

## P. E. ISLAND.

## Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the P. E. I. Baptist Association.

Resolutions Passed on the Manitoba School Question—Other Business.

North River, July 9.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the P. E. I. Baptist association convened with the Baptist church at Long Creek, July 8th. A large number of delegates were present, and also the following visiting brethren from the neighboring provinces: Rev. J. W. Manning, corresponding secretary of the Foreign Mission board; Rev. A. Cohoon, secretary of the Home Mission board; Rev. S. Mc. Black, editor of the Messenger and Visitor; Rev. C. C. Burgess, agent of the Baptist Book Room at Halifax; Rev. D. G. McDonald, evangelist, and his assistant, Hugh McLean, evangelist of song, and Prof. Sawyer of Acadia university.

A noteworthy feature of the association this year was a young people's rally, which took place the evening before the association opened. The evening was spent in hearing reports from the various societies and listening to addresses from four of the leading B. Y. P. U. workers.

The association convened for its first session on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The choice of moderator fell upon Rev. W. H. Warren of Bechuqua. Bro. Arthur S. McLean was appointed secretary and Deacon Paul McPhee treasurer.

During the first session Rev. J. W. Kierstead presented a report on Denominational Literature, in which the lines of legitimate reading matter were carefully drawn. The report urged the importance of pure, high-toned literature for the home and the Sabbath school and the suppression of all lurid fiction and immoral fact. The report paid a high tribute to the Messenger and Visitor and the Baptist Union, and also commended the Baptist Book Room to the confidence and patronage of Baptist churches and Sabbath schools.

A lengthy discussion followed and was participated in by Revs. D. G. McDonald, S. Mc. Black, C. W. Corey, W. H. Robinson, Brethren N. J. McDonald, William Scott and others. Friday afternoon and evening were given to the interests of Sabbath school work. Supt. A. W. Sterns next read a thoughtful and practical report, which showed the wonderful progress since the establishment of the first Sabbath school, and urged the importance of Bible study and better preparation of the lesson by teachers.

Supt. Jacob Bain discussed Early Conversions in a practical, clear and impressive manner. Hugh McLean, who is a singer of acknowledged ability, sang one of his gospel songs with great effect. Rev. Mr. Burgess, a former pastor of Long Creek church, followed and in a vigorous address emphasized the importance of the Holy Spirit.

At the evening session an excellent paper was read by Miss Davis of Charlottetown on "The Importance of the Primary Class." Prof. Sawyer addressed a crowded house on Methods of Teaching, which was well received. A vote of thanks was tendered Rev. Mr. Spurr, in recognition of his faithfulness and success in summarizing the letters. One hundred and twenty-three were baptized during the year on profession of faith, and ten were received on experience. The churches are now manned with faithful pastors and two new houses are in course of construction.

Wm. Warren of Summerside presented the report on systematic beneficence. It urged the importance of abounding in this grace also, and urged the scriptural system of "laying by on the first day of the week the Lord's offerings." John Nichols, one of the most prominent laymen, offered to be one of twenty-five outside of his regular contributions. He said he had a cow and calf in his pocket and he did not wish to carry them home. Twenty such men as Bro. Nichols could not be found in this association, or perhaps in any other, so the secretaries of the mission boards relieved the good brethren of this \$50 and divided it between them. The report was further discussed by Revs. D. G. McDonald, J. W. Manning, A. Cohoon, C. W. Corey, J. W. Kierstead, J. C. Spurr, J. E. Lines, W. H. Robinson and Deacon Malcolm McLeod of Ulg.

Saturday afternoon and evening were devoted chiefly to education. Rev. Mr. Higgins in an excellent report presented the claims of higher education, which was discussed by Revs. A. Cohoon, S. Mc. Black, C. W. Corey, D. G. McDonald, W. H. Warren and Bro. M. A. McLean, a recent graduate of Acadia. Miss Higgins, one of the teachers of Acadia Ladies' Seminary, presented the claims of that growing institution, and gave a beautiful description of the seminary building, which she said was second to none in the dominion. Prof. Sawyer followed in a practical address on the Academy and College.

On Sunday Rev. C. W. Corey of Charlottetown preached the association sermon at 11. It was a practical, timely discourse, just such as was expected from pastor Corey. In the afternoon Rev. J. W. Manning preached an eloquent sermon on foreign missions, which was followed by an address on home missions by Rev. A. Cohoon. In the evening an evangelistic service was conducted by Rev. D. G. McDonald and Hugh McLean, gospel singer.

Monday was given up largely to ethical discussion of missions and temperance. Rev. C. W. Corey moved the following resolution on the Manitoba

school question, which was unanimously passed by the association and ordered to be sent to Sir Mackenzie Bowell and also to the press for publication:

The P. E. I. Baptist Association, in view of the existing difficulty in connection with the educational affairs of Manitoba, resolve: 1st. That it is not in sympathy with separate schools and it strongly opposed to the extension of them in Canada.

2nd. That definite religious instruction should be left to the church and home, and in no case should public money be appropriated for education in religious formularies.

3rd. That Manitoba should be undisturbed in her freedom to manage her own educational affairs.

4th. That this association would rejoice to see these principles regarded in the settlement of the trouble between Manitoba and the dominion.

Just before the evening platform temperance meeting began the following resolution on temperance was moved by Rev. W. H. Robinson and seconded by Rev. J. W. Kierstead:

"Resolved, That as delegates of the P. E. I. Baptist association we agree to support by our influence and by our votes, irrespective of party, only such men as representatives in our legislative halls are known to be abstemious themselves, and who will pledge themselves to advocate the cause of prohibition."

A press committee was appointed as follows: Rev. D. Price, J. K. Ross and H. R. Jenkins to report to the Island papers, and Rev. J. W. Kierstead to the St. John Sun.

Contributions for benevolent objects amounted to \$50 apart from Bro. Nichols' donation, which would make \$106. All the sessions were well attended and every evening the house was so crowded that many listened to the speakers through the open doors and windows.

Yours truly,  
J. W. KIERSTEAD.

## THE TRAMPS OF THE OCEAN.

Interesting Facts About a Class of Vessels That Are Unpopular.

The ocean has its tramps as well as the land. The ocean tramp is, however, of a very different character from the tramp of the land. The ocean tramp is a vessel of no fixed place of abode, but travels about everywhere, it depends for its livelihood upon its own work, instead of upon the contributions of others.

The ocean tramp is a steamship, says Golden Days. They are so called from their willingness to go anywhere and take a hand in any trade that promises them a profit. Scores of them may be seen at any shipping port, such as New York, Philadelphia, Liverpool, London or Boston. Some of them are large, some small, some clean, some dirty, some ugly and some fast and trim. They vary greatly in appearance.

As a rule, however, these tramps of the ocean are worn-out hulks, discarded by the companies who own them. Belonging to no regular line, or any trade in particular, they are sent out to pick up a cargo wherever they are able to do so.

Many of them are utterly unseaworthy, and sometimes the boilers are on the point of explosion and the machinery in bad repair. Often the power is inadequate to propel the ship against great stress of weather, the steering gear is apt to jam at some critical moment, their hull in the last stages of decay, and, in fact, nearly everything is wrong with them, so that they could be the matter with a ship.

Yet, in spite of all these discomforts and dangers, so long as the vessel holds together and the craft safely travels from one port to another, no one complains except the crew, whose arrangements are often such that they cannot leave the ship.

To prevent desertion care is taken to ship only married men before the mast, and these men are given half pay in advance for their families, on condition of giving bond against desertion.

A more uncomfortable and in every way disagreeable life than that aboard an ocean tramp cannot be imagined. The crews are made up of mixed races, and their wages vary according to the vessel and the trade in which it is engaged.

The average wages may be said to be as follows: Chief officer, \$38.50; second officer, \$32.50; chief engineer, \$36.50; carpenter, \$26.75; steward \$23.25; cooks, \$23.11; boatwain, \$19.45; able seamen, \$17.03; ordinary seamen, \$9.73; firemen, \$14.75. These wages are a little better than those which are paid on other ships, but the tramps make the most erratic journeys, wandering pretty much over the whole world before returning to the same port. After carrying a cargo of coal from Cardiff to one of the West India islands, it may go to New York, thence to Rio Janeiro, then to Antwerp, and may then go to Cape Town, and from there to Shanghai, going to San Francisco before returning to the port from which she originally came.

The operating expenses of the ocean tramps are very small. The coal consumption is reduced as much as possible and the crew is small, while the other expenses are kept at the lowest notch practicable.

They are very unpopular at sea, and, like their namesakes on the shore, their hands are against every one. They are the terrors of small craft, such as yachts, and fishing smacks, and many a boat that has been run down in collision blames a tramp steamship for the accident, as the tramps keep a poor lookout, or none at all.

## THAT BRIGHT IDEA.

"The world do move," and, by scientific process, the famous Windsor Table Salt is all pure salt. No lime in it, like common brands. All salt, all pure, all living; never cakes. Test it.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

## THE BAPTISTS.

The Business Transacted at the Final Meeting.

The Association Closed to Meet in Hampton at Its Next Session.

St. Martins, July 15.—The association resumed business at 10 this morning. A number of church letters received late were read and on motion the invitation contained in the letter from Hampton church was accepted and the body will meet there next session.

In the report of the committee on obituaries, special reference was made to the death of Dr. Hopper. Dinner reports as follows were considered and adopted: Rev. J. H. Saunders, E. J. Grant, McIntyre, G. O. Gates and Messrs. E. W. Elliott and M. Kelly.

Foreign missions, discussed by Revs. Gates, Saunders, McIntyre, Standford, Grant, Gordon, and Messrs. Masson and Kelly.

Education, by Rev. S. J. Case, Dr. Sawyer, T. H. Hall, Revs. McIntyre and Standford. On motion a letter from Cardwell church before laid aside was read and it was ordered that the letter be sent to the committee recommending them to call a council. If possible, settle the difficulties said to exist in the church.

The nominating committee reported the following work of 1895: Preacher of associational sermon—Rev. C. W. Goucher; alternate, G. W. Schumann.

Writer of circular letter—Rev. E. E. Daley.

Committee on obituaries—Revs. G. O. Gates, C. McC. Black and J. S. May. On education—Rev. J. H. Saunders, J. W. Corey and T. H. Hall. Home missions—Revs. I. R. Skinner, Geo. Howard, Mr. B. A. Stammers.

On foreign missions—Rev. J. A. Gordon, Messrs. D. V. Roberts, G. E. Haley. On Sunday schools—T. S. Simms, J. McAlary, E. M. Sippel.

On denominational literature—Rev. S. McC. Black, J. McKinnon, J. J. Bostwick.

On temperance—S. L. T. Wiggins, E. A. Titus, M. Kelly.

On systematic benevolence—J. S. Titus, J. B. Champion and Samuel Frost. The sixth session of the association opened at 2 p. m. The motion respecting the letter from Cardwell church was rescinded, there being no communication from this body to said church respecting the matters in dispute.

The amount of \$186 was raised by subscription to help in paying off a debt of \$400 in running expenses of St. Martins Seminary last year.

It was ordered that the funds in the hands of the association be divided between home and foreign missions and education.

Twelve pages, little boys who with white badges had carried messages and attested on the delegates during this association, were called upon the platform and publicly thanked. Their names were George White, Will Porter, Percy Fowles, Lennie Carr, Lenzie Black, Archie McFarry, Harry George, Pernal, Whit, McIntyre, Harry Moran, Benny Vaughan, Harold Calhoun.

A hearty vote of thanks to entertaining friends was passed. A platform meeting was opened at 8 p. m. The speakers were Rev. W. E. McIntyre on home missions, Rev. Rufus Sanford on education, Rev. Rufus Sanford on foreign missions.

Most of the evening session was rendered at the various public meetings by the choir of the St. Martins church.

The association closed to meet at Hampton at its next session. The meeting of the W. E. M. U. was held in Vaughan's hall at 2.30 this afternoon, and a session of the B. Y. U. was held at 8 a. m. Tuesday.

The delegates who came by train took passage for their homes with the kindness regards for the hospitable people of St. Martins.

## IT WASN'T SAFE.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayseed Got Away Just in Time.

I heard the old couple in the room next to mine when they discovered the "rules" tacked upon the door, reports a Philadelphia Press man. The man of the house, who was the transom when he caught sight of the card and exclaimed:

"By gosh, Lucy, come here! It says on this card that if we don't put our names down for this evening party, we're responsible for it! That's what the transom was about, don't it?"

"Of course it does," she exclaimed in reply. "I told you I didn't like the looks of this tavern as we drive up."

"No washin', eh?" queried the woman. "Wash, I told ye things had a queer look as we came upstairs."

"Meals sent to the rooms charged extra. That's some more o' their stinginess."

"I should say! They'd probably charge a dollar for bringin' a plate of meat and taters. Samuel, we've got in a place where they'll cut our throats to get our money."

"All bills settled weekly, and no discounting regular rates," continued the husband.

"Rev we got to stay here a week before we kin settle our bill?" she anxiously asked.

"Look a here like it, Lucy. I was goin' to ask 'em to let us leave off on account of my beln' overuse of highways, but I guess it's no use. Fire escapes at all the hall windows."

"For goodness sake! Then we are liable to be roasted in our beds. Samuel, if they wasn't afraid of fire, they wouldn't hev fire escapes, and I wouldn't go to bed here tonight for a million dollars."

"Looks kind o' risky, I do declar. Let's see. Gals burned after midnight charged extra."

"And do they expect we are goin' to set up till after midnight for the sake of payin' extra? Samuel, we have made a real mistake in gettin' into this tavern."

## THE CONVENTION ENDS.

The Great Christian Endeavor Gathering Brought to a Close.

Three Monster Meetings Held in Boston Public Places.

Boston, July 15.—Tonight the 14th International Christian Endeavor convention came to an end. Since Wednesday morning it has witnessed all contemporary events in the city or state, perhaps in the entire country. During its continuance more than five hundred meetings have been held. Approximately 50,000, mainly men, women and children, have been present as delegates. Others have come from strange and obscure lands, and the most powerful nations of the earth have been represented in this vast gathering.

This great organization, whose growth of membership extended to 12,300,000 in 1891, has been expanded into a world wide organization, and with its growth, under its new positions, its influence may do religiously, socially and politically in this land, and all the rest of God's footstool, for man's mind can predict. "Ideas" is the toast of Christian Endeavorers, and then they propagate them. Even the news of the convention has been carried by the omnipotent and omnipresent Associated Press. The convention just closed has been the greatest religious event the world has ever seen, its promoters believing its influence for good incalculable. Three great meetings were held in Boston tonight. They closed the convention in a manner entirely befitting its character.

By Mr. McMullen: Q.—Was Mr. Arbutknot one of your supporters? A.—He was one of my supporters.

Q.—And whose interests you should defend? A.—Whose interests I would defend better than you.

Q.—Do you think you treated him fairly in buying his property at the price you paid for it? A.—I cannot state that I treated him as fairly as you might have treated him, but I state that I treated him as fairly as I believe you would have treated him.

Q.—That your opinion of my treatment of him is a very low order? A.—If you will look at my answers you will see that does not necessarily follow. I stated that I treated him as fairly as I believe you would have treated him.

The chairman—Let us get at the facts. By Mr. McMullen: Q.—It is evident your opinion of my treatment is of a very low order. A.—No, it may be that your intelligence does not grasp at the meaning of my reply.

By Mr. Boyle: Q.—As I understand the increase in the value of the land does not depend on the voting of the subsidies, but on the construction of the road? A.—It depended entirely on the construction of the railway, and the construction of the railway was ensured years before.

Q.—So as soon as the construction of the railway was assured, it was not contingent or collateral, but it had already occurred? A.—Yes.

Q.—So it is a matter of fact that at the time you bought the land it was well understood that the railway was going through and would be finished? A.—Yes, it was generally understood.

By Mr. McMullen: Q.—Do you know of any of the members of the local government who took advantage of the circumstances and bought any of the property there? A.—Does the hon. gentleman wish to know of the actions of the local government? I am under oath. I have made no statement in connection with the liberal government of New Brunswick. Question—If you dare, about the liberal party.

Mr. McMullen—I don't want to get you mad. Mr. Costigan—You are getting me mad, and it would be quite a mistake for some of you to get me too mad. I trust I am not hasty or imprudent, but I have the feelings of a man. I like an enemy, and despise a sneak, or a stabber-behind, a man that will insinuate what he knows is only an insinuation to injure a man when he cannot charge him with anything wrong. I will continue under oath and say this. I won't ask a vote of a committee to clear me of this charge. I won't ask a committee of the house to clear me of this charge. I will let the slightest suspicion of fraud or dishonest action in this matter. I will say that you cannot find ten gentlemen on the liberal side who will stand up and say: "John Costigan, when he acted dishonestly in the slightest degree from the beginning to the end of this matter." Is there anything further, gentlemen?

The chairman—No, that is all, Mr. Costigan.

BEST MAN AT THE WEDDING. Wiggins—Who was the best man at Miss Pompon's wedding? Giggles—We all thought her father was, until we found out that his wedding gift of a \$100,000 check was only a dummy.—New York Tribune.

A BACK SLAP. Beautiful American (proudly)—Have you noticed the large number of English noblemen who have married American girls?

English Woman (quietly)—I have noticed that they never marry poor ones.—New York Weekly.

WHAT ADAM MISSED. Adam had an undeniable premonition in some respect, but he never knew the bliss that comes to a boy with his first pair of pants.—Somerville Journal.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Sun.

Sir—A rather peculiar letter, signed "A Methodist Minister," appears in Friday's Sun. The writer professes to be anxious to set right a wrong done Rev. I. N. Parker and to correct false impressions concerning his case. His efforts can hardly, on these lines, be called successful. The wrong is said to consist in the publication in your report of conference proceedings at Marysville of a just and accurate statement of the findings of the committee and conference in Mr. Parker's case. A report any reporter might have obtained and published without any blame or cause of offence whatever. A minister must have a very vivid imagination to see in the report, as he expresses it in his very kind reference, the "venom of the rattlesnake," or even "a serpent without a sting." The letter also is faulty in that it appears to suppose that no other person but Mr. Parker has a right to consideration in this case. It should be remembered that the reputation of other persons is just as dear to them as even a minister's can be to him. In this case the reputation of members of our church was also involved, and whilst a part of the conference said Mr. Parker was not guilty, the whole conference by its vote declared the other party innocent of the charge made against them by Mr. Parker. If it is so necessary to affirm Mr. Parker's innocence as to commence a newspaper controversy for that purpose, surely it was not a very great wrong to publish the fact of another's innocence by giving a simple statement of the decisions in the case. To my mind it would be an infamous thing not to have given that fact to the public. Fair play to both parties should have been even a Methodist minister's desire. Unfair and one-sided reports were given in the press before the Sun's report was published, and the least fair minded people could expect was the publication of the official record in the case. If the writer had blamed every item of information given concerning the matter, one could have admired his consistency, even if we had no confidence in his judgment, but to reserve all the blame for one side will not commend his fairness. A nasty thing at one party demanded the other side should be known, and a minister's unfair letter now calls for this reply, and if another wrong be done Rev. Mr. Parker he again will have his professed friends to thank for it. If the writer's statement be true that "Mr. Parker was declared innocent of the charges laid against him," why should the publication of the official record concerning all the findings be a "wrong" to him? Then the writer says: "There was no evidence to show that Mr. Parker was guilty of receiving a forced loan." A committee of five ministers listened to all the arguments and evidence in the case and were unanimous in finding Mr. Parker guilty. Thirteen other members of the conference voted to sustain the committee's decision. It is true twenty-six voted against the committee's report. But that proves that eighteen at least of Mr. Parker's brethren condemned him without any evidence. I think a minister should be more careful in his assertions. I am willing to hand the record of the votes to the public with the names before them for the public to judge as to the probabilities of the case. A point is also sought to be made by affirming that "the evidence which weighed with the committee would not have been entertained in any civil court for five minutes." Suppose that opinion be worth anything, which I seriously question, how does it help Mr. Parker? In the discussion in the conference every member of the committee in giving at the request of the conference his reason for the verdict, declared that "the evidence which weighed with the committee" was Mr. Parker's own evidence. That must then have been ruled out by the presiding officer if a Methodist minister's assertion is worth anything. A minister must know, unless he wants to plead ignorance, that the discipline does not ask a committee to find out who damaged evidence in a civil court would let in or rule out, but to find out, if possible, if certain charges involving character are true or false. A committee chosen against their wish and desire and accepted by him, who did so investigate and reach the only conclusion possible to them, and it does seem to me that that fact should keep any brother from charging the committee with bringing in a verdict of guilty without evidence. The charges were not evidence. It is one point I fail to understand: the writer says Mr. P. was declared innocent, yet the same persons who are said to have so declared voted to bring him before the bar of the conference and remove and admonish him. If they so voted because he was simply injudicious, then the punishment was disproportionate to the offence and Mr. P. may well pray to be saved from the evidence of his friends. To allow such a letter as a "Methodist Ministers" and others of a similar character and intent already published in other papers to go unanswered would savor too much of one-sided Christian charity to be worth anything. Let us have the charity reach both sides in the case. When your correspondent again impeaches the integrity and honor of his brethren, I would suggest he sign his own name and take the responsibility of his own acts. Yours, etc.

THOMAS MARSHALL.

July 13th, 1895.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—In a recent issue of your paper a letter appears signed Methodist Minister. The avowed purpose is to set right a wrong done Rev. I. N. Parker. Quite as much in the interest of Bro. Parker as in that of anybody else the appearance of such a letter is to be regretted. There may be other wrongs that need to be set right. Meanwhile will "Methodist Ministers" kindly dissolve the forced partnership into which he has led a large number of respected brethren by the use of the official signature, and show he has a full appreciation of the gravity of his communication by giving his "local habitation and name."

D. CHAPMAN.

Woodstock, July 16th, 1895.

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