

STORIES OF LADY CURZON'S KINDNESS.

Accidents Caused by Her Love of Dogs—First Visit to London.

In referring to the death of Lady Curzon, the wife of Lord Curzon, ex-Viceroy of India, an English paper says:—

Mary Victoria Leiter, born in 1867 was the eldest of the three daughters of the late Mr. Levi J. Leiter, who, beginning life as a humble clerk, became one of the richest men in America. He was descended from Jas. Van Leiter, a Dutch colonist who settled in Maitland in 1760, and on her mother's side her descent goes back to John Carver, the first Puritan governor of Plymouth. She spent the first 13 years of her life in Chicago, and was sent to Washington to complete her education. She was a great favorite with President Cleveland, and his family.

HER FIRST VISIT TO LONDON.

Miss Leiter came to London in 1894, under the auspices of Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, and entered Society under the chaperonage of Lady Windsor, Lady Brownlow, and Gertrude Lady Pembroke. It was during her stay in London that she met the Hon. Geo. Nathaniel Curzon, the eldest son of Lord Bearsdale, who was making rapidly for himself a name among the younger pillars of the Unionist party. Both of them entered into that exclusive clique called the "Souls," and it was not long before their engagement was announced. In April, 1895, Mr. Curzon and Miss Leiter were married at Washington. Lady Curzon brought her husband a fortune of \$700,000, which was further increased to \$1,700,000 on the death of her father, and had she lived she would have been ultimately entitled to five million dollars.

Three years later Mr. Curzon was appointed Viceroy of India, and raised to the Irish peerage as Lord Curzon of Kedleston. But the climate of India by no means suited her, and after the strain of the Delhi Durbar—at which she occupied the proudest position that any American woman has yet attained—she returned home. She brought with her two daughters, Irene and Cynthia, born in 1896 and 1898 respectively, and a third daughter was born in March of 1904, for whom Queen Alexandra was sponsor when she was christened at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, in June. Her father died in the same month, and by his will formed a trust fund by which she derived the benefit from a

capital of \$1,000,000, with remainder to her husband and children.

STORIES OF HER KINDNESS.

In India many stories are told of her kindness of heart. She once saw a clever black-and-white sturdily drawn by the wife of an Indian Staff officer whose illness necessitated a speedy return home for an operation. She immediately sent for the young wife, paying her expenses to Simla, and then succeeded in obtaining orders for portraits to the value of \$1,000.

One of the matters near the heart of Queen Victoria was the provision of qualified medical assistance for the women of India, and Lady Curzon succeeded in raising \$50,000 for endowing Victoria scholarships for the training of native midwives. She did much for the encouragement of native industries, wearing Indian embroideries and jewels on State occasions and clothing her two little girls in frocks of native texture. She received from Queen Victoria the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and later the Kaiser-i-hind gold medal.

Lady Curzon's love of dogs was the cause of more than one accident. During the summer of 1902 her hand was badly bitten while she was trying to separate two dogs who were fighting. Her happiest hours were those spent with her daughters in some quiet spot. In Simla on every possible occasion she would escape to Naldera, a beautiful place some 16 miles off, and there live in a tent. Often she might have been seen tramping about the hills, sometimes in pelting rain without an umbrella.

Of her sisters, Miss Daisy (Marguerite) Leiter is married to the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and Miss Nancy Carver to Major Colin Powys Campbell, Indian army.

AN ATTACHE'S MISTAKE.

Romantic stories are told in Washington of how Miss Leiter was pursued by an Englishman craving her hand. One British attache had ordered on the same afternoon a white waistcoat for himself and a rare spray of roses for Miss Leiter. On a card he wrote:

"Wear this for me!" By some mistake the white waistcoat and not the box of roses was conveyed to Miss Leiter. The attache discovered his misfortune when the roses were sent to his own address.

"FORTY POUNDS A YEAR."

Halifax Newspaper Speaks Up for the Poorly Paid Parsons.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

To some people who live plainly and quietly the preacher's salary seems large and lucrative. In towns and country places where \$750 is the amount he gets he is the envy of a great many and the irritant of some because he "at any rate has no worry about his bread and butter." No man in Nova Scotia today engaged in the work of the ministry and receiving that amount of salary is to be envied.

In one of the fat and fertile country sections of this province there is a Presbyterian minister who is one of the most receiving this quantity of stipend. He is unmarried. His parishioners generally are the envy of the "fixed" than the average Nova Scotia agriculturist. A very few of them are poor and have their largest helper in the minister. The well-to-do have no idea of the extent of their incomes. These are so ample and come from so many sources that there has never been need to ask how much they earn annually. There are no mortgages. The farms are well stocked. The bank holds something for the proverbial rainy day. The conveyances to train and town are better than the ordinary ones often used.

It is a congregation of 100 families and upwards. Those over the hundred are the poor ones. They give nothing but better assistance. The hundred well-to-do families average \$750 per annum to the minister's salary and they consider him a very well paid man. He is supposed to receive his stipend at the beginning of each quarter but it never paid them. Usually it is nearly the middle of the next quarter before it comes to him. At the end of the year he feels ashamed that his people are so far behind and he too generally drops \$50 from the amount due him and this in addition to his offering of one-tenth of his \$750 to the missionary work of the church which he feels he must make if he is to have utterance on the subject of "giving."

What does he do with the vast sum of \$700? Here is a summary of his year's expenses:

Horse keep and wear and tear of harness, wagons, etc. \$157
Board and washing, \$4 per week, 205
Clothing, 30
Papers and books, 30
Missions, 75
Funds of the church, windows and aged, 75
Travelling to church courts, 0
Medical attendance, 0
Life insurance, 50
Charitable objects, 30

Total, \$860

He has a debt which he incurred in his college days when he borrowed money, as ninety per cent. of our Nova Scotian students for the minis-

try must do, to help him through. Out of his \$700 he cannot reduce the debt. He may be able to pay the interest on it. If he got his full salary and got it regularly he might reduce the debt each year. Of course he has his insurance policy as collateral for his debt but he took that out of his widowed mother and hoped to keep it clear of any liability. Now this man is a representative, we have reason to believe, of nine out of every ten of the ministers of his denomination in the Maritime Provinces. If he is deemed worthy on the basis of \$750 a year, what shall be said of the Methodists of \$600, the Baptists on \$500 and the Anglicans on \$400 a year? These figures do not apply to the lowest paid in each of these denominations but to the average stipend of the larger part of their rural ministers. To make ends meet on this salary is hard enough for those, but to be under suspicion of being wealthy after enjoying a few years of such remuneration is a fate from which they might well pray, "Good Lord deliver us."

And the town or city preacher on \$1000 is little better off. If he has a family and pays rent he is down at once to the strenuous life that necessary scrimping brings. A salary of a thousand dollars in a town or city twenty years ago was possibly adequate. It must now be increased at least 25 per cent. owing to the greater cost of living. Everything that one needs to keep up appearance has a higher price than in the "good old days." The man who furnishes the raw material and the man who produces the material and the man who sells it and the man who brings it to your door had each more for his work than he used to have, and among the consumers of these commodities is the preacher with the unelastic salary. If he could divide his wants his resources would cover them, but he cannot. He must struggle on dispirited and often disheartened because sometimes he has to live on poor food and too little of it. This is not exaggeration. It is, alas, cold fact.

Sociologists have estimated that in an ordinary family of the poorer classes from 33 to 69.3 per cent. of the

been estimated that the food consumption of children bears a certain ratio to that of an adult male. For instance, if the father's food consumption is placed at 100 per cent., the mother's will be 90 per cent., the 14 year old boy's will be 90 per cent., the child from 7 to 10 will consume 75 per cent., and so on in descending scale until we reach the 15 per cent. of the child under 3 years. These figures are based on a careful and scientific study. Let us apply it to a hypothetical case. Suppose Mr. Blank has six children aged 12, 10, 8, 6, 4 and 2. In that case, according to this table, his family will consume as much as 5 1/2 adult males. If the outlay for food is set at 40 per cent. of the income—not a high estimate, then out of a salary of \$1000, the sum of \$400 would be required for food. Another \$300 would be required for clothing. This leaves \$300 for the multitude of wants that are to be found between house rent and insurance premiums.

Of course it may be said that some ministers have saved money on a small salary. It is true, but they are as rare as and as freakish as the double headed calf and quite as useless. They have succeeded in getting themselves tattered about for their miserly manners have left the clouds of glory in their trail. Too many people are prompt enough to complain of poor sermons and inadequate thought on the part of the minister, but any man worried by want of enough money to bring up his family in respectability will not be able to devote his mind to his important duties and responsibilities. It is said sometimes that the pulpit in these days is somnolent. It is a wonder, as The Toronto News recently remarked, it is not dead—of starvation.

A GREAT HIPPODROME.

First Entertainment of its Kind in the Maritime Provinces to be seen at the St. John Exhibition Sept. 1st to 8th.

It has always been the endeavour of the St. John Exhibition management to procure novelties of a high type for the amusement of the people at the great bi-annual fair, but this year they have, by a most fortunate combination of circumstances succeeded in not only surpassing all previous records, but will go a step in advance of anything of the kind before attempted in Eastern Canada. All readers of the daily papers in any portion of the country are familiar with the name of the New York Hippodrome, the greatest playhouse in the world which was built less than two years ago. All such have heard something of the most remarkable performance which is presented from this stage, and in this connection they know something of the great headliner, at enormous expense, been engaged for the St. John air, is a positive proof of the foregoing statement.

These famous elephants which, by the way, are valued at \$50,000, will perform three times daily at the St. John exhibition, Sept. 1st to 8th. This is just the head liner, space does not permit of a recital of the other features which embrace in this one entertainment, a collection of 75 animals, all doing a line of comedy tricks, and doing them so well as to merit a position which enables the management to advertise them as the very best of the kind in existence today.

New York Leaders Certain the Latter Will be Candidate for President.

New York, Aug. 6.—W. J. Bryan's name will be brought before the Democratic state convention in a resolution endorsing him as the Democratic candidate for president in 1908, and the Democratic leaders are waiting with interest to see what attitude the supporters of W. R. Hearst in the convention will take on the resolution.

Norman E. Mack has announced his intention of offering the Bryan resolution which will be similar in tenor to other resolutions of endorsement adopted in Democratic state conventions of many western states.

Mr. Mack is the New York member of the Democratic national committee and while he is a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Bryan, he has also declared in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hearst for governor on the Democratic ticket. The great body of the Hearst men, however, have carefully avoided the Bryan boom.

That Mr. Hearst's real object in running for governor of New York state this fall, and thereby assuring the election of the Republican candidate, is to become a candidate for the presidency of 1908, is the opinion of the Conservative Democratic leaders. They hold this opinion in spite of Mr. Hearst's declaration that he will not be a candidate for presidency, and they fortify it by directing attention to the unceasing hostility of the Hearst boomers to Mr. Bryan.

The Bryan men are convinced they will have to fight Hearst two years from now as they are waiting for Mr. Hearst to begin the battle.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

THREE FACTS

For Sick Women To Consider.

First.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful periods, displacements of the female organs, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

Second.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, inflammation of the female organs, weakness and displacements, regulating the periods perfectly and overcoming their pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the change of life.

Third.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.—Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, any woman rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.



WAIST IN FLOWERED FOULARD.

Foulard is a very comfortable and practical material for waists and not limited to complete dresses. The waist shown has a chemiselet all in one with the front, the latter closing in surplice style. Several tucks on each shoulder give breadth to the shoulder and extra fullness to the front. The sleeves may be in full or shorter length and finished with a cuff. The waist is simply made and anyone may undertake it with assurance. For the medium size 3 1/2 of 27 inch material are needed. 6713—sizes 32 to 42, inches, bust measure.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE FREDERICTON HERALD.

Please send the above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name.....
No.....
Town.....
Measure—Waist..... Bust.....
Age (if child's or miss' pattern).....

CAUTION.—Be careful so send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be, if a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order or stamps.

His Resources Almost Exhausted.
Father—Do you think you can support her in the style to which she has been accustomed? Sutor—Not in the style to which she has been accustomed since we became engaged.

What is fanaticism today is the fashionable creed tomorrow, and trite as the multiplication table a week after.
—Wendell Phillips.

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Offices—Crangle Building,
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Hard and
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Fire, Life, Health and Accident
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A Large Assortment of Spring
Millinery at

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Work done at the lowest
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PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE FREDERICTON HERALD.

Please send the above mentioned
pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name.....
No.....
Town.....
Measure—Waist..... Bust.....
Age (if child's or miss' pattern).....

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Thursday, August 16, 1906, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion. Combined specifications and forms of tender can be obtained on application at this office. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 5, 1906.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it, July 12—431.

WATCH THIS SPACE

S. KERNER,

The Store of Satisfaction.

Bargains in Infants' Hoods.

Hoods in Muslin and Hamburg, from 25c. to 95c. to be cleared at 15c. and 25c.

Duck Tans

from 25 to 65,
for 15c. and 25c.

The Balance of our TRIMMED MILLINERY at
HALF

MISS MORGAN,
YORK STREET.

For 20 Cents

YOU CAN GET A
GOOD
HOT
DINNER
AT



ROBT. B. ADAMS

Above the Herald Office. Tel. 120.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, June 24th, 1906, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON.

TON.	
No. 303 Mixed train for Chatham, Loggieville, Campbellton, St. John and Halifax	5.00
No. 301 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggieville	17.00
No. 317 Suburban for Marysville	6.15
No. 321 Suburban for Marysville	11.15
No. 323 Suburban for Marysville	15.00
No. 327 Suburban for Marysville	18.25
No. 329 Suburban for Marysville	21.00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.

ERICTON.	
No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville	12.00
No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville	16.80
No. 318 Suburban from Marysville	8.15
No. 322 Suburban from Marysville	13.25
No. 326 Suburban from Marysville	18.20
No. 328 Suburban from Marysville	19.15
All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24.00 o'clock is midnight.	
Moncton, June 20th, 1906.	

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