

Children's Tam O'Shanter.

The most serviceable Hat or Cap a Child puts on. As we pay particular attention to children's headwear. Our stock is the largest and our prices the lowest.

We have a large assortment of colors including, Red, Green, Fawn, Browns and Blues. Prices, 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 cents.

F. S. THOMAS, Dufferin Block,
539 Main Street, N. E.

Cold Days Will Soon Be Here,

and you will be in need of a heating stove, why not prepare for it by buying your stove now. We have in stock a large assortment that has been but a short time in use consisting of Silver Moon, Tidy, Hot Blast, Prize Heater and others too numerous to mention; we also have on hand some good ranges in first-class order. If in need of any such goods you can save money by buying from

W. J. NAGLE & SON

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets,
148 to 154 Charlotte street (Cor. Duke).

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

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KAYE, TENNANT & KAYE,
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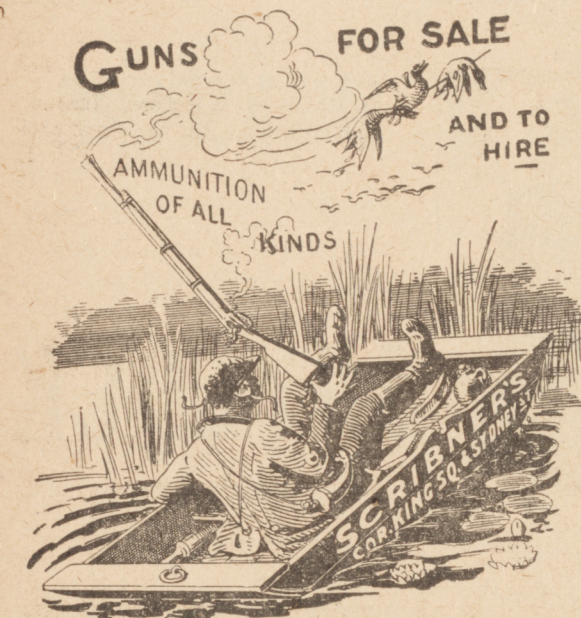
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PERFECT HARMONY AT HOME

is desirable in the dress of your rooms in decorations and furnishings. We have exquisite parlor suites, lounging chairs, divans, etc., etc., that look cool and restful, and will make your pocketbook feel restful, too, when you see the prices.

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Winchester

Rifles

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Single and

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Shot Guns.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS, FOR A SHORT TIME

A number of Exhibition Carriages and Toboggan Pungs for sale at reduced prices.

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STROUD'S TEA

IN LEAD PACKETS.

"Has an Exclusive Flavor."

The one Tea you will never tire of.

FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS.

W. D. STROUD & SONS,
MONTREAL, QUE.

ALL OVER TOWN!

Times
Want Ads.

WARD MEETINGS

Friends and supporters of the Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, are requested to attend the meetings in their various wards each evening, commencing Monday, 16th.

Kings, Queens, Dukes, Sydney and Dufferin—Berryman's Hall.

Prince and Wellington—Sutherland's Hall.

Victoria—McLean & Holt's.

Lansdowne, Lorne and Stanley—Temple of Honor Hall.

Guys and Brooks—Odd Fellows Hall

THOS. McAVITY, Chairman Executive Committee

WAR BETWEEN PAPACY AND INTELLECTUALS

A London Spectator Article of Special Interest in View of the Pope's Announcement This Week.

(London Spectator.)

It is impossible to watch the recent action of the Roman Curia or to read letters like those of M. Paul Sabatier has contributed to the Times without perceiving that those who guide the Papacy are gravely endangering its future power as a great Conservative force. No Church—not even one which declares itself to be entrusted with the depositum fidei, and therefore above human reason—can safely wage war successfully against the whole body of its own "Intellectuals," and the Papacy is clearly doing that. It crushes, or at all events disavows, its own ablest men if they seem to hold any ideas which it has not itself sanctioned, even if those ideas are destructive of nothing but the verbal inspiration of Scripture, which does not in strict logic matter to the Roman Church. To say that it does matter is implicitly to question its own infallibility. Though Galileo was condemned, Roman Catholics believe that the world goes round the sun, and the ideas of "Intellectuals" slowly penetrate and, in a measure, dissolve that whole body of dogma upon which the Roman Church as an organization has always depended. Nothing is destroyed, but everything is enfeebled. Just at the moment when this is going on and the contest becomes acute, one grave effect of the infallibility dogma becomes patent to mankind. The supreme teaching and directing power has been transferred from the whole body of the episcopate to the central Papacy, which thus transmutated into a Monarchy like other Monarchies, dreads every lively movement from below as the possible forerunner of organic change.

The doctrine of the Roman world in the Papacy as the supreme and necessarily impartial tribunal is therefore diminished, for every one knows, or thinks he knows, what the decision in every doubtful question will necessarily be. The Papacy has often fought human reason with apparent success and has seemed to be none the weaker, but to fight the instinctive sense of human justice as it has appeared to do in many of its decisions in the conflict still impending between the French church and the civil power is a much more serious matter. It enables infidels to plead with effect that that cannot be originally divine which is obviously unjust. Even this, however, is not the most important of the weakening forces now at work against Rome. The tendency of Christian mankind is towards democracy; and with democracy the Papacy seems to be losing patience. The Roman Curia obviously prefers the regular ritual and royal organization of society, and will pardon in the Protestant Hohenzollerns what is condemned in the Cabinet of France. The effect is cleavage between the masses and clericalism, and the consequent spread in all the Latin countries of a free suspicion of Papal authority, which is to leave it, as it were, hanging in air without the means with which to carry out its own decisions. The great screw revolves endlessly, but is so far out of the water that it neither drives nor guides the ship.

We are not just now considering the religious effect of the present position of the Papacy—that is a very large and very doubtful subject—but its political effect. There can be little doubt that the Vatican can no longer keep its devotees out of the ranks either of Liberalism or of Socialism, and will, for example, even in the Latin countries forfeit its old control of the state systems of education. It cannot control, as M. Sabatier points out, even the municipal elections in Rome, and, as he might have pointed out, is defeated in France even by the rural voters, who have so recently elected the departmental councils in a way which indicates full approval of the separation of church and state. Its power over opinion, in fact, is partly shattered, and in the modern organization of the European world opinion, when strongly moved, rules. The extent of its loss is still uncertain, for no one really knows the extent to which scepticism had previously spread; but M. Sabatier is surely right when he classes among the forces of disintegration the personal character of Pius X. He is probably one of the best Popes who ever occupied that singular throne, but he is one of the most unsuccessful. Almost a saint, certainly a man whose virtues Protestants can honor as well as Catholics, he lacks the qualifications which, in modern times constitute a great bishop. He is imperfectly educated, and does not, therefore, quite understand either the nature or the objects of the forces opposed to him. For example, he makes blunders in dealing with French men which his predecessor would have avoided as carefully as any diplomatist. He has, for instance, wounded the amour propre of the whole French episcopate, and bishops feel amour propre as keenly as secular politicians. He has, too, a personal certainty of conviction which rather resembles that of a second-rate English rector than that of a great ecclesiastic, and is not only not cunning, but also not astute. "This," he seems to say always, "is the obvious will of the church which I must be infallible in interpreting, and which, therefore, it is my duty to press even when wiser advisers tell me that pressing is not opportune." If any grave crisis arises Pius X. will decide, not according to the promptings of human wisdom, or even according to the advice of the entire Roman world—which contains, remember, some of the subtlest as well as the most sincere intellects on earth—but in accordance with the tradition of the church, and with the supreme self-confidence which belief in his own infallibility must generate in any sovereign. It is a curious result, as his adherents find it at least, that a Pope of this kind should be at war rather with the Latin than with the Teuton or the Anglo-Saxon members of his church. The Pope himself is delighted with the Germans, and probably attributes the half-independence of his American and British devotees to the incapacity of that family of mind quite to understand, or, at any rate, quite to like the peculiarities of the Roman cult. He loves, but is much inclined to chasten, all French Catholics, whether bishops or laymen, if they are disposed to argue with him, while he would punish, if he could, the Italians and Spaniards who are betraying such a disposition to break up the clerical organization and above all, to deprive the church of its pecuniary resources. The result of this is, inevitable, if the Papacy remains as at present under the exclusive guidance of the Pope—if, that is, no human wisdom can modify his decisions to shatter that great block of Roman obedience which is constituted by the Latin world, and extends, one should never forget, from the frontier of the United States to Tierra del Fuego, a vast and prosperous region in which much of the future of humanity must be and be developed, and within

THE WAR DECLARED.

ROME, Sept. 16.—The Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, today issued a long and elaborate encyclical, Pius X. on Modernism, which really is a completion of his recent syllabus.

A document sets forth that modernism is a serious danger to the church, refers in detail to the various features of modernism, condemns it as dangerous in philosophy, faith, theology, history, criticism and reform, and arrives at the conclusion that modernism is a synthesis of all heresy and must logically lead to atheism.

The encyclical makes the following provisions:

1. The teaching of philosophy, positive theology, etc., is to be carried on in the church schools and universities, but in a catholic spirit.
2. Modernists are to be removed from professorships and the direction of educational institutions.
3. The clergy and faithful are not to be allowed to read modernist publications.
4. A committee of censors is to be established in every diocese to pass upon the publications which the clergy and faithful shall be permitted to read.
5. The encyclical of the late Pope Leo XIII. prohibiting the clergy from assuming the direction of publications without their bishops' permission and providing for supervision of the work of ecclesiastical writers, is confirmed.
6. Ecclesiastical congresses, except on rare occasions, prohibited.
7. A council is to be constituted in every diocese to combat modern errors.

JURY IN THE COLLINS TRIAL

One Hundred Talesmen Were Examined Before the Jury Box Was Filled.

Hopewell Cape, N. B., Sept. 17.—After three sessions of the court before which Thomas F. Collins is for the third time to be tried on the charge of murdering Mary Ann McAuley, adjournment was made tonight until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and the result of the first day was the selection of the twelve men who are to pass upon the evidence which will mean the gallows or liberty for Collins. The jury for the third Collins trial is made up as follows:

Sherman Martin, farmer, Elgin.
Wilnot E. Cochrane, carpenter, Hopewell.
Owen Ryan, farmer, Hillsboro.
Alvin Colpitts, farmer, Coverdale.
Alpheus Turner, farmer, Hillsboro.
Warden Collier, farmer, Elgin.
Howard Stevens, laborer, Hopewell.
Leonard Martin, merchant, Harvey.
Newman Berryman, farmer, Harvey.
Renforth Mitton, farmer, Elgin.
Barford Colpitts, farmer, Coverdale.
William J. Milburn, stevedore, Hopewell.

The panel was nearly exhausted when, about 10:15 o'clock tonight, the last juror was selected and given a place in the box. The sheriff had summoned 121 talesmen and of these 196 responded to the summons. The majority of the others sent doctor's certificates to the effect that they were too ill to attend and take up the duty required of them. One hundred of the 196 were called before the twelfth juror had been secured. The defence challenged twenty peremptorily and the crown had a number of reserves.

Judging by the small attendance of spectators, interest in the trial is not very keen. The court opened promptly at 10 o'clock this morning, Judge Hanington presiding. The only barristers present were those engaged in the trial—Solicitor General Jones for the crown, Hon. H. McKeown and James Sherman for the defence, as before, and M. B. Dixon, clerk of the court.

When Collins was brought in it was noticed that, though he looks well, his face is paler than it was before and during the day he was apparently in more serious mood than at the last trial. The selection of a jury to try him was taken up soon after court opened. Sherman Martin, of Elgin, was the first juror called. He was challenged by Mr. McKeown for cause. Trials were appointed by the judge, and they examined the talesman and found him indifferent, and he was sworn as the first juror. Eight other jurors were called, six of whom were found not indifferent, having been challenged by Mr. McKeown for cause. William Rommell, of Alma, and George Newcombe, of Hopewell, were challenged by Mr. McKeown for cause. They were found indifferent by the triers, but as they were about to be sworn as jurors, Mr. McKeown challenged them peremptorily.

The work of selection was continued during the afternoon session and when the court adjourned at 6 o'clock only four had been secured—Sherman Martin, Wilnot E. Cochrane, Owen Ryan and Alvin Colpitts.

Judge Hanington suggested that there be an evening session and this was decided upon and the court resumed at 7:30 o'clock. The jury was then completed as already given and court adjourned till 9:30 tomorrow morning.

It is possible that there will be an evening session each day until the trial is ended so that the farmers will not be kept foot nearly fifty years—thousands have been restored by it. Even the king's physician can't find a liniment with more power over pain than Nervine. You only have to use Polson's Nervine to be cured. Get it today.

The seven talesmen who were excused on the ground that they did not believe in capital punishment are: Harris Bishop,

Hotelkeeper of Elgin; Samuel West, blacksmith, of Hillsboro; Adelbert Cameron, of Hillsboro; Isaac Bell, farmer, of Elgin; S. D. Davis, merchant, of Hillsboro; Whitfield Jonah, farmer, Hillsboro, and Watson Gross, farmer, also of Hillsboro. The jury tonight went in charge of a constable to the home of Moses Lutz.

PEOPLE OF NOTE



Homer Davenport

Homer Calvin Davenport, the noted cartoonist, was born at Silverton, Oregon, on March 8th, 1867. He was reared on a farm and worked on one in early youth and finally drifted into riding as a jockey, then served as a fireman on a railway engine and even acted as clown in a circus. It was in 1892 that Davenport entered the service of the San Francisco "Examiner" as a cartoonist and his talent attracted Mr. Hearst, who brought him to New York and put him at work on the Journal in 1895. It was in 1899 that Davenport first began to draw his famous 8 mark suits and depict the Trusts as gigantic beings.

SIXTY-SIX YEARS IN THE MINISTRY

Rev. Joseph Noble is the Oldest Active Clergyman in Canada.

The death of the Rev. J. H. Hughes recalled the fact that he was next to the oldest Baptist minister in New Brunswick. The oldest is Rev. Joseph Noble, who recently, at Bath, N. B., celebrated his 92nd birthday by holding three services on that circuit. A correspondent of the Montreal Star wrote of him:

Rev. Joseph Noble, the father of the Baptist church in New Brunswick, is one of the most prominent figures in the province. Rev. Mr. Noble has been in the active ministry for over 66 years, and during that time has participated in all the important events connected with the history of the Baptist denomination in the Maritime Provinces. He is the only person now living who was present at the first Free Baptist conference.

Joseph Noble was born in what was then Wakefield, York county, now Brighton, Carleton county, in August, 1815. He is the son of Benjamin Noble, and his grandfather, Seth Noble, was the first Congregational minister in New Brunswick. The latter organized a church at Sheffield and also at Bangor, Me., to which latter city he gave his present name. Rev. Joseph Noble's mother was Susanah Currier, of Wakefield. Mr. Noble was educated at home. There were common schools in those days, but he says, "They were very common indeed," and he could learn more from his father.

He was ordained in 1841, and took up mission work, his first pastorate being in St. John, where he founded the present Waterloo street Baptist church. He has had charges all over the province, and never shirked the responsibility until about five years ago, when he felt that increasing age should be considered. He did not desire to give up preaching, but intimated his intention to remain in the ministry, although not caring to assume the duties of a circuit. Since that partial retirement he has preached almost every Sunday, and is seemingly as vigorous as when he was forty years younger. Mr. Noble is in excellent health.

Seventy-three years ago, when the disensions between members of the Baptist denomination in New Brunswick resulted in a split in the church, which the Free Baptists became a separate organization, Mr. Noble, then a boy of 17 years, went with his father to attend the Free Baptist conference, to which body his father belonged. He has seen the entire life of that denomination, and for the greater part of the past half century devoted much effort to bringing the two bodies together again. Twenty-three years ago the first active step towards union was taken, at the Free Baptist conference held in Fredericton, which was attended by a delegation from the Baptist conventions of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Noble was one of the clergymen who were appointed to consider the union proposals. Later he served on every committee chosen towards this end, and his earnest advocacy of the scheme was greatly instrumental in bringing about the successful culmination of negotiations in October, 1905.

OBITUARY

William Brown

Richibucto, Sept. 16.—William Brown, who has been suffering for a long time from stomach trouble, and two months ago thought to be dying, but who, later, rallied, died last night. Besides three half brothers, John C., David and Gilmore Brown, he leaves his wife, who was with him through his long illness; one daughter, Mrs. Robert Phinney, who also spent a part of each day with him, and two sons, Lester and Bruce Brown, both at home. He was 73 years of age.

William McHarg

One of Fairville's best known residents, William McHarg, died yesterday morning after an illness of only three days. He was born in St. John, and had lived for the earlier part of his life in Prince of Wales, but for many years he resided in Fairville. He was sixty-five years of age. Seven children survive—three sons and four daughters—as does Mrs. McHarg. The daughters are Mrs. M. Cox, Carleton; Mrs. L. Craft, Fairville; Mrs. A. Lee, Murray street, city, and Miss Ella McHarg. Albert McHarg is a son.

READ THIS, RHEUMATICS!

Just because your disease is deep seated, the best of treatment is required. Only powerful remedies can reach your sore muscles and joints. Ever hear of Nervine? It has been curing rheumatism for nearly fifty years—thousands have been restored by it. Even the king's physician can't find a liniment with more power over pain than Nervine. You only have to use Polson's Nervine to be cured. Get it today.

Millinery

Opening!

Tuesday

—AND—

Wednesday.

WILCOX BROS.

Dock Street and Market Square.

MADE IN CANADA.

CANADIAN CASUALTY AND BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, covering Boiler Insurance, Accident Insurance, Sickness Insurance, Elevator Insurance, The most clear cut policies offered by any Canadian Company.

LOCKHART & RITCHIE, GENERAL AGENTS,

78 Prince William Street.

St. John, N. B.

Don't take chances, but have your house wired by competent workmen. Give us a trial.

HIRAM WEBB, Electrical Contractor, 4 Church Street, Room 5. Orders taken at J. H. Noble's, 25 King Square. 'Phone 39.



ALM OST.

Miss Ruff—Were you in at the death, Mr. Dubb?
Mr. Dubb—Well, no, not exactly, but I had a close call when I tried that last fence.

Something Else

"Charlie," said the bride of a year as she laid down the evening paper she had been interested in for the last half hour, "are you what is called a financier?"

"I am, dear," was the ready reply.

"I thought you were, but didn't know

you were a financier why you didn't do the same thing. You must have had just as good a chance as Mr. Yerkes had."

"My dear," said the husband as he looked up with a proud smile on his face, "what Mr. Yerkes accomplished doesn't begin with the little scheme I have carried through during the past year."

"Oh, Charlie, have you been making millions of dollars and not saying a word to me about it?"

"Better than that, my dear. We have been boarding with your folks for thirteen months now, and the old man hasn't seen the color of my money yet! If Charles T. Yerkes wants to fool around with old street car lines let him go ahead!"

"So? Well what did Charles T. Yerkes do?"

for sure. Here is an account of how Charles T. Yerkes made his start in life, and it's very interesting reading."

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