

THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1907.

# FOR A MILLION OF MONEY

By Arthur W. Marchmont.

(Continued.)

They were excellent friends when they parted; and Olive returned to the servant's hall to be assisted with a hundred questions as to what the new master had had to say to her during the long time he had kept her talking to him. It was a little difficult to face with the eager curiosity which had been aroused, but Olive's laughing good nature, aided by some slight inventions succeeded.

She avoided Purvis for the rest of the day, and as Mrs. Merridew remained in bed, there was nothing to prevent Olive from having a long night's rest.

On the following day, matters had in some degree settled down in the household; and Mrs. Cooper kept her servants hard at work to make up for the previous day's slackness. Olive again avoided Purvis; but he found her eyes to ask her whether she had yet had any news of Selma.

Not more than half a dozen sentences passed between them, but a further reference which he made to his further over the Merridew's started a new strain of thought in Olive's mind.

She was growing very anxious to hear that Mr. Casement had found Selma; and her plan was to work through the girl to induce Purvis to tell her all he knew about the Merridew's, and especially about the old marriage.

It was a problem beset with the greatest difficulty. If Purvis really had the hold he said over the others, and could force them to do all he wished, it was of course, in the highest degree improbable that he would effect anything which would effect their possession of a fortune from which he could look to gain so great a share.

He had shown her that during the interview of the previous day. He had also displayed a deep affection for Selma, but he was not a man whom any sentiment, except rage, was likely to drive to such an extreme course as Olive's needs required.

Selma herself might be able to influence him; but even then the greatest care and tact would have to be used in handling him. At present his resentment against the Merridews was mainly caused by their treatment of him; and Olive had carefully worked on that, fostering the feeling, and feeding it with references to the shame of treating Selma so shamefully while they themselves were in the enjoyment of the luxuries of Silverbeech.

She had harped on this in the last short conversation, and he had taken fire readily, declaring fiercely that Selma had as much right as any of them to be at the Manor.

It was clear that the girl must be brought to the Manor, that again might involve a risk, that Olive would gain less than nothing as the result. It would certainly bring about the discovery of Olive's identity, she had told Purvis her actual experiences with Selma, while at the Manor, and leaving him to assume that they had met as fellow servants. Selma would all once reveal this misrepresentation; and it was impossible to foretell what effect that would have on such a nature as that of Purvis.

She thought this over and over, and at length decided to send the man to Mr. Casement to meet his child, and then have the truth told to him by the lawyer himself.

But a hundred obstacles suggested themselves at once. As a convict, Purvis would certainly shy at saying a word to a lawyer, especially as he himself must in some way be concerned in the fraud, if there was one. Nor was it practicable to offer him a reward for telling what he knew; for the reason that he would have more to gain by holding his tongue. Moreover if he agreed to any such proposal, his story might not, and so far as Olive could see would not, upset Mrs. Merridew's claim; and then there would be no money with which to pay the proposed reward.

He had said he could destroy the whole scheme; but then a man in a rage was apt to say anything and threaten far more than he knew he could ever hope to accomplish.

Of all the difficulties which Olive had had to face, this problem of dealing with Purvis offered the greatest perplexities. She wished to make the restoration of Selma the price of getting the truth from the father, and at the same time conceal her hand so that he should not know her object.

Four or five hours she wrestled with the puzzle without finding any solution that, even, promised success; and she was dispirited and harassed when she went up to her room.

Then another phase occurred to her. Had Purvis himself been actually concerned in the fraud? Could he have taken any part in it? She recalled all that the Sheffield solicitor, Mr. Bingley, had told her of him. He had certainly been on the spot at the time. He had engineered her father's ruin, and ought she to have questioned him about that old time? He clearly was Mrs. Merridew's husband. The latter had not attempted to deny it when she believed she and Purvis were alone together.

Then suddenly the probable solution occurred to her. She had been blind as a bat! The thing was plain. Mrs. Merridew was, of course, already married to Purvis when she had married her father!

Surly that would be the easiest thing in the world to prove. Agents must be at once sent to work to trace that out. For that they must have photographs of both Purvis and Mrs. Merridew; and these she could easily get. There were plenty of likenesses of Mrs. Merridew about the Manor, taken at different ages; and there was that photograph of Purvis which she had seen with the report of his trial.

She would get that at once, and send it to Mr. Casement with her new ideas; and would at the same time send one or two photographs of Mrs. Merridew. Elated at her fresh plan, she put on her dark cloak and stole out of the room on her quest. It was late and the great house was hushed and still. But she acted with all her usual caution.

She crept down by the secret staircase to the floor on which Mrs. Merridew had her suite of rooms, and noiselessly made her way to that in which the bureau stood that contained the likeness she sought.

She felt her way across to the bureau, opened it stealthily, and found the packet she sought; doing everything noiselessly and quickly. Her electric lamp cast a ring of light just sufficient for her purpose; and she was taking out Purvis's photograph from the little packet when she started.

Her quick ear had caught a sound somewhere in the house. She thrust the whole packet into her bosom, extinguished her light, and closed the door. As she was turning to fly, the door which led through into Mrs. Merridew's bedroom was opened by "All right, mother, I'll get it. Where is the switch?"

It was Gilbert Merridew, and in another moment he would turn the light up, and she must be discovered.

"Close to the opposite door," said Mrs. Merridew from the bedroom.

Olive saw him, and with her heart in her mouth she stooped and crawled under the sofa by which she was standing.

Merridew heard her, but mistook the sound. "Don't get out of bed, mother," he called, as he found the switch and turned on the brilliant light.

"What did you say?" "Don't get out of bed, I say," he answered, impatiently, raising his voice. "I'm not, Gilbert."

"Oh, I thought I heard you. All right. Here it is," and having found what he sought, he returned to the bedroom, leaving the door open and the light on.

Olive was thus a prisoner. She lay under the sofa almost afraid to breathe, speculating fearfully as to the reason for Merridew's return to Silverbeech. He must have come back recently after the house had retired for the night, and such a step on his part boded mischief to somebody. To Purvis of course, was her instant thought.

She could not hear what passed in the bedroom, but after a time Merridew must through the door and open it. He had just done so, and she opened the door, slipped through, and gained one of her hiding places in safety.

She stayed there, resolved to watch. She was certain that some black work was going on, and that she was being led at the gallop with excitement and dread.

Oliver lay where she was for some time, fearing that she would return; and then crept stealthily to the door and opened it.

"Is that you, Gilbert?" cried Mrs. Merridew, as the lock clicked slightly. This meant that she was expecting him back; but taking the risk she opened the door, slipped through, and gained one of her hiding places in safety.

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# CHURCH UNION WARMLY DISCUSSED IN ASSEMBLY

## Principal Patrick's Report of Committee Enthusiastically Received

Seconded by Principal Gordon in an Able Speech, Strongly in Favor of the Union Movement—Rev. Dr. MacKay of Montreal has Doubts that the Church Desires Union—Says Better Results will be Accomplished Under Present Conditions.

MONTREAL, June 10.—For a long time this morning the General Assembly discussed various minutes which gave rise to a discussion much of which was of no public interest. The proceedings were of a most prosaic nature. On consideration of the report of Queen's College, Principal Gordon asked the Assembly to note one or two matters. It was gratifying to note an increase of students. There were 118 enrolled of whom 700 were in arts, 221 in sciences, 100 in medicine, and 26 in theology. This was double what it was ten years ago and 97 more than last year. Rev. Dr. MacKay moved the adoption of the report. He believed that the church could do little to afford to lose Queen's though there were so many universities around. Hon. Mr. Laird seconded. He said at any rate whether it was evil or not, it was a university free from state control and was able to speak out its mind. Rev. Dr. Laird read the report of the committee appointed by the General Assembly to co-operate with the trustees of Queen's University in securing the additional endowment for the university.

Mr. Laird said the work was going on slowly but satisfactorily. Up to June, 1906, churches had been reported to Montreal on the subject of the Anglican churches, and the other Protestant bodies, which paper had been approved by the Pan-American conference and the general synod of the Church of England in Canada at its meeting in 1906.

The paper of Bishop Carmichael, Principal Patrick explained, was intended to show the points of agreement and disagreement between the Anglican church and the other Protestant bodies, and the hope had been expressed by the great bodies of the Anglican church that the efforts that were being put forth might have some tangible results.

Principal Patrick then proceeded to explain what had been done by the sub-committees of the joint committee as regards the scheme of doctrine, the scheme of polity and the scheme of education of the ministry. These have already been made public in connection with the report of the proceedings of the third conference of the joint committee held in Toronto last December.

Success is Surprising In connection with the scheme of doctrine, which was embraced in nineteen articles, Principal Patrick remarked that if anybody had predicted five years ago that the churches could agree upon a common scheme of doctrine it would be regarded as Utopian, and yet

they had evolved a scheme which in nineteen articles embraced the great varieties as understood in the three churches. As regards the scheme of polity, Principal Patrick said, there were many details still to be considered. One of the greatest weaknesses of the Presbyterian church was, absence on the executive, and that point still had to come up as well as a number of minor questions, but the broad features had been decided upon. The scheme in its broad lines provided that in case of the evangelical congregations all their franchises and local usages should be maintained, their losses would be made up in full effect in the united church as in their own church. Presbyterian practically remained unchanged except that the function of ordination had been transferred from it to the higher court. As regards the general assembly it was unchanged except that it would meet every two years instead of every year and that it was proposed to have a moderator from other duties and to clothe him with executive power. There had been a cordial recognition by the other churches of the pastorate without time limit and of no congregations ever being without a minister. (Applause.) Wherever no change was sought no change would take place. As far as the scheme for the education of the ministry was concerned they were sending it down to the synods of colleges and the churches at large for suggestions. Principal Patrick explained that it was desired to have as many suggestions as possible in order to make the scheme as desirable even if feasible. The committee at its next meeting, which was to be held in September, Principal Patrick in conclusion said that he would copy the example of J. Richard Cohen who had said that he never made a peroration, but he only wished to say that there was a duty resting upon them all as members of Christ's church, to seek after union with all other members as far as it was possible to attain it.

The necessity for argument rested with those who were opposed to union rather than with those who approved of it. Dr. Gordon referred to feeling that existed among the members of the Presbyterian church in Canada in favor of some revised and briefer statement of the creed than that furnished by time-honored confessions of faith, and this was furnished to at least some extent by the statement of the joint committee. The work in the world bett by remaining as they were. The discussion was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

At tonight's session Rev. Messrs. MacLennan, representing the United Free Church of Scotland, and Nichol of Edinburgh, representing the old Church of Scotland, delivered addresses. This report on French evangelization was presented and adopted without discussion and a number of contributions for the school at Pointe Aux Trembles were received.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 9.—A dozen families were made homeless and several persons were injured by a tornado that passed over Pleasant Valley this afternoon.

Principal Gordon of Queen's seconded these remarks in a powerful speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud applause. Principal Gordon expressed his strong conviction that there was a duty resting upon them all as members of Christ's church, to seek after union with all other members as far as it was possible to attain it.

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work that was being done by the Salvation Army, rescue work that the Presbyterian church had failed to do, he did not feel like priding himself on respectability of membership. (Applause.)

When he heard such objections raised he felt like replying that the church of Christ was not a mutual admiration society, but a mutual admiration society, but at a hospital for the sick, that, like its Master, it was a friend of publicans and sinners. (Applause.)

Principal Gordon in conclusion, said that an opportunity was offered to churches in Canada that had not been offered since the reformation, and with the opportunity came the call to use it. Could it be possible that Canada would have glory before any other portion of the Empire or before any other nation of witnessing some approximation of a united Christendom? The present movement at least seemed to give some promise of such a glorious consummation.

Principal Gordon resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause. At this point an eversion was read from the Presbyterian of St. John's, advising that he be taken to obtain the sense of the church on this question before committing it to any scheme. Rev. Mr. Finlayson, in explanation of the eversion, said that there was no objection to the principle of union.

Rev. Dr. MacKay, of Crescent Street Church, Montreal, presented an amendment to that portion in which reference was made to asking for suggestions. His amendment was to the effect that suggestions should be asked on the whole question of union, and especially in regard to the desirability of union in principle.

Dr. MacKay protested against the false impression that had got abroad in regard to the position of the church on this question. From the proceedings of the committee the impression got abroad that the General Assembly, and the whole Presbyterian Church, was not free to discuss whether union was desirable even if feasible. The general committee was acting on the assumption that the whole Presbyterian Church was behind it. He believed that the committee would wake up some fine day and find that the whole church was not behind it. (Applause.) But that on the contrary, many, many members, were opposed to it in principle. The first factor in having a successful union was a cordial desire to have such a union. A false impression had gone abroad that the Presbyterian church in Canada had never decided in favor of organized union. He took issue with Dr. Gordon as to the meaning of the Lord's words, and declared that there was nothing in the Scripture and nothing in the practice of the early church that all churches should be one. Dr. MacKay declared that it was not until the arrogant claims of the church of Rome were made that this nightmare of union arose, the deadly weight of ecclesiastical which had always meant the death of spirituality.

Dr. MacKay also took further issue with some of the previous speaker's arguments and declared as his enthusiastic belief that the Presbyterian church represented the highest type of church life in the world, a statement that was received with considerable applause. In conclusion Dr. MacKay expressed the view that the churches should continue their work in the world bett by remaining as they were.

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SEVEN



**WILSON'S FLY PADS**

Every packet contains more flies than 300 sheets of sticky paper

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES 10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

## WOODSTOCK'S NEW BEER BY-LAW TO BE TESTED IN THE COURTS.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 10.—Woodstock's new beer by-law is to be tested in the courts. This morning a local beer merchant named John Y. Smith, who refused to procure a license, was before Magistrate Dibble on complaint of the beer inspector for selling non-intoxicating beer without the necessary permit. J. C. Hartley conducted the prosecution and T. C. L. Ketchum appeared for the defendant. The sale was proven by the evidence of George Ritchie, and as the defense was prepared, and in fact anxious to suffer a nominal fine, the defendant was sentenced to pay one dollar and costs. Mr. Ketchum will probably take the case to the county court. Authority was obtained from the legislature last winter to regulate the sale of non-intoxicating beer. The local police magistrate has always held that such beverages as these drinks and others of a similar nature the legislation was secured. The town council at first thought of putting the license fee at a prohibitive figure, but finally compromised on one hundred dollars. The ruling of the judge will be awaited with great interest. About half the beer men have taken out the new license.

Hamilton Emery, aged 77, a prominent farmer of Jacksonville, died at his home on Saturday, after a long illness, from Bright's disease. He was a member of the Methodist Church and took a leading part in the various local exhibitions of the agricultural society. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

This evening Mrs. Geo. W. Gibson gave a song recital in the Opera House in aid of the new Methodist Church building fund. Mrs. Tappan Adney, Mrs. Rankin, Miss Henderson, and Messrs. Clyde Camber and Dickie assisted.

## SIX MEN LOST LIVES IN FIRE

STRATHCONA, Alberta, June 10.—The great calamity in the history of Strathcona occurred here Sunday night when six men lost their lives as the result of a fire which destroyed the equipment of the Walters mine, causing a loss of \$10,000 and threw fifty men out of employment. The dead are A. Tittley, Barrow-In-Furness, Lancashire, England, F. Theop. Bryn, Furness, England, and J. J. Harrington, Essex, England, William McLennan, former Scotland Yard detective from Durham, England, George H. Lamb, day foreman, from Newcastle-On-Tyne.

"ST. GEORGE'S BAKING POWDER is bringing lots of trade to my store."

"It keeps me busy filling up the empty places on the shelves."

"Folks now know that baking powders—containing acids, alum or phosphates—not only spoil the baking, but are positively injurious to health."

"I tell everyone about ST. GEORGE'S—the new baking powder. And I find that where they use one can, they not only order more, but also buy all their other groceries here."

"It certainly does pay to have the best"

# St. George's Baking Powder

is a genuine Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. It contains only the purest ingredients, perfectly proportioned to insure the best results. It proves its quality by the biscuits, cake and pastry it makes.

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