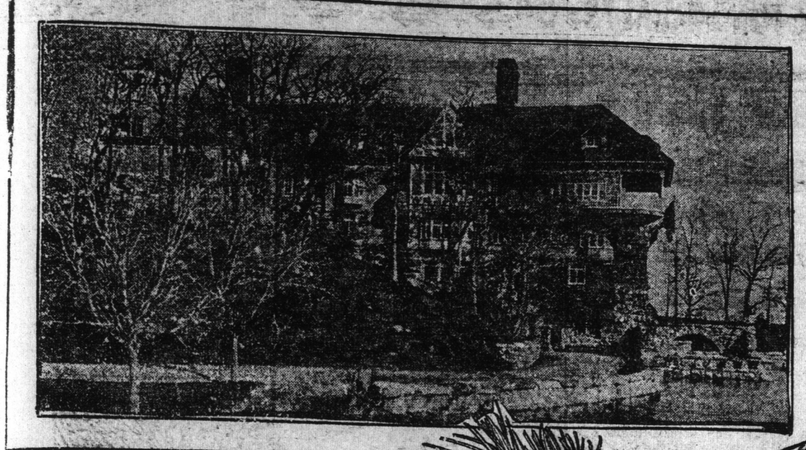
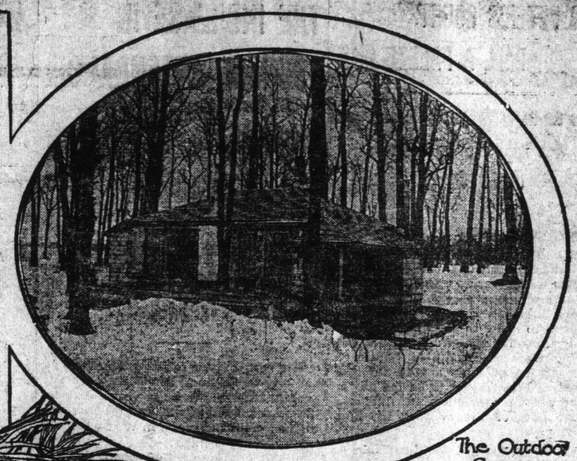


Innis Arden - Summer Residence of Mr J. Kennedy Tod, Jound Beach, Near Greenwich Conn.



The Outdoor Camp



Mr. Todd and Children



Interior of the Outdoor Camp

ON THE BARGAIN COUNTER.

Those "naval secrets" that a Russian traiter has been selling may be remnants of the stock that Rojestvensky gave away in the Straits of Tsu Shima.—Toronto Telegram.

350,000,000 BUSHELS.

The 1906 crop of carmine hued prognostications, fortelling a record yield of wheat in Manitoba, are just about ripe for cutting.—Montreal Herald.

THE NEW STANDARD.

"Ah, but do you really and truly think I am beautiful?"

"Yes, darling, honestly. You are as beautiful as a soap ad. in a magazine."—Chicago Herald.

In our judgment newspapers are the only legitimate and effective way of reaching the public with business announcements.—Simonson, Whiteson & Co., Louisville.

WEALTHY HEALTH SEEKER, HIS FAMILY AND SHACK HE PREFERS TO COSTLY MANSION.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Analogous to the case of the little Daughter of Dollars, who lays aside her costly French bisque and Dresden dolls to play with a cheap one made of rags, is the instance of a millionaire who, with his wife, has chosen to live in a crude, cold shack situated within a stone's throw of Innis Arden, his splendidly fitted summer home, the replica of a Doge's palace in the sunrise days of Venice.

Far out on a peninsula jutting into the waters of Long Island Sound, three miles from the village of Sound Beach, Conn., J. Kennedy Tod, a banker of this city, has done this very thing. He has forsaken his mansion, with its ornamented, drives, with its halls laden with art treasures of this and other lands and its floors covered with Persian rugs and trod by uniformed butlers and costumed maids. He has left its adjacent gardens, fountain filled and terraced. He has left the arm of the little lake that curves in under its entrance, where his Chilian geese and sacred peacocks splash the water about the stone hewn steps.

Within the shadow of opulence, in a tent and shack camp, unfitted as those of '49 and far less pretentious than many in the Adirondack region of today, he has taken up his life with his ailing wife. In kettles on tripods their cooking is done. In crude beds surrounded by red cheesecloth curtains sleep is courted. On uncovered wooden tables is food partaken of. There are no servants but their own hands. There are no rugs but pine boards. There are no art treasures but nature's.

At the very edge of the water are the details of the camp placed. There are three tents and three shacks. Trees and stubby underbrush surround the whole. There are no paths or demarcations. The tents, at present unused, will be utilized for cooking and dining purposes when the weather grows more temperate. Two of the shacks are at present used for sleeping; the third, more "supmtuously" furnished, for lounging purposes. "Open Air" and "Real Life" are the only twain of texts that obtain.

Finding the hurly-burly of the city wearisome and the confinement of their the Tods resolved to give all up and live in as primitive a state as could be endured. Since putting this plan into practice, Mr. Tod, in his hunting suit or corduroys, is ruddy cheeked and youthful in appearance far below his years. Their mode of life is as simple as the imagination can picture.

METHODISM IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER

A Bird's Eye View of the County---The Early Settlers---Interesting Facts.

By REV. DR. WILSON.

Gloucester is one of the northern counties of New Brunswick, has an area of 1,950,000 acres, of which 706,837 acres are still owned by the government. It has a coast line of 150 miles on the Bay Chaleur and Gulf of St. Lawrence, has immense water power, has numerous rivers, and is traversed by the Intercolonial railway from north to south, while the Caraquet and Gulf Shore lines give ready access to particularly attractive sporting grounds, and to a number of delightful summer resorts. The woods are full of deer, moose, and feathered game, the rivers and streams teem with the finest varieties of the finny tribe, while the coast is alive with geese, brant, duck and other aquatic fowl. It has large resources in lumber, various minerals have been found in considerable quantities, a large business is done in fish, and wheat and other agricultural products are successfully cultivated. The population of the county, according to the last census, was 27,935, of whom 22,599 were French Acadians, 1,335 English, 2,775 Irish, 1,071 Scotch and the balance of various nationalities. Their church relationships are as follows: Roman Catholics, 25,301; Presbyterians, 1,093; Anglicans, 886; Methodists, 574; Baptists, 33; Protestants, 28, the Lutheran, Congregational, Brethren, Adventist and Jewish faiths having one or more representatives, with three persons who were reported as "non-specified." Among the institutions of the county is the lazarette at Tracadie, in which a number of persons afflicted with leprosy are cared for by the dominion government.

THE PHANTOM SHIPS OF THE BAY CHALEUR.

Have been heard of by all. The story is not an apocryphal one as its correctness is vouched for by thousands, therefore, whatever may be the explanation, the apparition is no mere fancy. During heavy eastern gales, shortly after dark, what looks like two small square-rigged vessels of old-fashioned design are seen locked together, both on fire, and being driven before the gale. Figures of men are seen struggling in the rigging and the sea around is lit up by the fire; then when the excitement of the beholder is wrought up to fever heat, the whole thing suddenly disappears. The Acadians say that a French merchantman, laden with provisions and ammunition for the Saint Lawrence, was chased by pirates, and during the chase an eastern storm arose. The Frenchman ran into Chaleur Bay, and, crippled by a shot fired from the pirate and unable to escape, he set fire to his ship before the pirates boarded her, and succeeded in holding them at bay until the fire reached the powder room, when both ships were blown up. Such is the explanation, whether or not satisfactory, the reader may decide for himself.

CAME FROM IRELAND.

Methodism was brought to the county of Gloucester by a little band of Irish immigrants about the year 1820. With them religion was more than a mere belief, it was an experience, they "knew whereof they did affirm," and made use of the means within their reach to keep the holy fire burning. They had no minister, could get none, but they held metings, had sermons read by some of their number on the Lord's Day, and established a Sabbath school. This was kept up for some nine years, and while "hope deferred had often made their hearts sad, yet as "all things come to those who wait," what they had so long and patiently waited for came at last. The first Methodist preacher to visit Bathurst was Michael Pickles, and the time the month of August, 1830. The population of the place numbered about 150 persons, nearly all of whom were Presbyterians. Although it was after nine o'clock of a Saturday night when the preacher arrived in the village, so anxious were the people to hear the word of life, he had to preach that evening. He preached again the following morning, after which he was driven to New Bandon by one Richard Dawson. The Dawsons had come with the original immigrants from the town of Bandon, and had given the name with the prefix New to their home on this side the ocean. The preacher received a right royal reception, and the delight of the people at hearing one of their own ministers manifested itself in ways out of the ordinary although quite in accord with the letter of Scripture and the manner of the early Christians. One good sister was so oveyjoyed that she threw her arms around the neck of the young and bashful preacher and

KISSED HIM AGAIN AND AGAIN.

This visit was followed by others by Enoch Wood and Arthur McNutt during the next two years, and in 1832 Joseph F. Bent was sent to care for this interesting people. Under his earnest and devoted efforts the good work was greatly promoted and the need of suitable places in which to hold the services became pressing. A church was begun in Bathurst, in 1832, of the dedication of which no record is available, but on March 24, 1834, there was a sale of the pews, at which the three square ones brought the highest price, the prices paid by the purchasers being Benjamin Dawson, £10; William Deason, £10; and William Stevens, £9. Dawson subsequently sold his pew to the Hon. Joseph Cunard.

That church was replaced by a more modern and commodious one which was dedicated about the year 1878. A church was dedicated by William Allen on New Year's Day, 1841, a preliminary service having been held the previous night in watching the old year out and the new one in.

Other houses for the worship of God have been erected in other parts of the circuit during the passing years and today there is "a neat, new and up-to-date church at New Bandon, in place of the old one; and one at Salmon Beach in course of erection, which promises to be a fine structure. In the matter of church accommodation, the circuit is well provided for, the minister receives a salary of over $800, the connectional funds are cared for to the amount of $249, and for circuit purposes the figures are $495. Bathurst has always ranked among our best county circuits, and under its present pastor, Richard Opie, continues to sustain its well earned reputation in loyally supporting the various institutions of the church. Among the most prominent men of the earlier days were Richard and Benjamin Dawson, William Stevens and William Duncan, and in more recent times and at the present the names of Windsor, Buttimer, Branch, Kent, Johnson, Gammon, Eddy, Payne, Rennie, Sutherland, Smith, Vance, Stephen, Jennings, Dempsey and others, whose contributions run from $10 to over $30. This generous spirit is not confined to Bathurst, but manifests itself at New Bandon, Tetagouche, Salmon Beach, Miscou, and Canobie. During the seventy-four years that have rolled away since the work was entered upon there have been appointed thereto

THE FOLLOWING MINISTERS.

1832-33—Joseph F. Bent.
1833-35—Richardson Douglas.
1835-37—William Bannister.
1837-40—William M. Leggett.
1840-43—Arthur McNutt.
1843-44—Richard Sheppard.
1844-46—William M. Leggett.
1846-47—Samuel D. Rice, Robert A. Chesley.
1847-50—Christopher Lockhart.
1850-53—John Prince.
1853-56—Robert A. Temple.
1856-59—Wesley C. Beals.
1859-60—Charles Gaskin.
1860-63—William W. Perkins, William H. Heartz.
1863-66—Robert Tweedy.
1866-69—William Alcorn.
1869-72—Richard Weddall.
1872-75—Charles H. Paisley.
1875-76—John S. Phinney.
1876-77—Waldron W. Brewer.
1877-80—Isaac Howie.
1880-81—Isaac N. Parker.
1881-84—Richard W. Weddall.
1884-87—Howard Sprague.
1887-89—J. M. Tredrea.
1889-92—John S. Allen.
1892-95—Joseph Sellar.
1895-1900—William Harrison.
1900-04—John Goldsmith.
1904-06—Richard Opie.

Of the above thirteen died in harness, three are supernumeraries, three were transferred to other conferences, two re-entered secular life, three left the ranks under unhappy circumstances, and the remaining ones are still with us bearing the burdens and seeking to make "full proof of their ministry."

The work on this circuit has had a very variable history, if the conference records are to be regarded as reliable. Between the years 1832 and 1855 it had the usual ups and downs, times of religious depression followed by seasons of growth and expansion. One of the latter kind took place during the pastorate of William Allen, who in the days of his physical vigor and strength was a very popular preacher and successful revivalist. In the British North American Wesleyan Magazine for 1840 we read of

"A VERY POWERFUL REVIVAL

At the Capes, and which began at the first meeting held in the new chapel. The altar, the space around the altar, and the aisles were crowded with weeping penitents, and at one of the meetings the entire audience, with a single exception, knelt while prayer was being offered on behalf of the weeping ones." Account for it as we may there was a power, an unction, a sense of the sinfulness of sin and a consciousness of the Divine Presence in these old time revival meetings, of which there is now but little known since 1855. There are no records of anything special in the revival lines, and the only sources of information available are the minutes of the conference. From these we learn that the lowest number reported as members during the last half century was in 1860, when the figures given are 38—a drop of 39 out of 77. This was probably due to some circumstances of which it is not necessary now to speak, or possibly there was an error in the returns. In 1862 during the pastorate of William W. Perkins, the numbers rose to 143; for several years the figures ranged from 86 to 108; Howard Sprague reported 116, John M. Tredrea 140, John S. Allen 160, William Harrison 194, Joseph Tellar, 200, Richard Opie 205, and John Goldsmith 224. These figures furnish food for thought and may be studied with profit by both preachers and people, as such changes in the membership of the church are not easily accounted for. The largest returns were made by

MEN OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MIND,

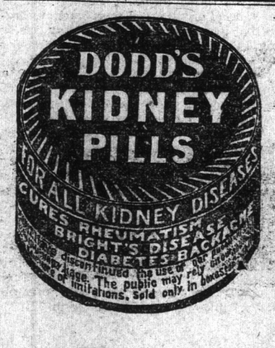
Of natural gifts and educational equipment, and whose methods of work had but little in common. On this list is found the man of culture and of wide research, of quiet and retiring manner and whose appeal was to the reason and conscience; the man whose impassioned exhortations stirred the soul and touched the heart and led the hearer to feel rather than think; the man whose strength lay in gentle and genial demeanor in his intercourse with his people—a friend to all, an enemy to none; the man of brusque and vigorous style, pushing, energetic and eminently practical, who never overlooked the financial while caring for the spiritual; and the man whose great theme was the higher life, and whose attention was given perhaps more to the church members than to the outside sinner. In make-up and methods they widely differed, but the results were much the same.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.



"And what is your little brother called?"

"Oh, he suffers wid de name of Mortimer Percival Roland!"



THE BOERS ARE ON TOP IN AFRICA.

British Policy is Bringing Back Old Conditions.

The Natives too are Restless and Trouble is Expected on the Zululand Border.

(By Jerome Martin.)

JOHANNESBURG, March 24.—Accumulated reports are coming in from the country districts which establish the conviction that the general turn of politics at Great Britain have revived all the old conditions of strained relationship existing before the war between the two white races of South Africa. Whatever the ultimate intention of the British government may be—and thinking men realize that the position of the government is a difficult one—there is no doubt whatever as to the result of their first moves. The British population, and especially the scattered British farmers, are almost in despair, while the Boers everywhere are openly and aggressively exultant. An old South African who has just returned from a trek in the Western Transvaal, is authority for the statement that the present state of feeling there precisely reproduces the state of feeling existing in 1881. Another representative man from the Kroonstad district of Orange River Colony tells the same tale. To put the matter briefly there is a pervading impression among the country people of both colonies that the Boers are once more "the top dog" of South Africa.

A meeting of the Hot Volk, held at Pretoria the other night, adopted resolutions thanking the British government for its decision to revoke the Transvaal constitution and grant full self-government to both of the new colonies. It further expresses the hope and trust that in the new constitution the peculiar circumstances will be taken into consideration, which is of course the nearest approach possible in a message of this nature to an appeal for special electoral favors.

One great trouble is that owing to the kaleidoscopic attitude of the government on South African affairs one is reluctant to refer to any fresh ministerial pronouncement until it is seen whether it is repudiated or modified by the next spokesman on behalf of the cabinet. Mr. Churchill's remarks on the native question have, however, been widely quoted.

The trouble today between the new colonies and the imperial government is that the latter does no deign to study either the history of the subcontinent or the present situation. The Premier makes an important statement on Chinese labor before he has read the ordinance; the under-secretary of the colonies attacks Lord Milner's native policy apparently without knowing what that policy is. Last week General Botha declared that Lord Milner had pandered to the Kaffirs and Indians at the expense of the Boers. In his farewell speech at Johannesburg Lord Milner admitted that in the opinion of the vast majority of the South Africans he was a heretic on the color question, but pleaded for an intelligent and sympathetic policy. In order to pave the way for such a policy Lord Milner encouraged the appointment of an intercolonial commission on native affairs.

Under such circumstances the country is becoming alarmed at the manifest ignorance of the cabinet on all South African matters. General Botha, in an interview this week, said that the cancellation of the letters patent had relieved the Transvaal of being ruled by the chamber of mines and Messrs. Wernher and Beit. He bitterly assailed Lord Milner, whose administration, he said, had brought the population to a greater poverty and distress than ever before. Today the Transvaalers possessed nothing, but he thanked God that there was a government in England which he hoped would see justice done. A little clique would no longer be able to dominate South Africa. The mine owners and the Chinese would both be kicked out if outrages continued; but every industry must be supported, and receive as much labor as possible. Whoever imported labor must properly control it. In conclusion General Botha advised the Boers to go on quietly, as they had done since the war and strive to create a moderate party of Boers and Britons which would abolish the present injustice.

Meanwhile in Natal there is much irritation and disappointment because of the failure of the British government to intervene against a possible spread of native disaffection in the colony.

The press is voicing strenuous complaints against home interference, and a grave crisis unquestionably confronts Natal and with Natal, South Africa generally, unless these symptoms of rebellion are checked with a strong hand. The whites are outnumbered by ten to one in Natal, and there is no general convention among the natives who would yield to the first savage impulse for rapine, murder and wholesale destruction.

There is evidence that sedition is still active, and trouble is hourly expected on the Zululand border, where a strong column of cavalry and artillery with Maxims and searchlights has taken up its position. The Zulus, it should be stated, show every appearance of loyalty, and possibly recourse will be had to their assistance. Native levies are beating the forests of this section for refractory natives

All is quiet, however, in mid-Natal, the shooting of the two natives evidently having had a profound effect upon the natives of that district. It is believed thot if the commandant of the column there had acted with more firmness the outbreak there would never have occurred.

HONG KONG, March 23.—A launch owned by the Standard Oil Company was seized and looted by pirates near Canton yesterday. The pirates secured a number of Winchester rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition. The United States gunboat Callao is proceeding to the scene of the piracy. The gunboat Callao is attached to the Asiatic fleet and is commanded by Lieut. Henderson. She is of steel having a displacement of 200 tons and carries six guns. She has the speed of ten knots an hour. Canton in the vicinity of which the launch was attacked, near the mouth of the West River, in the province of Kwang Tung, is the great seaport of Southern China.

—OUR—
NEW CATALOGUE
For 1905-6
Is just out. It gives our terms, course of study and general information regarding the college. Send name and address today for free copy.
THE St. John Business College
S. KERR & SON
Oddfellows' Hall

A DIPLOMA
May be HARDER to get at the
FREDERICTON
BUSINESS COLLEGE
Than at some business colleges, but it is EASIER to GET and HOLD a good position after you get it. Send for free catalogue of this large, well equipped, well conducted, up-to-date school. Address
W. J. OSBORNE,
Principal.
Fredericton, N. B.

NOTICE.

The Canvassers and Collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B.
F. S. CHAPMAN in King's Co. N. B.
J. E. AUSTIN, in Sunbury & Queens

AMHERST.

AMHERST, March 22.—Miss Morrison of St. John is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. H. Morrison, Victoria street. Mr. Morrison is enjoying a trip to the West India Islands

Miss Townshend returned to her home in Halifax this week after spending a few days in town en route from Montreal.

Miss Dupuy, eldest daughter of the manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has been visiting Canon and Mrs. Lowe in Ottawa, was a guest at the drawing room given by their excellencies the Earl and Countess Grey last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Coates, former residents of this town, who left here a few years ago for Montreal and returned about a year ago, have now decided to remove to Winnipeg to make that city their future home.

Pure Blood
Source of Health
AND THE BLOOD CAN ONLY BE PURIFIED BY THE HEALTHFUL ACTION OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.
DR CHASE'S
KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.
At this season of the year as at no other the importance of pure blood is brought home to the minds of most people. As the result of artificial winter life—living on artificial foods and being shut up in badly ventilated rooms—the liver and kidneys become clogged and sluggish in action, the bowels constipated, and the blood loaded with poisonous impurities.
Is it any wonder that spring finds us run down in health and feeling languid and fatigued? Is it any wonder that our systems become an easy prey to every form of disease which lurks in the spring air? Is it any wonder that we have aching heads and aching backs and suffer from indigestion and biliousness?
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are especially suitable as a spring medicine, because they act directly on the liver and kidneys and enliven the action of these great blood-filtering organs.
Except by the action of the liver and kidneys, there is no means by which the poisonous impurities can be removed from the blood. With these organs in health, a person is almost immune from colds and all forms of contagious disease.
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills should not be confused with medicines which merely act on the bowels. They do effect prompt motion of the bowels, and they do infinitely more, for by setting the liver right they bring about a good flow of bile and thoroughly cure constipation.
Biliousness, liver complaints, constipation, kidney derangements and impure blood cannot exist when Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are used. And there is a great satisfaction in using a medicine which has stood the test of time and proven its right to a place in every home as a family medicine of worth and reliability.
Put Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to the test and you will avoid the usual ills and weaknesses of spring. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 25.—Mrs. Sadie Matthews, 22 years old, was shot tonight and probably fatally wounded by her husband, James Matthews, while the couple were walking on the street. Matthews was arrested and locked up after he had been knocked down and handled somewhat roughly by bystanders who saw the shooting. He refused to make any statements regarding the cause of his act.

BUCHARIST, Roumania, March 25.—The King and Queen started today for Lugano, Switzerland. King Charles will stop off at Vienna to consult a specialist.

MEN WANTED RELIABLE man in every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $960 a year, $80 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars
SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ontario, Canada.