

BACCALAUREATE SERMON TO ALBERT COLLEGE STUDENTS

Rev. W. G. Clarke Preached at Tabernacle on Parable of Talents With Special Application to Students

(From Monday's Daily.)

Baccalaureate Sunday always looms large in the closing ceremonies of Albert College commencement. That institution was again begun to mark the completion of another year's work and Sunday was one of the most important days in the college year. It was the day that best crystallizes the impressions of the spiritual side of college work of the past ten months.

This year the close of Rev. W. G. Clarke's ministry at the Tabernacle Methodist church, being synonymous with the end of another year of study for the students. Rev. Mr. Clarke was honored by being selected to preach the baccalaureate sermon in the morning at the Tabernacle. This was particularly appropriate as the preacher was at one time the honored agent for Albert College.

A large British flag and college colors adorned the pulpit and organ. The students were in charge of Rev. Dr. Baker, principal, and Miss E. Gardner.

The Rev. J. Egan, Rev. A. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Baker and Rev. Anderson, assisted in the service. Rev. Mr. Clarke preached on the "Parable of the Talents." The parable he said was rich in its application, emphasizing the necessity of making most of the natural endowments, the inequality of abilities, personal responsibility, the day of reckoning when the Master returns and the standard of excellence in the Master's judgment. The man who had hidden the talent was punished not because he had not done as well as the others, but because he had not accomplished the most with the endowment he had. The student of small endowment may accomplish relatively more than the prize winner. The preacher drew attention to the difference in the world's standard and that of Heaven.

Enlarging upon the subject of inequality of reward, the speaker said: "There is a generosity about it. Remember the reward is not merely commensurate with the effort. We are lost in wonder, love and praise that we the slaves are made partners of His throne." In these latter days we have perhaps relatively too much uncomplained God's love. But there is a day of punishment and retribution is severe. In the world of affairs, there are many inducements to the young and the old alike. The first question a man must ask and answer is "Is the calling honorable?" The thought should not be of dividends although that is worthy of consideration. Before we ask how much is there in it, we should find out for what we are best fitted, so that we may accomplish the maximum of service. If a man leaves the ministry for any other line of activity there should be little cause for regret, as he is not being called to preach.

The importance of wealth in the world of today was touched on. Money is the most dangerous of all forces unless held in check by a spiritual

BISMARCK VS. GLADSTONE

By Byron H. Stauffer

A statesman is he who turns the stream of his nation's history for weal or woe. Chatham did more for England than a score of Kings; Richelieu made France glorious; Robespierre was her evil spirit; Metternich raised Austria from the dust; Washington shaped American diplomacy. Bismarck and Gladstone helped to shape the destiny of their respective countries. They furnish a contrast in statesmanship and influence. Their lives run parallel. The German chancellor was born in 1815, the British premier in 1809; both died in 1898. Both were prodigious workers. Both began life's serious struggles while yet mere lads; both kept on working till the late twilight of the evening.

Beyond this, the two master minds possessed nothing in common. Gladstone was of a religious temperament. Bismarck was a guzzler and a duelist. Gladstone was amiable and even-tempered; Bismarck was overbearing and given to fiery outbursts. Gladstone's career was an evolution towards democracy. Morley says he unlearned the prejudices in which he was educated. Bismarck, from first to last, an autocrat. Gladstone was a maintainer of peace; Bismarck was an inciter to war. Gladstone was a giant, gentle as a child; Bismarck was harsh, with no soft spot in his finny heart. Gladstone bequeathed to British youth the heirloom of a transparent diplomacy; Bismarck pressed upon the German mind the thumb-prints of duplicity and deceit. Gladstone left a nation whose admirals sent out life-boats to save the sea- men of the enemy's sunken cruisers; Bismarck's precepts inspired the German people to look with equanimity upon the sending of two thousand helpless civilians to the bottom of the sea.

Bismarck scorned parliaments. He was a king of men, a seventeenth-century Stuart. "Free speech," said he, "is the bellows of a democratic inferno." He encouraged the war-fodder theory. His first address to the Prussian national assembly contained the keynote of his programme: "It is not by parliamentary speeches and majority votes that the German problems can be settled, but by blood and iron." Crown Prince Frederick disliked the phrase. Queen Victoria's consort, Prince Albert, wrote King William, urging him to follow the constitutional path. The chancellor blamed Crown Princess Victoria for all this, and began a lifelong campaign of insult and slander against her. For four years there was no Parliament. "The king, like a good father of a family, will render an accounting in due time." Thus began the present-day Hohenzollern practice of calling the people "his children." Paternalism came in with Bismarck. The press was soon muzzled, political assemblies forbidden, liberal newspapers entirely suppressed. The spirit of 1848 disappeared, and the German people had a thinly-disguised absolute monarchy forced upon them.

Meanwhile, over in England, Gladstone was engaged in bringing forward truly democratic measures. His voice was ever pleading for the weak. He protested against unequal treatment of men and women in divorce matters. He urged fairness towards Roman Catholics. He pleaded for a good understanding with France. He denounced the House of Lords for interfering with supply bills. In short, his entire influence was antipodal to that of the Iron Chancellor. Gladstone was a pacifist; Bismarck was a man of war. In his old age the Grand Old Man wrote John Morley: "Thank God, my name stands in Europe as a symbol of the policy of peace, moderation and non-aggression. What would be said of my active participation in a policy of plunging England into the whirlpool of militarism? During my sixty-two years of public life I have steadfastly opposed militarism." But Bismarck built the German empire upon a foundation of skulls, "Blood and Iron" was his slogan. The heterogeneous mass of petty German States were amalgamated by getting them to fight together. It was a villainous program, deliberately planned and executed. The war with Denmark enabled the Hanoverian to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Prussian. Two years later Austria was defeated and isolated in a fratricidal war, and Bavaria and Saxony segregated from Vienna. To bring these two South German States into the Prussian fold Bismarck resorted to a cunning trick: the outbreak of hostilities with Austria. France was kept neutral by an implied promise to grant her some compensations in the way of territory after the war, when Napoleon III. asked for the fulfillment of this bargain, the Prussian Chancellor requested a memorandum from the French ambassador sketching his claims of territory. Thus the French were beguiled into setting on paper a demand for Rhenish Bavaria, the city of Mainz, and the greater part of Hesse.

Bismarck soon published this State letter. It frightened the South German States, and they were soon persuaded to make a military alliance with Prussia. Thus Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden agreed, in case of war, to put their armies under Prussian command. But this loose compact did not satisfy Bismarck. He knew that a war was necessary to bring about the organic union at which he aimed. He told Von Moltke to prepare for a war with France. An occasion was watched for and soon found. In 1868 the Spanish throne became vacant. Bismarck sent the young Bernhardi to Madrid as a secret agent to induce the Spaniards to ask for the German Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as their king. The mission was successful. "That will be a red rag to the Gallic bull," said the Chancellor. So it was. The French Ambassador requested King William to secure Leopold's withdrawal. The king yielded, and Bismarck wrote out his resignation. Two hours later he received a message from his sovereign that raised his spirits from despair to buoyancy. The French Ambassador, the telegram stated, had made a second call on the Prussian king, asking now for a guarantee that no other German prince would accept the throne of Spain. This William refused to do, though the refusal was coupled with a promise to receive the envoy the next morning. Bismarck edited the telegram, making out that the Ambassador had been grossly insulted, and gave it to the press. Next morning Paris was in a frenzy of wrath and France declared war. Thus was the ten years' design of "blood and iron" carried out. Victorious Germany was ready for the imperial status, and Bismarck had his king proclaimed German emperor in Versailles. United by war, it has been necessary ever since to rivet the attention of the heretofore mutually jealous dukes on war. An artificial patriotism has been developed. The successes of Bismarck and Von Moltke know that this martial spirit, if not spurred on by the fostering of hate outside, would "Eat into itself for lack of somebody to hew and hack." Bismarck taught German harshness. These recent atrocities can be traced to his spirit. He knew no maternal tenderness. His adage was: "A victorious army should leave the conquered eyes to weep from." So the German soldiers pushed towards Paris, pillaging, robbing, raping as they went. When it was reported, after an engagement, that twelve hundred prisoners were being sent into Germany, the Chancellor became extremely angry. "Why bother us with prisoners?" he raved; "they should have shot down the whole twelve hundred, one after another."

When Queen Victoria seconded the protest of the Crown Prince against the bombardment of Paris, Bismarck cried, "Proceed! Some of our generals prefer English praise to German victory." The Rheims, Louvain and Lusitania atrocities are the logical outcome of German statesmanship. The scrap of paper Bethmann-Hollweg is the natural successor to the Might-before-Right Bismarck.

Monday evening three young men were horse back riding on Simcoe Street North, and going at a very good pace passed an auto driven by Mr. W. Ward, of Brown & Ward's, just as Cameron passed the horse he was riding fell in front of the auto and in the mix-up with some fractured bones, and a few bruises. Mr. Ward's quick stop saved the man and horse from going under the auto. Cameron was rushed in the auto to a physician where it was found one arm was broken in two places and the other broken above the wrist besides being badly shaken up.—Oshawa Vindicator.

Cameron Had Narrow Escape
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High Honor For Rev. Dr. Ferguson
Dr. John C. Ferguson, of Newton, Massachusetts, has written his father, Rev. John Ferguson, of this city, stating that he had accompanied the Chinese Commercial Commission during its tour of Massachusetts. Dr. Ferguson is personally acquainted with many of the members of the commission. Having met them during his stay in China, the Governor of Massachusetts appointed Dr. Ferguson to extend the welcome of the State to the delegates and to accompany them in their travels therein. He went to Providence and met them and took with him the military side assigned. Dr. Ferguson states that the tour is strenuous and that he has little time to spare.

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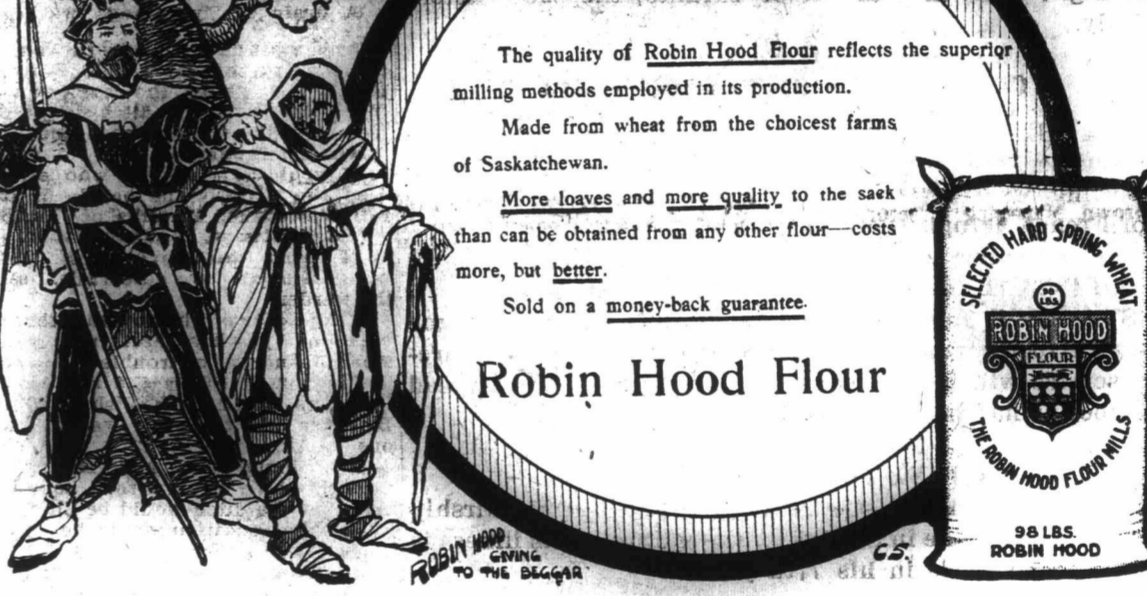
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Manufacturing Industry

In an interview head of the firm of... & Co., Ltd., White... ers, who have locat... Brown said that the firm located in Mad... the present time... months behind in the premises they had in... small for expansion... get cheaper rent an... and, on the strength... the local council re... which he expects to... part of the expense... Now that the plan... running, Mr. Brown... it was up to the pe... keep faith with him... faith with them... moving here and eng... they would be pay... roll at the very lea... and expect to increa... €40,000 per year in... He also said they w... for one of the large... ada and he positiv... they will be able... sales to one million... that this business w... the largest, at least... concerns of its kind... Mr. Brown said it... efforts of Mr. C. R... shy shown to him b... Mr. Wellington lo... locate the factory in... The company is... under the name of... & Co., Ltd., with th... company all local... directors thus... that local people wi... interest in the firm... that this enterprise... benefit to them, wo... every person in th... An expert machin... Sewing Machine Co... and Co., expect to be tur... ready to ship to th... Mr. Brown said h... factors in view w... to persuade to locat... of Madoc having a... able may expect to... of 10,000 in the ne... Tuesday the follow... elected—

Mr. C. R. Ross— Mr. S. Wellington Mr. Wm. Cross, Mr. Wm. McBain, Mr. Brown, Man... Charles Gibb... Receive... Letters were re... Captain O'Flynn, w... chos bearing dates... May 6. He says the... are all well and a... trenches. Charlie... promoted. He meo... that he has not ye... Neomans for some... has had informat... well.

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Presentation

At the Armouries last week Col. Ponton on behalf of the Union Lodge Napanee, presented to Lieutenant Travers of the 39th Battalion, C. E. F. a handsomely engraved ring which the recipient feelingly acknowledged. Colonel Laster occupied the chair and Col. Preston, Col. Smart and Mr. H. J. Clarke made brief and appropriate speeches.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

German Was Arrested

A well known Bellevillian was arrested at midnight on Saturday and brought to headquarters. It appears that he is a native of Brandenburg, Prussia, where he was born in 1857. For 29 years he has resided in Belleville and is known to thousands of citizens. Being a subject of Germany and not having registered as an alien enemy, he was liable to arrest and internment. He bears a good reputation, and he had voted in the "past, but had never become naturalized. This morning he was allowed his liberty because he undertook to report to the Chief of Police in the fourteenth day of each month.

Five Deserters Brought Back

Four of the 39th men attempting to desert were brought back to Belleville by escort this morning. One man who had been away from the local camp for two months, was arrested in Windsor on his arrival there from the States where he had been staying.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

The two Wheeler cottages adjoining Massena Park, Ameliasburg, with lots adjacent. Ideal summer resort. Apply to Northrup & Ponton, Bridge Street, Belleville. J12,14,19 11w

OBITUARY

T. A. McCORMICK

(From Monday's Daily.) The death occurred early this morning of Thomas Arlington McCormick, aged 66 years in Thurlow. He had been ill for some time. He was a bachelor. His home was at Corbyville. In religion he was a Methodist. He leaves one brother, Fletcher McCormick of Peterborough and four sisters, Mrs. Mary Hicks, Peterborough, Mrs. Fred Delong, Altonville, Mrs. John Patterson, Flint, Michigan and Mrs. Wm. Ritz, Corbyville.

MRS. JANE CONLIN

Mrs. Jane Conlin passed away yesterday morning at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Burke, International Hotel. She was a daughter of the late Andrew Stewart and widow of the late Fred Conlin. Deceased was born in Belleville in 1863 and previous to coming to Belleville two years ago lived in Bellingham, Washington for 25 years. She was an Anglican in religion. She leaves a family in the States. She had been ill several years.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Cobourg's Shell Factory Building Well Under Way

The building being erected at the harbour by Mr. George Thompson for the Cobourg Steel Co. is now well started. Over thirty men are at work on the construction of it. It is expected that the roof will be put on next week. The whole building must be completed by the 8th of July. The company is composed of Messrs. McLean, Stone, Robertson, and McCurdy of Toronto, all of whom have interests in other industries of a similar nature. The company now has an order for \$150,000 worth of shells, and expect more. Part of the machinery to go into the building has already been shipped, and is expected here shortly. The new building is situated just north of and adjoining the old building of Mr. Thompson's at the harbour. Machinery will be installed almost immediately in the old building for the manufacture of certain tools. The company expects to employ at least sixty to seventy-five men immediately upon the completion of the building as the machinery will be installed during the construction of the factory. On Monday Mr. J. E. Chambers, the

Arrested in Watertown N. Y.

Charged with a violation of the White Slave Act, William J. Mellroy, thirty three years of age, of Bellport, Ont., is under arrest in this city as the result of a little trip which he took last week with 20-year-old Lillian Charleston, of Yarker, Ont., to this city. The girl is now in custody of Mrs. I. A. Kellog, while Mellroy, facing the serious charge, is now at the county jail pending a report which O. P. Robinson, of Ogdensburg, United States immigration inspector, will make to the United States district attorney. The couple were arrested in the Park Hotel, in upper State Street, by Detective Captain A. S. Wood. Mellroy and the girl came across from Canada by way of Cape Vincent last Wednesday, going almost direct-

"THE BLACK BOX"

Read the Story in this Paper commencing June 24th. See the Pictures at THE PALACE. Superintendent and wife were in town looking for a suitable house to rent.—Cobourg World.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.

To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

Citizens Ask Damages

Fifty-eight citizens, who were sufferers from the typhoid fever epidemic in Brockville the past winter, have presented claims on the Town Council for damages. They ascribe the spread of the disease to the contaminated water supply, and ask indemnity for expenses incurred through sickness in their families, loss of time, etc. There was no action taken on this as the Council broke up in disorder through an interruption by a newspaper reporter, who took issue made by the latter reflecting on local press.

INSTANT CORNS RELIEF
Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor to-night, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" cures the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's Extractor" to-day.

CANADIAN LAKES WITH WOOD

Mrs. Ruth Kedz whose travel book and other European standard works, a her way to Alaska Canadian Steamers. Lakes compare favorably with service with. In a letter to the General Passenger Navigation Co.—Canadian Rail Route between Western Canada says, "We found S.S. Harmonic of yo

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