantom of Indian imagination.

A. B. Crump, J. Kincaid, T. Hutchins and W. Buss, four sober-minded settlers of Qualicum, are the new witnesses, and there is not the slightest deviation or variation in detail in the stories they tell with an earnestness which defies ridicule. They were out hunting in the vicinity of Horne Lake, which lies almost midway between Great Central Lake and Comox Lake in an uninhabited and little explored section of the interior of Vancouver island, when they came upon the uncouth being whom they describe as a living, breathing and intensely interesting modern Mowgli.

The wild man was apparently young, with long and matted hair and beard, and covered with a profusion of hair all over the body. He ran like a deer through the seemingly impenetrable tangle of undergrowth, and pursuit was utterly impossible.

It was three or four years ago that Mike King came across the strange creature, which, according to his description comes as near to the missing link as anyone could imagine. Mr. King was at the time making one of his solitary tramps, prospecting the timber country inland from the head of Campbell river, his Indians having zealously refused to go beyond a certain land mark which they referred to as the boundary of the man-monkey's country.

It was drawing toward evening, and the man-beast was surprised in the act of bending over a little water-hole washing certain edible grass roots, which he had disposed in two neat little piles—the one cleaned, the other awaiting cleaning.

At the sound of Mr. King's approach he uttered a very human cry of mingled terror and defiance, ran up the hillside half-way and then stood to curiously regard the lonely intruder, who kept him covered with his rifle.

Mr. King's description was very similar to that given now by the Qualicum quartette, and their meeting place with the wild man is in virtually the same territory.

As soon as he got his nerves together again Mr. King made an effort to join the remarkable creature, which at his approach dashed through the underbrush exactly as a terrified deer would. He did not see him again, although his extraordinary cries were heard at intervals during the night, and Mr. King, who sat the night out by a big fire, rifle in hand, was thoroughly convinced that the wild man slipped back silently to inspect him at distant range during his vigil.

He says that the body was covered with reddish-brown hair and that the arms were peculiarly long and used freely in climbing and bush running, while the trail showed a distinct human foot, but with phenomenally long and spreading toes.

The Indians all through the Northern Vancouver Island shun what they have set apart as the wild man's country, and no money or persuasive art will induce them to go into it with hunter, trapper, timber cruiser or prospector.

Their story, which Mr. King wormed from an old native with much difficulty, is to the effect that at the coming of the Spaniards to the West coast, an immense monkey (presumably an ape or ourang-outang) escaped from one of the vessels and took refuge in the forest wilderness; several months later it appeared suddenly at a West Coast village, and the Indians, running in terror, it caught and carried away with it a girl of fifteen. The natives allege that two wild children resulted, but that one was found dead in a hut beyond the headwaters of Campbell river years ago, leaving the other lonely creature to dominate the woods. Mr. King himself saw in the unexplored country shunned by all Indian tribes, a hut that seemingly had been built for shelter by some semi-human deizens of the woods.

The Oualicum men say that several times during the past few years reports have come to the settlements of such a creature being seen, but as the truth of the encounter depended upon one or at most two witnesses they have been universally scouted. Mike King is a man whose word is absolutely good throughout British Columbia. He knows the wilderness thoroughly, is not at all imaginative, and is a strict teetotaller. On the subject of the wild man he is ready at any time to make sworn attestation to the exact truth of his report, but he has been reluctant to discuss the matter in view of the ever ready joke.

There is a new theory evolved at Qualicum, which connects the wild man with remembrance of the fact that nine years ago a child was lost from the settlement, disappearing in the forest and never again emerging. They incline to the opinion that this child has lived, succoured by the beasts in Mowgli fashion, and is the wild man of today.

PESSIMISM.

The pessimistic man is one who says
That having fun is what you mustn't:
He is a man of most peculiar ways,
Who feels good only when he doesn't.
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

If you select your servants from the class who read and answer want ads. you will at least have intelligent help—and you know from experience that nine out of ten of the poor servants are ignorant ones.

CAMMACK MUST HANG.

Cabinet Decides That Law Must Take Its Course.

OTTAWA, Jan. 1.—The last official act of the cabinet in 1904 was to decide that the law shall take its course in the case of Thomas Cammack, who is lying under sentence of death in Woodstock jail, N. B., for the murder of his wife's brother last July. He will be executed on Jan. 12th.

J. A. Smart on retiring yesterday from the position of deputy minister of the interior was made the recipient of a beautifully illumined address by the staff of the department. Accompanying the address was a magnificent cabinet of silver. The presentation was made by C. A. Beddoe, accountant of the department. Mr. Smart made an appropriate reply.

New Year's Day has been a remarkable contrast to Christmas Day, when zero weather prevailed. Spring temperature has been recorded all day.

Mr. Sifton left today to spend ten days at a New York sanitarium before the session opens.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

A recent tragic incident reported from New York, in which a youngster two and a half years deliberately smashed the skull of his baby sister, has, not unnaturally, received some attention both in the medical and lay press, and it appears that the occurrence is not without parallels. Thus a similar case occurred in France in August last, a girl of two years having deliberately cut the throat of her infant brother. The suggestion in each of these instances is that the murderer was actuated by jealousy aroused by the attention paid to the later addition to the family circle. One writer regards such acts as "due to the family relations of our complex social arrangements," and expresses wonder that "such evil results do not more often accrue." He considers the deed "so pure a reflex to the stimulation that it is difficult to see the necessity of invoking any pathological factor." The meaning of this phrase is not very manifest, but it appears to involve the startling proposition that the killing of young infants by their elder brothers or sisters must be classed as a strictly physiological action. Another writer takes note of these incidents as samples of a growing precocity in crime, which has for some time engaged the attention of "phrenologists" in both Europe and America. In 50 years, we are told, the criminal percentage of the population of France has increased 33 per cent., and the increase is most marked among the young. Similar figures are quoted from the United States; and in Prussia, it is said, between the years 1884 and 1898 nearly 1,000 children committed suicide. All this forms, indeed, a very melancholy picture, and the pessimist may be expected to find in it a convincing illustration of his doleful creed. Less philosophic persons will recall for their comfort the undoubted evidence of a steady decrease of serious crime, and will remember how misleading are facts and figures when detached from their proper setting."—The Hospital.

MUSICIANS OF TAGBANOUA.

Of the Tagbanoue, a tribe on the long, narrow island called Palanwan, in the Philippines, Mr. Landor writes:—"Most musicians of other nationalities play wind instruments by applying them to the mouth. The Tagbanoua plays them with his nose. The lantui, a reed flute, has two holes, and one nose piece at one end of the cane, at the joint. The lantui is pressed by the thumb against the left nostril, the right nostril being tightly closed by the first finger on the hand. The Tagbanoua nose is so flattened at the base and has such expanded nostrils, elongated at the side, that it is especially adapted for this purpose. The Tagbanoua musician can get in this fashion some sweetly pathetic sounds—by far the most melodious sounds I have ever heard from anybody's nose, and he is even bold enough to attempt, with success, too, a trill."

The newspaper that reaches the people in the quiet of their homes, where plain facts can best appeal to the intellect, is by far the most preferable medium of communication.—Washington Star.

For Sale
—AT—
Sun Office!

The following announcements, etc., printed on cardboard or paper:

HOUSE TO LET.
FLAT TO LET.
TO LET.
ROOMS TO LET.
SHOP TO LET.
BARN TO LET.
FOR SALE.
BOARDING.
ALSO
SCHOOL TAX B...
AND
SCHOOL DISTR...
ASSESSMENT LI...

Pastors Call Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott An 'Infidel'

Great Storm of Criticism Visited on Him for Sermon in Which He Declared He no Longer Believed in a Personal God and "The First Cause".

As he predicted, a storm of criticism has been visited upon the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott to the Harvard students, in which he declared that he no longer believed in the personal God and "the first cause" and denied the Ten Commandaments were the inspired word of Moses, but were instead, the outcome of a gradual growth.

"Dr. Abbott's utter throwing away of the 'personal God,' his rejection of the Ten Commandments, and his renunciation of the Bible can be nothing but a renunciation of Christianity," said Bishop Cheney, of Chicago.

Rev. Dr. J. R. McCrory, of Pittsburg, who is considered the leading divine of the United Presbyterian creed said: "His assertions need draw no comment. Lyman Abbott is an infidel."

Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, of New York, Unitarian, said: "We Unitarians have been preaching just this sort of thing year in and year out. That sermon might have been preached by any Unitarian minister in the land, save for one statement. Dr. Abbott does not get away entirely from the old idea of Christ."

Approval of Dr. Abbott's views from the Universalist point of view was expressed by Rev. Dr. F. O. Hall, of New York, formerly of Fitchburg, Lowell and North Cambridge, who said:

"He has said to those young men in Harvard what we Universalists have been preaching ever since we broke away from the orthodox church. His last sentence, 'God makes for good, man's progress is a progress upward, each day is better than the first,' is absolutely Universalist doctrine."

Boston pastors were divided in their opinions. Rev. Charles N. Field, rector of St. Augustine's church, said: "Dr. Abbott is repeating things which many heretics before him have said."

Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, said: "I'm in accord with Dr. Abbott's views. He is quite right in his evolutionary theories."

"He is simply going back to Hinduism," said Rev. L. B. Bates, of the Meridian Street M. E. church.

"I'm surprised to read this," said Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. "Only a short time ago Dr. Abbott, in my presence, expressed firm belief in 'the first cause.'"

Rev. W. Allbright, of the Pilgrim Congregational church said that Dr. Abbott is theologically erratic. "He can't establish a new faith, for he is not a clear thinker along theological lines," he said. Rev. Dr. S. P. Henson, pastor of Tremont Temple, said: "If Lyman Abbott believes in anything in heaven or on earth excepting man, I'd like to know it. He is the most extraordinary instance of retrogressive evolution I have ever known."

"Dr. Abbott has been a human paradox for years," said Dr. Charles A. Crane, pastor of the People's Temple. "His theology is entirely inconsistent, and he flits from one theory to another with the greatest agility. His is a very old theory that has often been discarded."

Dr. Abbott said today that some of his critics surprised him, and denied that his present attitude is a departure. He said that his heresy, if it is heresy, is the heresy of the thinking world at the present time. Continuing he said:

"The old idea was that God was over and above the world, related to it as a mechanic to a machine. Today we have come to the more spiritual view of God, as the indwelling spirit, who is in and of the entire universe. This permits of no doctrine of mediation, it brings each soul as near to God as any man has ever been or ever will be, whether it be here today, on the isle of Patmos or on Sanai."

THE SERMON WHICH CAUSED THE STORM.

CAMBRIGE, Mass., Dec. 19.—Comment is being made today on the new religion, the keynote of which Dr. Lyman Abbott sounded in an impressive address in Appleton Chapel to Harvard students. Science and the outreachings of the human heart form the basis of the new religion.

"I wonder," he said, "if you students in Harvard will understand me when I say that I no longer believe in a great first cause. The newspapers will get hold of this and brand me as a heretic. My God is a great and ever-present force, which is manifest in all the activities of man and all the workings of nature.

BIBLE NOT ULTIMATE.

"I believe in a God who is in and through and of everything—not an absentee God, whom we have to reach through a Bible or a priest or some other outside aid, but a God who is closer to us than hands or feet. Science literature and history tell us that there is one eternal energy, that the Bible no longer can be accepted as ultimate, that many of the laws are copied from other religions, that the Ten Commandments did not spring spontaneously from Moses, but were, like all laws, a gradual growth and that man is a creature, not a creation.

"No thinking man will say there are many energies. The days of polytheism are past. There is only one energy. That energy has always been working before Christ's time, even as it is now. For three years the clouds broke and the light flashed through. Then they closed again.

"Yet God has a personality. We recognize it as we recognize the personality of a Titian or an angel. Only God is always working, always creating, whereas their work is done. God stands near us. The mother of a deaf, dumb and blind child gives her daughter, one, two, three gifts without being recognized. Finally there breaks through the child's intelligence the fact that these gifts, so kind, so loving, spring from the same source. It feels the mother's hands and face, then throws its arms around her neck and kisses her. Even so we, ever in the presence of God, come to realize his proximity and love. God makes for good, man's progress is a progress upward, each day is better than the first.

A NEW BELIEF IN GOD.

"God is not the absentee God that we have had pictured to us for so many years. At the reformation, Martin Luther did away for all Protestants with the ecclesiastical Caesar which controlled the minds of men. He took away the mediary between man and God. There was no longer a priest to interpret what God was. In place of this he left an absentee God, which is no better than the former. He formulated a God who was to be found only in the Bible. Nowadays that belief in the infallibility of the Bible as the only word of God has been destroyed. People are realizing that God's nature is not sealed within any book. Present-day Christianity is a belief in a God, which is revolutionary. It believes that the belief in God is an ever-existing, undying energy of the universe, that is ever working with a strong and consistent purpose for good."

THE "CUMULATIVE FORCE" OF GOOD ADVERTISING IS THE SAME AS THE "CUMULATIVE FORCE" OF GOOD FOOD.

Here and there a merchant believes a little too much in the force of advertising—that is, in the wrong way. He is convinced of the "cumulative force" of good advertising; and he thinks that two or three good ads. a week will generate enough of this "cumulative force" to run his business for the other days of the week on which he does not advertise at all—but on which he still hopes to do a good business.

The rule will apply to eating with just the same force as to advertising.

No one doubts the "cumulative force" generated by good food, in ample quantities.

But no one imagines that because of this "cumulative force" he may do without eating on one, or two or three days a week.

Of course he COULD do it—and live, and "jolly" himself into the belief that he was thriving very well on "cumulative" nourishment.

But yesterday's good dinner does not do away with the desirability of a... one. And yesterday's good adverti... better one to-day—and still a better ...

YOUR STORE WILL THRIVE NO BETTER TODAY ON YESTERDAY'S ADVERTISING THAN YOU WILL THRIVE TODAY ON YESTERDAY'S DINNER.