

ANNUAL SERVICE OF THE R. K. Y. CLUB,

Over Thirty Craft at Anchor There—Sermon by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Parker—Commodore Thomson Declares Annual Cruise Ended—Many from City Went Up for Service -- Notes Concerning the Cruise.

The annual cruise of the Royal Kennebec Yacht Club ended Sunday, and the fleet was formally disbanded by Commodore Robert Thomson, of the flagship Scionda, at the close of the annual service at Carter's Point. The cruise was one of the most enjoyable yet held, including a visit to Grand Lake, Washademoak and the Bellisle. The fleet was smaller than usual, but from the time it sailed from Millidgeville, a week ago last Saturday, until late on Saturday afternoon the weather was delightful, and Sunday though overcast and at times threatening, proved a splendid day for the annual service and the home run to Millidgeville, where all the yachts going to headquarters were safely moored before seven o'clock. Rev. Dr. Parker preached the annual sermon, dwelling upon the transformation of human life by the power of the personality of Jesus Christ.

Saturday's Cruise. A Telegraph representative who went up on the Victoria on Saturday morning found the fleet anchored at Oak Point. The night had been spent there, and a delightful reception held on board the flagship Scionda. After dinner on Saturday the yachts moved out one after another until only the Windward, Dahinda and Lightning were left. Then the wind fell, and presently the Scionda returned, towed out the Lightning into the stream, and returned and took the Windward in tow. The Dahinda remained until a breeze sprang up, later in the afternoon, for the Lightning it was a drifting match, and she did not get down to Carter's Point till 8 o'clock. Rain began to fall lightly just after she left Oak Point, and grew heavier as the afternoon wore on, continuing through the greater part of the night.

But rain does not dampen the ardor of yachtsmen, although when the Dahinda overtook and passed the Lightning an umbrella hoisted on her deck almost threw the chap in olivians at the tiller of the Lightning into large fits. One after another the river steamers passed up on their Saturday evening trips, landing passengers here and there on either side of the river. Despite the rain and the absence of wind, it was good to stand in the lee of a sail and watch the life of the river, and see the fields and woods, the distant, mist-curtained hills, and the broad and changing surface of the river, beaten into waves and subsiding into broadness, gentle flowing, in the wake of the passing steamer.

The heavy rain prevented any fun on shore at Carter's Point on Saturday night, and there was very little moving about between the yachts. But a merry party sang together for a time on the Hudson, and on each yacht the crew found ample enjoyment under decks, singing, recalling the pleasures of the cruise—and then to the lapping waves and falling rain their inebriety. Just after midnight several yachts arrived from Millidgeville to be present at the annual service.

The Sunday Service. On Sunday morning the weather, though cloudy, was fine. It was, however, so threatening toward 11 o'clock that Commodore Thomson, through his megaphone, informed the yachtsmen that the service would be held in the little hall instead of out of doors.

But in the meantime other yachts and boats were arriving. The tug Neptune, with Percy W. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, Alfred Porter and Mrs. Porter, Alexander Skinner, James Knox and quite a party of others on board, steamed up and lay close to the Scionda. Later, the Beatrice E. Waring arrived, but went on up to Public Landing and did not come in to the Point until toward the close of the service. She did not have as many passengers as was expected.

Before 11 o'clock on Sunday thirty craft, steam and sail, anchored at the Point, and the picture was a very beautiful one. Flags were flying and boats were darting back and forth between the yachts and the shore, where people from the countryside had also come in to attend the service, some in boats and some in carriages. The crowd was pretty well divided between those in yachting costumes and those in ordinary Sunday garb.

Among the craft at anchor at the Point were the Scionda, Hudson, Zuluika, Nevaline, Hermes, Lovinia, Windward, Dahinda, Lightning, Canada, Bluebonnet, Winogone, Sunol, Rose, Robin Hood, Stormy Petrel, Graice M., Myrtle, Edith, British Queen, Venus, Atlantic, Jubilee, Avis, Glenwood, Tavalava and Kelpie. During the service the Beatrice E. Waring ran in to shore, and her passengers disembarked.

When service time came the people had walked around to the little hall, but after it had been filled there were more people outside than within, and as the weather appeared clear it was decided to adjourn to the beach in front of A. Whipple's house, where the service was held last year. Benches were carried there from the hall, and the organ was taken along and placed on the verandah of the house, where the choir also gathered.

Very pretty souvenir programmes of the service were distributed. A table was placed for Rev. Dr. Parker just in front of the house, and the audience, numbering several hundred, gathered in front and on either side.

service preceding the sermon. It was on the printed programme, that all might join. The hymns sung were: Onward Christian Soldiers; Nearer My God to Thee; How Firm a Foundation, and Oh, Think of the Home Over There.

A collection was taken, half to go to the little church at the Point and half to Westfield parish church.

The Sermon. The text was Ephesians 5-1: Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children. Dr. Parker said he was thankful and glad to welcome them all to the annual service of the R. K. Y. Club. He had been pleased to hear from one and another that they were looking forward to his service with feelings of delightful expectation. It was fitting that it should be so. There had been good fellowship on the days of the cruise, and they looked forward from year to year to a repetition of delightful experiences on river and lake. This cruise had been one of the most enjoyable and this service was the grand climax of their enjoyment. It was in consonance with the spirit of the text, for it was the children of God they met. It was as children of God that every pure joy and every good thing of the cruise had been vouchsafed to them by God. It was important to realize the grandeur of being His children, and this service was an essential part of their lives, and the culmination of the week's enjoyment. We play as truly as we pray, as the children of God. At home or in a boat or around the campfire they were as truly in their proper relation to the Great Father as in offering Him worship in this service.

The old version of the text, "Be ye followers of God, as dear children," did not convey its full meaning. The revised version is "Become imitators of God, as beloved children," and this is the true rendering. To be merely a follower may mean many things, but to be an imitator means only one. What an uplift and inspiration to feel that I am a beloved child of God. If I am—if I know and realize it, and feel it—then what is there I may not attempt—what is there I dare not hope?

That, said Dr. Parker, is the central thought of the text. I am God's child. I share His nature and bear His image—dim and distorted though it may be. There is none who does not bear His image and share His nature. Religion means that we allow our true nature, which is God's nature, to assert itself—bring out clear and sharp and distinct the image and likeness of God. It is that which proves He is our Father and we His children. This is the ideal which beckons us, the standard of our lives, the supreme test by which we consecrate ourselves to become more like unto God.

There is something inspiring in the thought that through hardship, suffering, bereavement, misadventure and distress of whatever kind, we are led by God's spirit to bring out more distinctly His image. The more we submit ourselves to the will of God, the more we realize the ideal of life and what is best worth seeking.

Contrast this with obedience to law. Suppose the only way to make the best of ourselves were by obeying God's law; and suppose we did keep it perfectly, line upon line and precept upon precept. At our highest and best we would be but law-abiding subjects of the great Ruler of the universe. But we can rise above a mere sense of duty, and feel not merely that we are commanded to keep the law, but realize what it is to be free from the law, in this higher sense.

It is well to be servants of God, but there is a more excellent way. You are not good because you must be—you do not merely feel that you know the ropes and want to pull them; but you are, in the goodness and liberty of the sons of God, that this ideal means anything at all.

How is it possible to realize this ideal, in this twentieth century, when we are so conscious of the distance caused by the light thought upon every subject, and when we are members of a complicated social life, with all its demands? How is it possible to dream of the Great? How is the problem to be solved? Christ has told us. "He that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness, but in the light of life." He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father; and John tells us: "The glory of God shines in the face of Jesus Christ, who is the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of His person." Christ comes into the presence of humanity and says: "Look unto Me and be saved from meanness, and uncleanness, and all manner of sin." One says: "I cannot accept all the teachings of the Church of England." Another says: "The like of the Methodist or Presbyterian or other church. But the one vital question is: Do you believe in the perfect character, the splendid and winsome and perfect example of Jesus Christ? Follow Him, and the light of His life, shining to show what our life should be. That is the very essence of religion, which is the life of God in the soul of man. Christ says: He will dwell in us and we in Him, that all may be one. We have but to accept the inviolable, inspiring, controlling and informing Christ. The Holy Catholic Church means the Church of Christ—all who believe in Him and try to be like Him. That was Christ's own definition, before any church organization was effected. To be an imitator of God is what it means to be a member of His church.

How, then, if any power be able to enable him always to think the truth and to do the right, he would close with the offer. Drummond replies that St. Paul gives the formula: "We all with unveiled faces, reflecting as in a mirror the glory of God, are changed into the same image, from glory to glory." This is St. Paul's formula of sanctification. There is not one of us who cannot, and who in his deepest heart, does not want to accept this formula. It will not take you any away, nor chill the warm manhood of the soul. It will not silence the song, nor put out the lights that gladden your eyes

along the shore; but it will make you a true man, like Him who was the one white flower of the race, whose name is Jesus Christ.

The preacher said that he desired to leave with them this central thought, condensed into a single phrase: "Transformation by the power of the personality of Jesus Christ."

The Commodore Spoke.

Before the closing hymn was sung Dr. Parker said that Commodore Thomson had desired to deliver his closing remarks to the club until the service ended, but there was no reason why they should not be spoken as part of the service. The presence and words of the commodore were always welcome. The speaker did not know how the club would fare without the commodore, whom he found a friend in need at all times. They were glad he was with them. He had felt his duty to come with them, at some cost to his personal feelings. They all knew of his recent affliction and life bereavement, but he had nevertheless come with them, animated by a desire to give pleasure to others.

Commodore Thomson spoke very briefly. He said the hours and days of the cruise had passed most enjoyably for all. They were grateful to a kind Providence for protection from many dangers, and for the delightful annual service. He said they were sorry there had not been more boats along, but gratified at the success of the cruise. They would all have happy recollections of the outing, a quartet hope that with God's blessing all would be spared for the annual cruise of 1905. He then declared the fleet disbanded.

There was again a scene of great animation while the crews of the various yachts were embarking. One or two at once hoisted sail and started down the river. Others remained to take dinner aboard—a man with a clean, discerning, equitable mind. And I have said this, over and over again, in my public utterances. Indeed, I have pointed him out to me, in addresses and conversations, at home and abroad, as the acme of political justice and foresight.

There must be some mistake in this despatch, for I hope there is. Surely Mr. Chamberlain never gave vent to such vicious insinuations. And, after all, we are confronted with the fact, that part of the despatch is between quotation marks, purporting to be his exact words. However, if he did make such a statement, I am sadly disappointed in the man, and cannot imagine how he could or dare talk that way in the British house of commons. He ought to be able to see that such a speech in such a place would flatter the low prejudices of the black man's foes, and excite in the breast of every intelligent black man in the empire a feeling of unrest and distrust. Yes, to feel the white people of the Transvaal in their bitter hatred of the blacks, is a terrible, terrible piece of insensate and unchristianlike conduct. The white laborers in their refusal to work side by side with black laborers on equal terms, is simply juggling for sympathy from the negroes of the South African States. It is as bad as anything that I have heard from Senator Tillman, and in its effect, it is really worse, for Senator Tillman is not considered a great man, or even a clever man; all over the Northern States he is hailed as a vaporing demagogue. Now, Mr. Chamberlain's quoted remarks are just as rabid and as ad captandam vulgus as anything that Tillman could say. I will repeat them. Here they are: "As the dominant race, if we admitted equality with inferior races, we would lose the power which gave us our dominance." This is both wild and narrow—the logic of an ill-tempered, self-conceited child. No one appreciates or admires the great and good qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race more than myself. I know that it is a race capable of most wonderful mental and physical development; I know that it is a race that may be confided in and depended upon by all some of its famous leaders are equally wretched fools of themselves at the very point or turn of their career when it was expected they would evince superlative wisdom and statesmanship. This is sound, just, and sane. In other words, the Anglo-Saxon race will lose a single iota of its prestige, or glory, or power, by giving all the other races an equal measure of justice and equality. In other words, the Anglo-Saxon race will endure longer, and wield the sceptre of supremacy longer, by doing right than by doing wrong.

Let us compare President Roosevelt's remarks with those of Mr. Chamberlain. President Roosevelt says: "I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon a man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color. Such an attitude would be a denial of the fact that the Anglo-Saxon race is a great and powerful race." This is sound, just, and sane. In other words, the Anglo-Saxon race will endure longer, and wield the sceptre of supremacy longer, by doing right than by doing wrong.

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John Rogerson (Uncle John) was with S. L. Kerr and party on the Lightning, and cheered the crew of that vessel's boat to victory in the race on Thursday last. The distant light vessel, the Thetys, on the beach on a wet and windless afternoon; for a year before he had been on the Thetys in an exciting race with the British yacht Columbia over the same course.

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DR. A. B. WALKER SPEAKS.

Dr. A. B. Walker, the Negro lawyer and journalist, expressed great surprise and regret yesterday at the following despatch which appeared in the St. John papers:

"London, July 21.—In the house of commons today Joseph Chamberlain, defending (as member of parliament for West Birmingham) the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal, which policy reprobated, contended that white laborers would not work side by side with black laboring on equal terms and he thought the white men were right. He added: "As the dominant race, if we admitted equality with inferior races, we would lose the power which gave us our dominance." "I can hardly believe," said Dr. Walker, "that Mr. Chamberlain harbors any such a sentiment. Why, I have always looked upon Mr. Chamberlain as one of the most liberal and fair-minded statesmen in the world—as a man with a clean, discerning, equitable mind. And I have said this, over and over again, in my public utterances. Indeed, I have pointed him out to me, in addresses and conversations, at home and abroad, as the acme of political justice and foresight."

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If you live in New Brunswick you speak of the "clothes press." In New York it is a "wardrobe," and in the South an "armoire," while in Chicago it is a "clothes closet." But whatever name it is known by, it is inadequate and disappointing except in a few million cases where GOOD-FORM EQUIPMENTS are used. Here it is orderly and convenient, and contains the clothing in less than one-half the space used before. Each garment is kept in easy access and in perfect order.



Whole Sets or Single Fixtures

THE GOOD-FORM EQUIPMENTS make room for everything and keep it in its place. Nothing is kept in view easily removed. Most readily banished and not required. What ever name it is known by, it is inadequate and disappointing except in a few million cases where GOOD-FORM EQUIPMENTS are used. Here it is orderly and convenient, and contains the clothing in less than one-half the space used before. Each garment is kept in easy access and in perfect order.

GOOD-FORM CLOSET SET (Ladies'), 60c; 6 each. Skirt and Coat Hangers, 1 each, Bar and Loop, \$1.75. GOOD-FORM CLOSET SET (Gentlemen'), 60c; 6 each. Coat and Trousers Hangers, 1 each, Bar and Loop, \$2.25. GOOD-FORM TROUSERS SET—6 Goodform Trousers Hangers, 1 Loop, \$1.50.

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LIMITED, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

PREFERENTIAL RATES MAY BE PUT IN FORCE

BY NEWFOUNDLAND, Any Move for Reciprocity Must Be Made by Uncle Sam.

Premier Bond Doesn't Threaten, But Says the People Will Not Let Things Go On Forever as Now—He Doesn't See Need of Joining Canada.

London, July 23.—Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, sailed for home today on the steamer Buenos Ayres, from Liverpool, after having settled Newfoundland's share in the Anglo-French treaty. Interviewed on the subject of the Hay-Bond treaty, which is awaiting ratification by the senate, the premier said: "I have been unable to give the British government any hope that the treaty to which it is so dependent upon by all the United States, Newfoundland is and has been anxious to secure reciprocity upon a mutually advantageous basis with our great neighbor. That end I have made every effort consistent with the dignity and interest of the colony. More than this, Newfoundland has given American fishermen, during fourteen years, privileges which it has power to withhold. It has been a matter of comment in connection with Joseph Chamberlain's campaign that Newfoundland gives America greater privileges than any other country."

"The next move in the matter must be on the part of America. In the untoward event of our failing to secure any measure of reciprocity, it is a question of withdrawal. I should like to see it put into execution those differentiating tariffs which these other British colonies have enacted against foreign goods. The adoption of our 23 1/2 per cent preferential tariff in favor of British manufactured goods would turn the whole of our business with the United States over to Canada. Newfoundland has not so far adopted this preferential tariff because it was thought that sooner or later the United States—both from the viewpoint of self-interest and in return for the material sign of genuine friendship—would enact the reciprocal agreement. It would be absurd for me to say this as, in any sense, threatening a right war. It is not a question of reprisals, but the people of Newfoundland cannot be expected to let this remain an open question forever, when everybody on the island knows that America is trading under advantages not allowed by any other British colony, and while Newfoundland products entering the United States are given the most protective duties."

It is learned that Sir Robert Bond has given the British government a frank expression of his views regarding the suggested confederation with Canada. When questioned on this subject, Sir Robert replied, "I am strongly opposed to any such amalgamation. Newfoundland neither desires nor needs confederation. There are no advantages to us in such an arrangement compared with the disadvantages it would entail. There is no such movement now mentioned on foot in Newfoundland. The oldest British colony can maintain the most pleasant relations with her Canadian sister, but she intends to paddle her own canoe."

When a Japanese girl marries she is taught that she is to reverence and obey her husband's relatives, his mother and father, as she has reverence and obeyed her own parents. She must be able to cook rice properly, and her being unable to do so is considered, not in the light of mere ignorance, but almost as a mortal sin. A young wife ignorant of the proper fulfilling of this domestic duty would very likely be returned to her parents' home.

Women can stand tight shoes, tight gloves, and tight waists, but they very properly draw the line at tight husbands.

Cream for Corns. AN UNFAILING REMEDY. As a simple, harmless remedy for either hard or soft corns, there is nothing equal to "Cream for Corns." One application causes pain-free application and you lose the corn. It is 15 cents. This advertisement, and we will mail size box and two corn cures free. Dept. 6, Stott & Jury, Bowmansville, or at Drug Stores.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, C Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the specific in Cholera, and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epile Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheuma Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis.

Always ask for "Dr. J. Collins Browne's CHLORODYNE" and beware of spurious imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collins Browne's CHLORODYNE" on the metal Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 1/12, 2/9, and 4/6 each. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

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One Dollar Buys One Year's Supply for t average family. A Neat Fixture FREE.

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SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

A Variety of Subjects Taken Up and Much Enjoyed.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 23.—Saturday does not bring rest to the summer school. The entire morning has been, as usual, devoted to class work, the interest in which shows no sign of abatement. The work is practical zoology, under Mr. Outton, including the practical dissection of insects, worms, frogs and fishes, is especially popular, even the ladies, of which the class largely consists, showing no squeamishness in the handling of objects which are ordinarily regarded with horror, real or feigned, upon the part of the fair sex. A visit to the class, while at work, was made by Prof. Ramsey Weight, of the Marine Biological station, and he expressed himself as much pleased with what he saw being undertaken. In the department of advanced botany, Mr. Vroom, after a most interesting discussion on the relation of plants to their environment, made a farewell address to his class, his duties in connection with the educational department in New Brunswick making it impossible for him to prolong his stay. He referred to the rich field for investigation available for teachers and others on P. E. Island, instancing what had been done in this direction by a single individual, L. W. Watson, of the marine and fisheries department, a native of P. E. Island, who had discovered here not less than three species of violets new to science, and one of which, Viola Watsoni, had been named in recognition of his work. James McSwain, of Charlottetown, now teacher of drawing in the public schools, will continue to conduct Mr. Watson's classes to the close of the session.

The afternoon was given to field work, a considerable party going by ferry to Southport, and thence to the fields and woods in search of flowers. Reaching a quarry a mile or so from the landing, Dr. Bailey was called upon to say something about the geology of the island, in response to which he explained briefly the principal facts in its geological history, and its causes of its brilliant coloration, and its

remarkable fertility all being largely due to the abundance of iron in its rocks. This was the result of volcanic eruptions which melted the red rocks of the surface, at some points rising above the surface, and at other points below the surface, and the lava which came into contact with the sea, and not to be despised even by man himself.

In the evening Albert Hickman gave a lecture on the geographical aspects of Canada and their relations to imperial interests. It was illustrated by a large number of lantern views, including typical examples of scenery, in both settled and unsettled districts of the Dominion. Those of the east were mainly taken in New Brunswick, including views, mostly colored, of the Sussex Valley, St. John river, city of St. John, Fredericton, the Restigouche, etc., and were very beautiful, especially concerning scenery on the northern rivers. These were followed by views of the prairie and ranching areas of the west, showing by the height of the crops the exuberant fertility of the soil; and then by views of the Rockies, including Banff and Mount Stephen, great emphasis being placed upon the possible and probable future of the west, and the statement was made that the entire productive areas of Canada were in amount but little, if at all, inferior to those of the United States and were of superior quality. Mr. Hickman said that not one new railroad only, but many would in the near future be required as a means of bringing to the markets of the world the food products of the west. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hickman for his instructive lecture.

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