The Torrey - Alexander Mission

Closing Meetings at Liverpool

From the "Christian"

Illustrated London News.

Dr. Torrey Addressing a Meeting at the Albert Hall, London.

The closing week of the mission has been by far the best since the great campaign began, and has been marked by a number of notable events. On Tuesday morning Dr. Torrey delivered an address to the ministers of Liverpool, which produced a profound impression. He spoke on "How to Have a Revival Through the Power of the Holy Spirit"; and his words started a fire in the hearts of many present which will be increasingly felt in the years to come.

"Orthodoxy in the pulpit," said he, "without the power of the living God, is the deadest of dead things. A man might preach orthodoxy critically and explicitly, and yet preach the people into hell every Sabbath, because without the vital fire his preaching is futile. One of the weakest points in the ecclesiastical system of England and Wales is that a number of young men of hopeful piety are taken, placed in a university, and if on examination they are found to be orthodox, it is assumed that they are ready to preach. But what I insist on is that no man should preach until he consciously feels a divine call to the ministry. Now, I deny that this feeling of a divine call is a subjective state, into which a man might work himself. Some people say that a man can do this by auto-suggestion, but it can be no auto-suggestion that permanently transforms a man and his ministry, and imbues them with a fervor and vitality which they never had before.

A Night of Prayer.

The closing scenes of the great nine-weeks' mission are believed to have been unprecedented in the history of Liverpool. Never before had such throngs assembled for religious services.

On Saturday evening more than 10,000 people were present, including numerous delegations from the P. S. A. societies of the city. Dr. Torrey followed his usual custom of answering questions which had been sent in to him during the week, and it was an inspiration to see how attentively the large throng listened to his explanation of difficult Bible problems. He declared it to be a curious and significant fact that among all the questions sent to him in Liverpool, there was not a single new one. He had been asked every one now presented when on the other side of the globe, working in Australia and India.

After the Saturday evening service ended, a small band of consecrated people met together in a large room, and spent the entire night in earnest and agonizing prayer to God, that He would pour out a mighty blessing upon the last day's services. In a manner which doubtless exceeded their most sanguine expectations, the city was stirred the next day by the unparalleled spectacle of over 40,000 people seeking admission to the great hall in Edgelane at the afternoon and evening services.

The memorable day began with the usual 8 o'clock morning meeting for Christian workers, at Hope Hall. At 3 p. m. a great audience gathered in Tournament Hall, where Dr. Torrey delivered a stirring sermon on the text: "God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this, that power belongeth unto God." He gave numerous examples of ordinary uneducated men and women whom God had used in a marvelous manner when they had entirely consecrated their lives to Him and prayed for the Holy Ghost's indwelling. At the close of the afternoon service many people remained in the building to make sure of securing seats for the final meeting at night. Some had thoughtfully brought luncheon with them. Though the meeting was set for 8 o'clock, before 7 p.m. the building was packed to the doors with 15,000 people. Still for an hour and a half longer a steady stream of people poured down Edgelane and surged in vain against the huge building, until it was estimated that fully 20,000 people were unable to secure admission. Open-air meetings, however, were held for those who remained outside, in which a prominent part was taken by Mr. John C. Procter.

So many thousands thronged the outside of the building that it was determined to get through the first service as quickly as possible and hold a second one. At 8:30 the first meeting terminated, and the people were urged to leave and make room for those waiting outside. Thousands left, others rushed in, and Dr. Torrey preached his fourth sermon for the day.

A Four Hours' Service

The final service lasted in all nearly four hours. It was filled with song, prayer and preaching, and was the most remarkable meeting ever held in the city. The singing of the vast multitude was inspiring.

A beautiful sequel to the last meeting occurred when a large band of choir members went around to the house where Mr. and Mrs. Alexander were staying and gave them a midnight serenade of the "Glory Song" and other revival hymns. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander addressed the gathering briefly from the windows of their residence, and after prayer the band dispersed, singing gospel hymns as they went.

When asked for his opinion of the results of the entire campaign, Dr. Torrey said:

"Considering the great obstacles in our way—the location of the hall, somewhat remote from the centres of population—the attendance has been marvelous and the number of conversions remarkable. A striking feature is the number of men in middle life—between the ages of 30 and 50—who have given themselves to God. As a rule, there has been a preponderance of men at the services, the men finding the distance to the hall a less obstacle than the women.

"The mid-day meetings for business men in the Corn Exchange have been perhaps one of the most gratifying features of the mission. Never in my life have I seen such intense interest evinced as by these hard-headed, contemplative business men. As a result there have been a large number of conversions among the men who conduct, as it were, the commerce of the world. Most of them are from 30 to 40 years of age.

The Best Yet to Come.

"I think the best part of the work is coming after we have gone. The real power and effect of a mission is seen afterwards in the stirring up of individual churches, and we have reason to believe that the 'fire' is just breaking out in many churches as a result of our work."

Mr. Alexander declared that among the converts were scores of sailors and travelers, who would spread the fire to the farthest corners of the globe. He that a number of young men of hopeful piety are taken, placed in a university, and if on examination they are found to be orthodox, it is assumed that they are ready to preach. But what I insist on is that no man should preach until he consciously feels a divine call to the ministry. Now, I deny that this feeling of a divine call is a subjective state, into which a man might work himself. Some people say that a man can do this by auto-suggestion, but it can be no auto-suggestion that permanently transforms a man and his ministry, and imbues them with a fervor and vitality which they never had before.

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A Telling Word from Cambridge.

Thousands of Londoners took advantage of the respite from business which Saturday afternoon affords to attend the Albert Hall, including (mostly) middle-class people, with here and there little groups of poorer folks, and a few Guardsmen in uniform.

During an interview in the preliminary song-service, Mr. Alexander introduced a friend from Cambridge, who gave an encouraging testimony regarding the fervent spirit which prevails in the University. In or following on Mr. Alexander's recent meetings many students from Christ. Illustrating the changed spirit which prevails, the speaker told of a young student rowing in the freshmen's boat, who, standing out against celebrating a victory on the river by any kind of festivity in which intoxicating drink was used, had his views accepted by the rest. "Instead of wine they had ginger-beer!"

Next, Mr. Alexander told feelingly of the death of a lady member of the choir. She had taken part in the first few meetings, then contracted a chill, and after a brief illness passed to her rest, leaving a husband and family of little children. On her deathbed she had sung the "Glory Song," and Mr. Alexander now called for a verse of the hymn to be rendered softly and prayerfully.

A Wonderful Week-End

In spite of the inclement weather on Sunday afternoon an audience of 2,500 men gathered at Exeter Hall, where Dr. Torrey delivered a searching address on "The Awfulness of Sin," which made a deep impression. When the appeal was made for decision a large number of men responded and came to the front. Considerable interest was aroused by a clergyman at the back of the platform, who also stood up and said, "I have surrendered myself to Christ before, but there was a shadow of a doubt about it. I now state publicly that I unreservedly accept Christ as my Saviour."

On Sunday evening there was again a crowded throng. Before beginning his sermon, Dr. Torrey read a letter which he had just received, and which shows that the hearts of many are touched, who do not at once yield themselves to God. It read as follows:

"Dear Sir—Will you please pray at the evening service that I may have peace. I have been anything but happy since I attended one of your meetings last week, but what I want is peace that will last. I shall probably be at the hall tonight. Please pray that I may have peace."

After finishing the letter, Dr. Torrey prayed earnestly that the writer might find peace, and that God's presence might be powerfully manifested in the meeting.

Saviour and King.

Dr. Torrey's text was taken from Matt. xxvii, 22, "What shall I do then with Jesus which is called Christ?" The keynote of the sermon was that Christ is our divinely appointed King. The reason that three thousand people were converted on the Day of Pentecoste," said Dr. Torrey, "was because their eyes were opened to see that Christ was their King, and that they were guilty of treason in not accepting Him." Every one in the Albert Hall that night who had not accepted Christ was guilty of high treason. In illustration of this, the evangelist related the following incident, which occurred in Australia:

"One day in Maryborough a man called at the house where I was staying. He said, 'What have you against me?' I asked, 'What do you mean? I don't know that I ever saw you before.' He said: 'This is what I mean. I am not a Christian, and make no pretensions to being a Christian, and claim to be a man leading a moral, upright life, doing my duty by my fellow-men in all the relations of life as far as I understand it. But I have not accepted Christ, and don't profess to have accepted Him. Now, what have you against me?' I said: 'I have this against you. Jesus Christ is your King by Divine appointment. You say you have not accepted Him. You have rejected Him.' I looked into those piercing eyes; they looked into mine. I said, 'I charge you, sir, with high treason against Heaven's King.' A dark look came over the man's face. He went away without a word.

"Days, weeks and months passed. We had gone to Tasmania, and had come back to Australia, and were in Ballarat. One day, at the close of an afternoon meeting in Ballarat, that same man came to me and said: 'I have come way down from Maryborough to tell you that you shall never again charge me with high treason against Heaven's King.' He held out a powerful hand, and I put mine into it. He said, 'Down!' and down we sank on our knees, and he handed in his allegiance to Heaven's King, "Jesus Christ."

Dr. Torrey's strong words seemed to cut the great audience deeply, and in response to his appeal for those who would accept Christ to rise and boldly confess Him before men, people stood up in every part of the building. For almost or quite ten minutes Dr. Torrey stood upon the raised dais, and kept repeating over and over, "God bless you, madam," "And you, sir," "And you two," "And you, my boy," as people continued to rise one after another.

Just before giving his talk to the converts, Dr. Torrey said he was delighted to learn that the lady who had written him the letter asking him to pray that she might find peace, had been at the meeting and had found perfect peace in accepting Christ as her Saviour and King.

Two Notable Incidents.

The following incidents were related by two ministers at the Glamorgan Methodists' monthly meeting. The first testimony was:

"One of the deacons at my church is a tradesman. On a recent morning two women (sisters) went to his shop. 'Can we see you privately, sir?' they asked. One of the sisters then told the deacon of the money she owed him. He, however, had now no legal claim to the debt, but the woman said: 'Well, sir, I have been converted and I must pay this £10.' The other sister then chimed in: 'You know I owe £15. Well, sir, I have been converted. I must pay it.'"

The second item was given by one of the best-known among the Methodists of South Wales. He said: "You have heard of the 'hard' meeting in Bethania, Dowlais. Do not run away with the idea that the 'hard' meetings so-called, are fruitless. At that meeting sat a grocer, a personal friend. He had a shop on the hills, and had taken out a beer license. His pastor and friends told him he was doing wrong in holding it, but his invariable reply was, 'It means £200 a year to me. How can I live without it, when competition is so keen?' Well, he was in the Bethania meeting. His position was untenable, he thought, in the face of the light there. He pondered over it, and on the annual licensing day allowed the license to lapse. He has informed his pastor that he will trust Him for a living."

The meetings were noteworthy for many telling words of testimony. One man in the gallery declared that his feelings were indescribable since he had been converted, although he had for twenty years previously been one of the greatest drunkards in the district, spending all his money, so that he was often without a shirt on his back. "Mae e'n dweyd y gwir" ("He is telling the truth"), remarked a listener. An English minister and an Irish barrack-room chaplain gave interesting messages in English, and these were followed by a Bristol gentleman and a Glasgow ministerial patriarch. At the request of the evangelist, Rev. W. H. Thomas put the usual test, and Mr. Roberts afterwards urged those who saw waverers or unconverted people near them to speak to them, or God would require the blood of those people at their hands.

The Bible Society records some interesting figures in connection with the revival. During the months of November and December its orders for Scriptures from Wales were over three times the amount for the corresponding months of 1903, and this demand shows no signs of falling off. The following extracts from letters accompanying orders give further indication of the widespread influence of the revival.

A bookseller writes: "No trouble now to sell Bibles; the trouble is to get them."

Another bookseller writes: "Please send those on at once. Great demand for Bibles now the revival is doing such havoc (!) in our midst."

"A third bookseller writes: "I find an increased demand for Bibles and religious literature since the great revival wave burst over Cymra."

Yet another writes: "The greater part of the Bibles are ordered by Saturday. The demand is by revivalist people. Do your best and let us help them."

Children's Meetings at Barmouth

A feature in the revival at Barmouth is the holding of juvenile prayer meetings in the council schools. About 70 boys and girls asked permission to hold a prayer meeting in one of the classrooms at 1 o'clock. The beauty and simplicity of the spontaneous service (says a correspondent) were wonderful. The lead was taken by some of the boys of the upper classes. The meetings are to be continued.

And at Bangor

A remarkable development of the revival was witnessed at Bangor last Friday, when detachments of school children, quite unmarshalled and unattended by adults, marched from the Garth, Hirael and Dean street districts in separate processions, singing revival hymns. They met at Pendref Chapel, which they entered to the number of about 500, and there held a prayer meeting of their own. The children ranged in age from 5 to 15 years. Prayer was offered by one of the children, and then hymns were sung, after which a large number of children advanced to the "set fawr" in the usual manner, thus signifying their desire to engage in prayer. One after another the boys and girls offered prayer, being forestalled at times by others in the body and gallery of the chapel. One little boy thanked God for the conversion of his father, and asked God to "hold him fast." A little girl implored the Lord to visit the public houses, adding a special prayer for the conversion of her drunken father. Another child prayed for the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan, King over all." As 7 o'clock approached, when the ordinary prayer meeting of the chapel is held, the eagerness of the children broke all bounds, and a great number of them offered prayer simultaneously, and some difficulty was experienced in closing the service. Afterwards the children, quite unattended, marched off, singing hymns, adding: "Bring together all nations in peace, O Lord, with Jesus Christ as

A Secret Society Converted

At Conway for some days past the revival services have been well attended and of a very fervent character, many persons taking part in prayer who had not prayed in public before. On Saturday night and Sunday night last week several young men and young women from Penmachno led the services, amid great enthusiasm. They were at Llanddulno on the Monday and Tuesday nights, and the revival services on these nights in the Presbyterian chapel were extremely impressive, and continued till an early hour in the morning. It appears that the young men in question were formerly members of a gang of rough young fellows at Penmachno who called themselves a "secret society," and named themselves "The 23rd" (the old regimental number of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers). The gang used to frequent the quarry village of Penmachno and annoy, if not molest, the passers-by. The revival has changed all that. The members of the gang are practically all converted, and, including all those who have appeared at Conway and Llanddulno, quite a number of them are taking part in evangelistic services.

A football match had been arranged to take place at Merthyr, between Mountain Ash and a Merthyr club, but the visitors failed to arrive, a wire having been received saying that owing to the revival they could not raise a team.

The Welsh revival is proceeding with unabated fervor, and is remarkable for the ever-spreading ethical results that prove the reality of the spiritual awakening. The movement is playing havoc with brewers, publicans, traveling showmen, etc. One of the latter, who was working his way up the Ogmore Valley, turned his caravan back on hearing that Evan Roberts was there, saying, "It is no use my going where that man is." Directors of breweries are at their wits' end to know how to meet the situation, so greatly have their receipts fallen off. The recorded number of converts already exceeds 80,000, many of whom but recently belonged to the most hopeless class of the community. But there are many in out-of-the-way places who are not included in this estimate.

A Revival Revives Prayer

The present revival is pregnant with instruction and interest, showing as it does the gentle and genial way in which the God of all grace draws His children out of the ruts of routine into which we are so liable to fall.

One primary and inevitable effect of a revival is a quickened spirit of grace and supplication—of grace towards our fellow-Christians and the unsaved world, and of supplication toward God on their behalf. There comes "a passionate passion for souls," and a like passion for the Throne of Grace, with the assurance that "before they call I am listening for their voice in prayer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear."

And with the love of fellow-Christians and the love of men, there comes a new conviction that prayer moves the heart and liberates the hands of God, so that He is able to show us great and mighty things — hidden, inaccessible things which we know not—things which consistently with His nature He cannot show us until we call upon Him for them. And, oh! how earnestly, how piteously He longs to open the windows of heaven upon us, and pleads with us: "Let Me see thy countenance, let Me hear thy voice; for sweet is thy voice, and thy countenance is comely." "Prayer moves the hand that moves the world." We may test and gauge our real appreciation of the love which has now opened the windows of heaven, by our own response in grateful thanksgiving, and in believing prayer for the continuance and increase of the poured-out blessing.

APPEAL TO AMERICANS.

Philadelphia, April 8.—An interesting feature of the closing sessions of the ninth annual meeting of the American academy of political and social science today was the address of Baron Kaneko, of Japan, who made a brilliant appeal for the sympathy of the American public for his country in its conflict with Russia. John Hays Hammond, of New York, who also spoke, sounded what is regarded as a warning note of the danger to American commerce in the event of final victory for the Japanese.

The general topic at the afternoon session was "the settlement of political affairs in the far east," which was discussed by Baron Kaneko, Mr. Hammond, General James H. Wilson and Charles Smith. At the concluding session tonight the topic, "The Factors of Efficiency in Modern Warfare" was discussed.

Lever's Y-if (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Provincial Legislature

(Continued from Page One.)

Evening Session

The House reassembled at 8:30 o'clock.

Reports

Mr. Macgowan presented the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the Crown granting of Kitimaat lands. It stated, in effect, that the time at the disposal of the committee had been insufficient to permit the printing of correspondence and documents to complete their findings, and recommending that the same be printed and spread upon the journals of the House. The report was adopted.

Vancouver Waterworks

A bill was introduced by the attorney-general to enable the city of Vancouver to expropriate certain lands around the Capilano watershed for the protection of its water supply.

The bill, which was in the form of an amendment to the Land Act, was advanced through its several stages and finally passed.

Liquor Licenses

The attorney-general introduced a bill respecting liquor licenses, which was read a first time, and, on his motion, placed on the orders of the day for second reading "at the next sitting of the House."

The attorney-general introduced a bill to further amend the Supreme Court Act. This bill re-enacts a provision which the attorney-general had moved to repeal only the few sittings before, on the ground that the minister of justice had intimated that it was ultra vires of the local legislature. The bill provides that "the persons to be appointed judges shall be barristers-at-law of not less than ten years' standing, of which ten years they shall have been for five years actively engaged in practice at the bar of British Columbia."

The bill was advanced through its several stages and finally passed.

Mr. Henderson moved "that this House censures the government for delay in placing before the House some measure for affording better transportation facilities."

This motion was taken without discussion and the resolution was defeated on a straight party division. Through a misconprehension of the question, Mr. Gifford recorded his vote on both sides.

Public Bills

Various bills which stood for consideration in committee on report and third reading, were then advanced through their remaining stages and finally passed. Other measures were killed in the shuffle by the process of "moving the adjournment of the debate" and other expedients known to the dying hours of a parliament which does not desire to deal with them, and others were simply allowed to drop out of existence by mutual consent. Among the measures thus wiped off the order paper were Mr. Macdonald's bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, Mr. Clifford's bill to amend the Provincial Elections Act, an act to amend the Municipal Clauses Act, Mr. Williams' bill to reduce the election deposit to fifty dollars, Mr. Macdonald's bill to settle the titles to coal lands in Southeast Kootenay, a bill to amend the Placer Mining Act and two bills introduced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, one to amend the Master and Servant Act and one entitled the Shops Regulation Act.

Mr. Brown's resolution asking for a select committee, as recorded in the proceedings of the afternoon session, was also dropped.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Lieut.-Governor was called in and prorogued the legislature with the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of welcoming you to the performance of your duties as members of this legislature, and now, at the close of the session, I desire to give expression to my appreciation of the care and zeal you have shown in dealing with the different matters which have been brought before you.

The various measures which you have enacted will, I trust, result in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the people of the province.

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the administration of public affairs, and for the carrying on of needed public works in the different parts of the province.

I now relieve you for a time from a further discharge of your duties, and I take leave of you with the sincere hope that, under Divine blessing, continued happiness and prosperity will be the portion of one and all of you.

His Honor was also pleased to give his assent to the following bills passed during the session:

No. 1. An act to amend an act for the protection of breeders of live stock.

No. 2. An act to amend the "Animals Act."

No. 4. An act to grant certain lands to the corporation of the city of New Westminster.

No. 6. An act to consolidate and amend the law for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels.

No. 7. An act respecting the jurisdiction and procedure of County courts.

No. 8. An act to amend the "Land Registry Act and amending acts."

No. 9. An act to authorize a grant to the corporation of the city of Victoria of certain Crown lands situate in Victoria harbor.

No. 10. An act to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

No. 11. An act for licensing commercial travelers.

No. 12. An act to amend the "Judgments Act, 1899."

No. 13. An act to amend the "Distraint Procedure Act."

No. 14. An act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons.

No. 15. An act to amend and consolidate the "Public Schools Act."

No. 16. An act respecting the Songhees Indian reserve.

No. 17. An act to provide for the registration of companies' mortgages.

No. 18. An act to secure to their dependents the wages of deceased workmen.

No. 19. An act to amend the "Replevin Act, 1899."

No. 20. An act to amend the "Bridges Act."

No. 21. An act respecting the manufacture and sale of explosives.

No. 23. An act to aid the municipality of the city of Nelson.

No. 24. An act to carry out an agreement respecting the incorporation of the city of Fernie.

No. 25. An act to amend the unrepealed provisions of the "Assessment Act."

No. 27. An act to amend the "Benevolent Societies Act."

No. 28. An act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1898."

No. 29. An act to amend the "Supreme Court Act."

No. 33. An act to amend the "Wellington Receivership Act, 1901."

No. 35. An act to amend the "Dentistry Consolidation Act."

No. 36. An act to amend the "Assessment Act, 1903."

No. 37. An act to amend the "Coal Tax Act."

No. 38. An act to establish and protect highways.

No. 39. An act to adjust dyking assessments.

No. 40. An act to amend the "Horticultural Board Act."

No. 42. An act to amend the "British Columbia Railway Act."

No. 43. An act relating to unreclaimed money deposits in the treasury of the province.

No. 44. An act further to amend the "Supreme Court Act."

No. 46. An act to amend the "Motor Vehicles Speed Regulation Act, 1904."

No. 47. An act regarding rules governing practice and procedure in the courts of the province.

No. 48. An act to amend the "Landlord and Tenant Act."

No. 49. An act to amend the "Trustees and Executors Act."

No. 50. An act to incorporate the Institute of Accountants of British Columbia.

No. 51. An act to incorporate the British Canadian Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

No. 52. An act to incorporate the British Columbia Securities Company.

No. 53. An act to incorporate the Fording Valley Railway Company.

No. 54. An act authorizing the Royal Trust Company to carry on business in the province of British Columbia.

No. 55. An act to amend the "Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Company Act, 1901."

No. 56. An act respecting the Brunett Sawmill Company, Limited Liability.

No. 57. An act to incorporate the Stave Valley Railway Company.

No. 58. An act to incorporate the General Trusts Corporation.

No. 59. An act to incorporate the Golden Light, Power and Water Company, Limited.

No. 60. An act respecting the Pacific Northern and Omineca railway.

No. 61. An act respecting the Kootenay, Cariboo and Pacific Railway Company.

No. 62. An act respecting the Sumas Development Company, Limited.

No. 63. An act to amend the "Medical Act."

No. 64. An act to amend the "Royal Columbia Hospital Act, 1901."

No. 65. An act to amend the "Investment and Loan Societies Act."

No. 66. An act to amend the "Companies Act, 1897."

No. 67. An act to regulate immigration into British Columbia.

No. 69. An act to amend the "Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act."

No. 70. An act to amend the "Special Surveys Act, 1899."

No. 71. An act to amend the "Municipal Elections Act."

No. 76. An act to amend the "Land Act."

No. 78. An act to amend the "Counties Definition Act."

No. 81. An act relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts.

No. 83. An act respecting provincial land surveyors.

No. 84. An act to amend the "Supreme Court Act."

No. 85. An act further to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

No. 86. An act respecting the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company, and the New Westminster Southern Railway Company.

No. 87. An act to amend the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897."

No. 88. An act further to amend the "Land Act."

No. 89. An act further to amend the "Supreme Court Act."

The supply bill should not be omitted from the above list, for while these were merely read by the clerk, this most important measure was presented to His Honor with due ceremony and sundry bows by the Speaker of the House, and His Honor was graciously pleased to assent to the same.

KING EDWARD'S JOURNEY.

His Majesty Leaves Paris and Rejoins Queen at Marseilles.

Marseilles, April 7.—King Edward's journey from Paris to Marseilles and his arrival here were without incident. He greeted Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family on the royal yacht. The British sovereigns will depart for a cruise tomorrow.

EXTRADITION TREATY RATIFIED.

Panama, April 8.—Ratifications of the extradition treaty between the United States and Panama, signed here on May 29, 1904, were exchanged.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PROBLEM.

St. John's, Nfld., April 8.—Opposition Leader Morine declares any interference with American fishing vessels is likely to elicit protests from the American government, possibly provoking serious international complications. The government is actively arranging to enforce the new measure, provided it is adopted by the upper house. Coast guards are being chosen and a request made for a second cruiser to patrol the coast.

RE TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—Secretary of War Taft today gave a hearing to ministers representing most of the countries on the west coast of South and Central America on the subject of trade restrictions, resulting from alleged combinations between the Panama Railway Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and certain steamship lines running southward from Panama.

THOSE KITIMAAT GRANTS.

Committee of Investigation Will Report to the House Today.

The parliamentary committee appointed to enquire into the issuance of certain Crown grants for lands at Kitimaat will probably report to the House today. Mr. A. K. Munro, one of the parties mentioned in the proceedings, will be examined this morning, and this will end the investigation, it is thought, so far as the hearing of evidence is concerned.

Yesterday morning Premier McBride appeared before the committee. He was called in relation to matters which transpired when he was minister of public works in 1903, when the applications of Mr. Hunter and Mr. Munro were laid before him. These applications, he said, were made prior to the reserve being put on the lands. In effect, the premier testified that in the authorization of these grants the government had followed the example of Hon. Mr. Wells, who was chief commissioner in 1902, and a custom adopted by his predecessors.

Frank Mitchell, of Kitimaat, was also examined. He said he made application for a pre-emption on the Kitimaat reserve two years ago, and erected a house thereon, his application having been accepted by the deputy commissioner at Port Simpson. Six months afterwards he was notified by the department that his application was not accepted.

Mr. W. C. Wells, examined, said he was chief commissioner in 1900, and had dealt with twelve applications for land on the Kitimaat reserve.

E. B. McKay, chief draughtsman in the lands and works department, was questioned concerning the variation between the lands located and those designated in the grants. He said it was not customary to grant lands in this way, but could not say as to how the variation occurred.

KING CHRISTIAN'S BIRTHDAY.

Copenhagen, April 8.—King Christian today celebrated his 87th birthday in excellent health and spirits. He received numerous telegrams of felicitation from sovereigns and other heads of states, and held a reception of the diplomatists and others.

Pioneer Gone To His Long Rest

Robt. Cunningham of Port Essington Passes Away at the Jubilee Hospital.

Came to Province in 1862 and Had an Active Business Career.

Robert Cunningham, of Port Essington, a resident of the province since 1862, and probably the best known business man operating in northern British Columbia, passed away at the Jubilee hospital yesterday morning after a protracted illness from which he suffered most of the winter. His condition improved sufficiently a couple of weeks ago to permit him to come down town and transact a little business, and he was about to leave for his Northern home when he suffered a relapse which sent him again to the hospital, and from which he never rallied.

Deceased leaves to mourn his loss one son, George, by his first wife, and a widow and two children. The interment will take place at Metlakahtla, the remains being sent North by the Princess May tomorrow evening.

The late Robert Cunningham was the second son of the late George Cunningham, an extensive farmer of the North of Ireland, and was born in 1837, in the county of Tyrone. After an elementary education in early youth he entered Islington College, the Church of England Missionary Society's college in London, and in 1862, at the age of 25, was sent as a lay teacher to this province.

About the 21st of September of that year he became assistant to Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, and also commenced a study of the native language. Very shortly afterwards he went north to the Metlakahtla mission. After two years' arduous work in this field he abandoned the labors of a missionary and entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He had charge of the posts at Naas river and Port Simpson for two and three years, respectively. In 1869 Mr. Cunningham and a Mr. Manson explored a route from the Stikine river to Dease lake, being the first white men to traverse that part of the country. They found traces of gold at Dease creek. This was the first discovery of the rich placers of Cassiar, which afterwards proved so productive.

Having resigned his position with the H. B. Co. in 1869, in the following spring deceased formed a partnership with Mr. Rankin. A store was built at the Woodcock's landing at the mouth of the Skeena, and the business prospered so well that in a short time Mr. Rankin went to Hazelton and established a branch business. A year later Mr. Cunningham abandoned his site at Woodcock's landing and preempted what is now the townsite of Port Essington. The firm of Cunningham & Rankin did a successful business for upwards of six years, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Cunningham retaining the Port Essington branch and Mr. Rankin remaining at Hazelton.

In 1880 the Inverness cannery was established at Essington by Mr. Cunningham, and in the following year he organized the business known as the Skeena River Packing Company. In 1882 he also started a canning firm, which speedily became the largest in the district—the Diamond "C" becoming well known throughout America and Europe for its exceptional fine quality. In 1889 he became proprietor of a thriving business at the Forks of the Skeena.

When the B. C. Packers' Association took over most of the canning industries of the Coast, about three years ago, Mr. Cunningham disposed of his interests to the amalgamation, and since then has devoted himself entirely to the development of his general store, hotel and saw mill at Port Essington. He operated also the river steamers Chieftain and Hazelton, carrying freight principally between the ports of Essington and Hazelton.

The remains will leave Hayward's undertaking parlors tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, and be placed on board the steamer Princess May for Port Essington, escorted by his friends and a delegation from the Masonic order.

COASTING SCHOONER WRECKED.

Tiverton, R. I., April 7.—The little coasting schooner George and Albert was wrecked on Cormorant rocks, off Sachuest point, at the entrance to the Seaconnet river, early today, and will be a total loss. The captain, his wife and three men escaped in a tender, and after a hard row in a heavy sea reached Seaconnett point at daybreak. From there they were brought to this place by the steamer Queen City. Tonight the party left for Newport. All lost everything but the clothes they wore. The members of the life-saving crew on Price's neck discovered the wreck today and, putting out, found it nearly submerged. It then was believed that the crew had been lost.

A DUEL PROMISED.

Russian Officer Swears Another Must Apologize or Fight.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—A sensational sequel to the newspaper campaign inaugurated by Capt. Clado (formerly Admiral Rojestvensky's chief tactician) against Vice Admiral Avellan (head of the Russian admiralty department and the general staff of the admiralty) may be a duel tomorrow between Clado and Capt. Sellotti, the aide of Admiral Avellan.

Capt. Clado opened a newspaper war on the authorities before Rojestvensky sailed, and after the North Sea incident criticized not only the admiralty but the foreign office for not arranging to get the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles, for which he underwent a fortnight's arrest for violation of discipline.

After Clado returned from Paris, where he testified before the North Sea commission, he continued his attacks, giving the impression that he voiced Rojestvensky's sentiments, until he was stripped of his emoluments ten days ago.

When the other day a letter from from Rojestvensky, repudiating Clado and severely reflecting upon him, Capt. Seilotti, without the authority of the ministry of marine, promptly published it, drawing down upon himself in turn a public reprimand.

Bad blood had existed between the two officers throughout the controversy, and Clado having charged that Seilotti published the letter out of personal spite, the latter sent him his seconds, demanding that Clado apologize or fight.

VICTORIA DAY.

An excellent start has been made in the direction of arranging for a successful celebration in honor of Victoria Day; and from the progress already made with the task of arranging a programme for the two days which will be observed it is clear that the executive committee chosen at the recent citizens' meeting is a live and energetic one. There is a special and particular reason why an attempt should be made to see that the celebration this year should be a conspicuous and notable success. It will be the only event calculated to attract visitors which the city will arrange for during 1905. Owing to the circumstance that the Dominion Exhibition is being held in New Westminster this year, Victorians have very graciously consented to cancel their annual fall fair. This was a concession which means a big monetary loss to the tradespeople of Victoria, as they always profited by the presence of the throng of visitors on such occasion. To offset the loss of the fall fair, a general effort, then, should be made to make the Victoria Day Celebration something out of the ordinary in the way of attractive features calculated to secure the attendance of an unusually large crowd of visitors. Much hard work will have to be done if this is to be accomplished; but with energetic committees and the hearty co-operation of the business men, the success aimed at should not be difficult of accomplishment.