FAITH IN OUR FELLOWS

Somewhere In Every Man There Is Some Good

Jesus looked upon him and said: "Thou art Simon, the son of John; thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, Rock." — John 1.. 42.

Poor Peter has never been much of a favorite with the preachers; he was so thoroughly unstable, unideal. But the people have always had a tender feeling for him, partly because he was a fisherman, partly because he was so much like the rest of us. Nothing is more striking in the life of Jesus than his affection for ordinary men. The cultured Pharisees, the philosophical Sadducees seem to have much less attraction to him than the rude fisherman and the toiler. These men were often weak, sometimes cowardly, obstinate, dull, mediocre; yet he committed his kingdom to them; he believed in them. Before they had faith in him he had faith in them; and that ultimately made them men.

It sounded much like cruel sarcasm when he told that weal, vacillating Simon that he was a rock. Those who knew Peter best must have smiled; he was more like a jelly fish. But Jesus could see the best that was in a man. He detected the hidden good even in Peter. He proves his own goodness by his ,aith in the good in every man. Later, when Peter fails him, he still believes in the better Peter.

Somewhere in every man there is some good. Overlaid it may be by passion, by habits, by prejudice grown out of wrong and suffering perchance;

BUT STILL IT IS THERE.

Faith in this and sympathy, these are the golden keys that unlock the doors to where the good lies buried.

The saviors of society have always been those who looked for the best in it. If you go through life seeking the beast in man, you will find it, and the chances are it will devour you; if you look for the beauty that is from above you will find it, and it will bless you. There are reformers who call all men the children of the devil; they never induce them to become the sons of God. It is just as necessary to have faith in man as it is to have faith in God. If men cannot become good, then there is no God in the sense of a power that makes for goodness. The optimist not only believes in the best, he creates the better.

Some there are who reluctantly admit that God is a little better than they are, though that may be due to his circumstances, but they have never imagined for an instant that any one else is at all good. Believe that men are wholly bad and they will not disappoint you. Every man somehow responds to the expectations of othere. You had better damn a man than despair of him. Neither a church nor an individual can help this world when they have more confidence in the power of evil to become all pervasive than in the power of the Most High to make his purposes felt in every heart as truly as he makes his sun to shine on the just and the unjust. The church first consigns men to prediction and then wonders why they are reluctant to walk with it the other way. So long as you have faith in total depravity you will find some facts to substantiate it.

BUT THERE IS A BETTER WAY.

Sympathy with men will do more for them than sermons on their sins. Look for the best in them and you will find things better than you expected. There are flower beds as well as garbage heaps in every heart; at least, there are spots where seeds of the fairest flowers of heaven may be sown.

You do not have to be a fool to have faith in your fellows. You do not need to take the padlocks off your house; but you do need to take them off your heart. There may be those whom it would be wrong to trust with your cash box; but it is a greater wrong to withhold from them your kindness. You can show them that you believe the best instead of the worst of them.

The Great Teacher told men that He came not to condemn, but to give life. His followers have too often occupied themselves wholly with condemnation and then wondered that their sentences saved none. Every soul knows its own sentence; what it needs to feel is that God and all good men are with it, helping it to shake off that sentence, to arise and return to the Father, that, instead of all things conspiring to keep a man down, there is a cloud of witnesses cheering him on, a mighty choir invisible inspiring his heart. And there is nothing any man can do of greater worth to the world than to cheer on another by his faith in him, his high expectation of him, his wise blindness to some little faults, and his propagating approval of the least beginnings of any good. Men are the saviors of men by their faith in men.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 2.

Lesson I. Sennacherib's Invasion. Golden Text, 2 Chron. 32.8.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies for this lesson are based on the text of the Revised Version.

Introductory Note.—The Old Testament lessons which begin with this month, and which will be continued throughout the remainder of this year, take up again the thread of Jewish history at the point at which the last Old Testament lessons for 1904 dropped the study. Samaria, the capital of the northern kingdom, had fallen in the year 722 B.C., just after Sargon, general of the Assyrian army,had ascended the throne of Assyria. Sargon had led into captivity many thousands of the people of Israel. At the same time Hezekiah, a God-fearing king and strenuous reformer, was on the throne of Judah. His chief counselor was none other than the great prophet and statesman Isaiah. When in the year 705 Sargon died and was succeeded by Sennacherib the provinces of western Asia—Damascus, Tyre, Philistia, and others—considered this an opportune moment to declare and re-establish their independence. Judah also was nominally a dependency of the Assyrian monarch though retaining a degree of independence not enjoyed by the neighboring provinces. In the year 701 Sennacherib, after subduing similar revolts in other parts of his kingdom, undertook a campaign against Palestine in order to bring into subjection again the revolting provinces. After quickly reducing to submission the kingdoms to the north and west he invaded Judah, took most of its fenced cities, led away many captives, and all but succeeded in capturing Jerusalem itself. At this point our lesson for to-day takes up the story.

Verse 9. After this—That is, after preparation for the defense of the city (Jerusalem) had been completed (comp. verses 1-8).

Sennacherib—Assyr. "Sin-akhi-erba," Sin (the moon god) hath increased the brethren. Son of Sargon, king of Assyria (705-681 B. C.) During almost his entire reign Babylonia was in a state of revolt against the Assyrian monarch, and Judah after the invasion of 701 was left undisturbed in its independent position. As a ruler Sennacherib was boastful and vain, possessing few of the sterling traits of his distinguished father. He built the great wall of Nineveh, eight miles in circumference, and also the famous palace of Konyunjik. To him also is ascribed the extensive repairing of ancient aqueducts and the construction of brick embankments along the side of the Tigris River. He was murdered in 681 B. C. by his son (or sons), who instigated a rebellion against the father and succeeded in holding Ninevah for six weeks. At the end of that time, however, another son, Asarhaddon, who at the time of the murder commanded the Assyrian army in a campaign against Ararat, defeated the rebel brother (or brothers), took Nineveh, and succeeded his father Sennacherib on the throne of Assyria (comp. 2 Kings 19. 37).

Assyria—A country famed in antiquity on the east and the middle Tigris, between thirty-five and thirty-seven degrees north latitude. Its ancient name was Assur, and its extent varied greatly at different times.

Before Lachish—An important fenced city twenty-five miles south of Jerusalem, the capture and spoliation of which by Sennacherib is described on an Assyrian relief tablet now in the British Museum. Sennacherib's ultimate objective being Egypt, the capture of Lachish was to him of even greater importance than the capture of Jerusalem.

Hezekiah—The twelfth king and (counting Queen Athaliah) the thirteenth sovereign of the separate kingdom of Judah. His father was the wicked King Ahaz, and his son the no less wicked Manasseh. Between these two Hezekiah, who instituted many reforms, stands out in a most favorable light.

10. In the **siege**—Perhaps better, as in the marginal reading, in the fortress, or fortified city. The natural position as well as the fortification of Jerusalem was very strong.

11. To die by famine and by thirst—The besieging general virtually admits that to take the city by storm was out of the question. A long siege alone could compel its surrender.

12. His high places—Outdoor sanctuaries of Jehovah, located on hilltops in different parts of the kingdom; not necessarily places of idolatrous worship, yet, because of their heathen associations, places in which the temptation to idolatry was especially strong. These high places Hezekiah removed from all parts of his kingdom.

Ye shall worship before one altar—By prohibiting idolatry and by centralizing the national worship, by destroying local sanctuaries throughout the borders of Judah, Hezekiah paved the way for another and yet more thorough reformation carried out by King Josiah in the next century.

13. What I and my fathers have done—Sennacherib's father, Sargon, had been a great and successful warrior, and Sennacherib himself had been successful in several engagements against other minor revolting states. The severe punishment inflicted on these he cites as an example and warning to Jerusalem.

14. Utterly destroyed—Literally, and in the marginal reading, "devoted." The Hebrew word means, to devote to destruction; hence to utterly destroy, to exterminate. It was used especially of cities and their inhabitants (comp. Deut. 2. 34; Josh. 8. 26; Jer. 51. 3).

15. How much less shall your God deliver you—Judah, in the eyes of the Assyrian monarch, was in some respects inferior to other kingdoms already brought into submission. The Assyrians were polytheists believing that every nation had its own god or gods. It therefore became with them a question of strength and authority between the God of the Jews and of Jerusalem, and the gods of Assyria and in the superior strength of the latter they had the utmost confidence.

16. Jehovah—A word resulting from the corruptian of two Hebrew words, one meaning "Lord," and the other being the proper name Jahve (Yahweh), meaning God. The Hebrews in writing used only consonants, the vowel sounds being supplied by the reader; but in reading the sacred Scripture the devout Hebrew always substituted the word "Lord" (Adonai) for the proper name Yahweh, which he considered too sacred to be spoken. Many centuries later, in comparatively modern times, when Hebrew proper was no longer a spoken language, it became necessary to indicate the vowels in Hebrew text. Hence the vowels of the word Adonai were printed with the consonants of the word Yahweh to indicate that not Yahweh, but Adonai, was to be spoken. These consonants of the word Yahweh together with the vowels of the word Adonai, if pronounced as written, as they soon were by persons ignorant of the real facts in the case, give approximately the word Jehovah. The word Jehovah, although resulting from an error, must now be considered to be good English.

20. Isaiah the prophet—Compare Word Studies on lesson for Sunday, July 9.

21. Cut off all the mighty men of valor—The account in Kings (2 Kings 19. 8, ff.) mentions the sending of a letter by Sennacherib to Hezekiah making another demand for surrender. Concerning his own unexpected defeat Sennacherib himself, in his accounts found on Babylonian tablets, is silent. That he failed to take Jerusalem is, however, implied in his own vague statement that he shut up Hezekiah like a bird in a cage." The historian Herodotus refers to the destruction of the Assyrian army and speaks of it as being probably due to a plague. Whatever the means may have been which Jehovah employed to work diasaster in the camp of the king of Assyria, the impression made upon Sennacherib was such that though he lived for twenty years longer he never again entered Palestine or besieged Jerusalem.

23. Exalted in the sight of all nations from henceforth—The victory of faith achieved by Hezekiah was mainly due to the influence of Isaiah, but the glory of that victory fell also on the sovereign who shared the prophet's lofty spirit and confidence in Jehovah.

PHYSICIAN QUANDARY.

To Violate the Medical Code or Risk Disaster.

Is a doctor justified in violating the code of medical ethics in order to avert a possible disaster that may cause a great loss of human life?

That in a nutshell is the question which a perplexed member of the medical profession has submitted to the British Medical Journal for solution and has been answered in effect by that high authority that his first duty is to stick to the code, let the consequences be what they may. As the case on which the moral conundrum is based is a remarkable one and the etiquette of the profession is about the the same on both sides of the Atlantic, it is a matter that will possess some interest for our readers.

It appears that a certain doctor who is engaged by a railway provident society, managed by the men and not by the company, was consulted by a signalman, who was found to be suffering from heart disease. That might cause him to drop dead at any moment, or without warning render him incapable of attending to the work on whose performance depended the safety of thousands of passengers. On this account the doctor urged him to seek some other employment where his liability to sudden death or collapse would not endanger other lives. The man refused. Other jobs were not easily found, especially by a man suffering from heart disease. Self-preservation was the first law of nature. Therefore, he would stick to his job and the traveling public who used that particular section of the line over which he stood guard would have to take their chances. By such reasoning he found it easy to justify his decision.

But the medical man was haunted by the knowledge that his patient's condition might lead to an appalling disaster in which scores of lives might be lost and hundreds be maimed and injured. All possibility of such a catastrophe would be averted if he should inform the railway company of the signalman's physical condition. That would lead to his prompt removal from the signal box. He might be given another job, or he might be sacked. But if the doctor should inform the company of the facts that had come to his knowledge in his professional capacity would he not be guilty of a breach of the obligations imposed upon him as a physician? In this dilemma he asked the British Medical Journal to decide for him.

"Our correspondent," says the editor, "has done his duty by pointing out to the patient his unfitness for work, but he would be violating the rule of professional secrecy if he communicated to the company the facts which have become known to him in his professional capacity." Which amounts to saying that considerations of medical etiquette are of more importance than the security of railway passengers. With this opinion the public will hardly agree. The rule doctors should not disclose an excellent one in the vast majority of cases. But this seems to be a case in which incalculably greater harm may arise from sticking to the rule than by making an exception to it.

TO AIR THE SICK ROOM.

To air the sick room, cover the patient over while doing it; let down the window at the top, swing door rapidly, but quietly, backwards and forwards for a few minutes; it will quickly pump the bad air out, and draw in the fresh air from the window.

CHILDREN FIRE HEROES

A VETERAN FIREMAN TELLS HIS EXPERIENCES.

Remarkable Instances of Coolness and Courage Shown By Youngsters.

During my twenty-five years in the New York Fire Department, said a veteran recently, I have witnessed examples of courage and coolness displayed by children in the face of extreme danger that would have done credit to—well, the bravest of us. It is a curious fact, too, that when youngsters do show a superabundance of nerve it is generally combined with sound common sense, and thereby many lives have been saved.

Here, for instance, is a case in which two, and possibly three, children might have been burned to death had it not been for the sound wisdom as well as courage of a little girl of fourteen. A fire had broken out in the cellar of a house in a low part of the city, and had worked so rapidly into the adjoing house on each side that the three dwellings were well alight before an alarm was sent us. When we arrived flames were spouting from all the front windows of the centre house, and we knew that it would not be an easy matter to rescue those tenants who had not already escaped.

On the fifth floor of the dwelling lived a family of the name of Rosenbloom, and inquiries revealed the fact that during the early stages of the fire the father and mother had escaped, expecting, as they afterwards declared, that the children would follow. But, as often happens in such cases,

THEY DID NOT,

and three youngsters—Anna, aged fourteen, Sarah, aged six, and David aged four—were left in the burning building.

With great coolness, however, Anna roused the two babies who had been left by their terrified parents sleeping soundly, and began to dress them, but the flames had spread so rapidly that she was obliged to desist and flee. She soon found that there was no escape by the staircase, for that was burning; so she made her way to the fire-escape at the back of the house, climbed through the window, lifted each child in her arms, and telling them to cling tightly to her neck she proceeded to descend.

When she had reached the second floor almost exhausted, but as stout of heart as when she started, she was met by Fireman Flynn, who was on his way to her rescue. He took the babies from the arms of the little heroine, and when Anna reached the ground she was greeted with a cheer that frightened her. The distracted parents, who apparently lacked the courage and coolness of their daughter, went almost wild with delight, though it would certainly have been their fault had the children perished.

I remember another case in which a boy of ten proved himself the possessor of remarkable nerve. In this instance the fire occurred in an hotel, the flames breaking out on the fourth floor. That not a single life was lost was due to young Frank Adams, who was residing at the hotel at the time. The occupants of the top floors were entirely

CUT OFF FROM ESCAPE

by the windows, and as the fire ladders were on the side of the house where the flames were hottest it was impossible to reach them.

There was, unfortunately, some delay in bringing up the fire-escape, and many of the imprisoned people were preparing to jump when Frank Adams entered the passenger lift, ran the car to the top floor, though the smoke was almost blinding, and shouting to the frightened guests to keep cool he took in as many as his car would hold and quickly descended. Altogether he made no fewer than eleven trips, never failing to encourage those on the different floors he passed with the promise of speedy rescue. By this means close on seventy people were brought to the ground, and as a consequence not a single fatality occurred.

When the hero was questioned regarding his knowledge of running an elevator he stated that he had often accompanied the lift-man on his trips and had learned from this how to run the car. The lad was afterwards presented with a gold watch subscribed for by those whom he had saved.

Children also frequently display courage and coolness in assisting at their own rescue, and I recall a case in which a child's nerve stood a strain which might have broken that of the bravest adult. Here is the story. Fire had broken out in a high tenement building, and it was supposed that all had been rescued, when

A LITTLE WHITE FACE

appeared at the window of the top storey, and a cry went up from the crowd when it was seen that no fire-escape could reach her.

But her rescue was at once attempted. Our longest telescopic escape was brought, but it only reached to within 6 feet of the eighth floor (the top being the ninth), and the child's fate seemed sealed. But a fireman ran up, and with the aid of a grappling rope he managed to climb into the window below the one at which the child was standing. Having arrived there he sat on the sill with his feet inside the room and lowered the sash. Then he leant out, until his head and shoulders were almost at right angles to the wall, and instructed the child above to climb out and drop into his arms.

It seemed certain death even to us, but the girl was a "rare plucked 'un," and she was evidently not going to lose her own life and jeopardize that of her brave rescuer by lack of coolness. So she crawled on to the window-sill, lowered herself by her hands, steadied herself, glanced below to see that she was in line with the fireman, paused an instant like a professional about to make a sensational dive, let go, and dropped. It was a marvel that the man's back wasn't broken, for the shock must have been terrific, but his muscles were of steel, and as soon as the child fell into his arms he clutched her in an iron grip. Then he dropped the girl to a fireman standing on the escape below, raised himself and entered the room, reappeared, adjusted his grappling rope, reached the fire-escape, and

DESCENDED IN SAFETY.

It was the pluckest thing I have ever seen, and when both reached the ground there was a remarkable demonstration. This fireman afterwards received a medal, and he richly deserved it. The child, who was only twelve, lost some of her nerve when the danger was past and dissolved into tears, though I have always maintained that her part in the rescue was equal in heroism to that of the fireman.

We often have considerable trouble with children who are ready to risk their lives in their endeavors to save their pets or even dolls from destruction by fire, and I can tell you of one instance at least where a child did lose her life through returning to a burning house in a vain attempt to rescue two kittens.

It was in a poor part of the city and the burning house was tenanted by several families. Every one had been rescued, when one of the children, a small girl of nine named Olive Brent, remembered that her kittens were still in the building, and telling another child that she was going to save them she ran onto the burning house and disappeared.

It was not for some minutes that her absence was noticed, and when inquiries were made and it was learned that she had "gone to fetch the pussies," as her little friend stated, none of us believed that she would return alive. But we fought our way through the fire and smoke, and after a dangerous search we found the dead child with the dead kittens clasped in her arms.

In another case the result was not so tragic. Little Gladys Walker, a child of nine, ran into a burning house, from which she had just been rescued, to save her dolls, and not only succeeded in doing so but also escaped without injury to herself. It seemed that after the house was well alight the child remembered her toys, and ran through the smoke into the building. The atmosphere was so thick that it was a marvel she was not suffocated, but she was quick in her actions, and in an instant appeared at the second floor window with her dolls in her arms, quite calm, and very happy that she had succeeded in rescuing them. The fire-escape was run up and the child taken down, when she received a pretty severe scolding for her foolishness, which, I think, was hardly deserved.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Comparison of Sea Forces of the Maritime Powers.

A Parliamentary return has been issued showing the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America and Japan, distinguishing battleships, built and building; cruisers, built and building; coast defence vessels, built and building; torpedo vessels, torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines, built and building.

Of battleships, Great Britain has 59 built and 9 building; France, 30 and 6 respectively; Russia, 19 and 8; Germany, 29 and 8; Italy, 16 and 4; the United States, 13 and 13; and Japan 6 and 2. Of coast defence vessels Great Britain has 1, France 13, Russia 12, Germany 11, the United States 11, and Japan 1.

Of cruisers, Great Britain has 111 and 20 building; France, 57 and 8; Russia, 19 and 8; Germany 29 and 8; Italy, 25 and 4; the United States 35 and 9; Japan, 34.

In the torpedo class the most notable distinction is that Great Britain has fewer torpedo boats (91) than destroyers (128), and that in other countries the position is reversed, France having only 31 destroyers and 238 torpedo boats; Russia, 40 and 162 respectively; Germany, 37 and 84; Italy, 13 and 128; the United States, 20 and 31; and Japan, 21 and 84.

Of submarines, Great Britain has 17 and 23 building; France, 37 and 32 respectively; Russia, 13 and 14; Germany, 1 and 1, ten being interned; and the United States, 8 and 4. There is no return for Japan under the submarine heading.

ASLEEP FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

Dr. Herbst, of Bremen, has made a careful study of the case of the peasant's daughter who recently awoke after having slept seventeen years. The subject, he says, is now 44 years of age, and feels none the worse for lying helpless so long. The only injury she has sustained is the loss of her teeth, all of which with the exception of three fell out. She spoke and walked with difficulty at first, but the use of her faculties soon returned to her.

THE REAL PANACEA.

As civilization advances, double windows and over-heated rooms increase, till we are obliged to go outdoors to get any air fit to breathe. More attention to ventilation, pure air in the home and correct living would improve the health, temper and nerves of thousands of women and children.

THE LOVE OF GAMBLING

CAUSES SUICIDES, EMBEZZLEMENTS AND BANKRUPTCIES.

Striking Instances of How the Habit Gripped the People of England.

In "Betting and Gambling," a volume of essays just published in London, some striking facts are given to show the rapid spread of gambling in all classes of the community. It may surprise the reader to learn that in the space of five and a half years no fewer than eighty cases of suicide, 321 embezzlements, and 191 bankruptcies appeared on the records of the courts owing to professional betting. The sum of £5,000,000 is estimated by Sir R. Giffen as annually going into the pockets of bookmakers.

This social cancer affects the young as well as the old, and both sexes:

A lady who devotes her life to the young, and lives among them in a poor part of London, says that she has very little difficulty about drink among the youths, but hardly dare attack the betting systematically for fear of losing her proteges. She found one lad actually receiving telegrams from France during Contintal racing season.

THE PERILS OF BRIDGE.

Some extraordinary stories are told about betting and gambling among women:

One of the speakers at the council meeting of a ladies' association, of which Lady Trevelyan is president, said that a society lady, on a friend observing that £150 a year seemed a small allowance for her daughter, replied that the latter was such a good bridge player that she easily made £1.000 a year.

This story should probably be taken with a grain of salt, but no one would deny that bridge playing for excessively high stakes is only too common among ladies.

There is another story, given on the authority of "Ian Maclaren," of a young married lady who was asked to the house party of an old friend for the week end:

Bridge is played, and although she knows a little about it, she excuses herself as not being a sufficiently good player. It is pointed out that every one must play, and no doubt she will do well enough. She has a suspicion that not only money is risked on the game, but that it is risked to a considerable amount. She is assured that it is nothing. At the close of the evening she discovers that she has lost £35.

BETTING AMONG THE MASSES.

Among working-class women betting has recently become prevalent. The police court missionary at Newcastle-on-Tyne states:

There is a very great amount of betting and gambling among women. I have known women to sell the shoes and stockings from off their children's feet to get coppers to put on their favorite horse.

A piteous tale is told of a navvy who, after living a happy life, free from debt, suddenly discovered that his wife had incurred debts to the amount of £70, and on making investigations to discover what she had done with the goods bought, found that they had been pledged to pay her debts to the bookmaker.

The remedy for this lamentable state of affairs is discussed, and certain legislative changes are indicated as desirable. The prohibition of the "starting price odds" is suggested. Considerable pains have been taken to ascertain privately the feeling of the better class of newspapers upon this subject, and it is found that they would welcome such a prohibition, provided it be made universal.

MEDICINAL EGGS.

By breeding and feeding his fowls in a special way, a Wiesbaden chemist has been able so to increase the natural quantity of iron in eggs that they are medicinal, and useful for the cure of various diseases.

"If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I hold in utter excrescence," says Mrs. Partington, "it is a tale-bearer and slanderer, going about like a vile boa-constructor, circulating his camomile amongst the honest folks. I always know one by his phisnahogany. It seems as if Belzabob had stamped him with his private signal, and everything he looks at appears to turn yaller." And having uttered this somewhat elaborate speech, she was seized with a violent fit of coughing and called for some "demulcent crops."

A pretty anecdote is related of a child who was greatly perturbed by the discovery that her brothers had set traps to catch birds. Questioned as to what she had done in the matter, she replied, "I prayed that the traps might not catch the birds." "Anything else?" "Yes," she said; "I then prayed that God would prevent the birds getting into the traps, and," as if to illustrate the doctrine of faith and works, "I went out and kicked the traps all to pieces.

Dabber—"Here's my latest picture: 'The Battle.' I tell you, war's a terrible thing." Friend—"Oh, I—I don't think it's as bad as it's painted!"

PUSHECK'S KURO KILLS GERMS, BACTERIA

Help—Help.

prevents infection, and cures quickly. Does not contain acid or soda.—It acts like Ozone and corrects and purifies impure and impoverished blood.—**Perfect blood means PERFECT HEALTH.**

PUSHECK'S KURO

Cures all Weakness, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Misuse, Scrofula, Blood and Skin Diseases and Dyspepsia

EVEN WHEN EVERYTHING ELSE HAS FAILED.

A FULL SIZED BOX WILL BE SENT ON TRIAL

If you send this advertisement and your address to Dr. C. Pusheck, Chicago. If it helps, then you pay $1.00. If it does not benefit, it costs nothing.

ALSO FOR SALE BY BEST DRUGGISTS.

$1.00. For Sale by J. E. Richards, Aylmer, Ont.

Ay.Ex.

A CANADIAN PRES

Hon. Justice Maclaren by I. S. S. Conven

Children's Rallies on Saturd Toronto Churches—Girls Numbers, Boys Stayed A sided Over by Well-Kno Men—Sunday Sermons P Visiting Delegates.

Toronto, June 26.—Until th a Canadian in the person John James Maclaren will ship of the International Sun Association of America alo way. The nominating com Saturday morning spent on time upon the work of selecti ident for the next three without going any further i tion of the officers they co announced their choice of a Judge Maclaren had been el clamation. The announce greeted with prolonged applau immense crowd gathered Hall. President D. B. Tyler the announcement, and at th demand of the delegates made a brief address.

He thanked them for the had conferred upon him. had come late in life, and h dreamed when, as a boy, I split and carry in wood in Sunday school in Lachute, C he was born, that he woul be at the head of the S. S. C His interest in Sunday schoo been of the keenest kind fron until this last honor had been He was sensible of the dif his position, and would do carry out the work entrust and use every effort to ext ternational until it reac school on the continent.

In the afternoon the dele tended conferences, at whic papers were read and discu in various churches. The g ject was the interest of hon on the child.

Children's Rallies.

Gathered together into mass meetings the children day schools of the city liste dresses by speakers from of the continent on Saturday The attendance was for the drawn from the girls, a grea the boys having for some re other chosen to stay away. who attended was given as a card, on which was a lil flower from Palestine.

At the rally at Massey Ha Whitney presided and Mrs. I ner, Peoria, Rev. John C Denver, for 20 years' miss Palestine, were the speakers Fletcher conducted the mu gram.

At St. Paul's Anglican C Carman presided. After dev ercises by Rev. Canon Cody, were delivered by Bishop V Rev. Dr. Carey Bonner o England.

At Walmer road Baptist quhart presided, and the spe F. S. Brown of Brooklyn, ibald Forder of Palestine.

In Dunn avenue Presbyter Judge Winchester presided. Forder spoke and Rev. known throughout the Sund by his nom de plume "Timo by," delivered a short addr

At Woodgreen Methodist E. Kemp, M. P., was in the T. Heinz of Philadelphia Prof. Hamill of Nashville, lowed with a brief and inter to the children.

Filled Toronto's Pul

Yesterday most of the c were occupied by reverend attending the conference, an mons made apparent the imp the Sunday school as an a churches. The Sunday schoo so presided over by delegate livered special addresses to dren.

WRECK DUE TO NEGLI

Train Despatcher and Op Under Joint Indictme

Kenora, June 26.—As a re coroner's inquest, held Fr to enquire into the cause of wreck at Kalmar, the jury a verdict that the wreck w the negligence of George despatcher at Fort William, tor W. Bowen of Rennie, or

The despatcher claimed gave the stock train right trains, except first-class tr the operator claimed the or contain the words "Except trains."

Both men were arrested o of manslaughter and releas

Baby's Danger

A mother cannot watch ones too carefully during weather. Dysentery, cholero infantum, and diarrh stomach alarmingly frequ the summer months, and mother has at hand an effici to check and cure the troul life may go almost before the case is serious. At the f any of these ailments the w will give her little one B Tablets, which promptly cu weather ailments. Mrs. caster, North Portal, N. W. "My baby was attacked by and vomiting. I at once g Own Tablets and the next da as well as ever. I am nev the Tablets in the house as are the only medicine a needs." Other wise mother low Mrs. Lancaster's exampl the Tablets always at h prompt use may save a little by the medicine dealers or s at 25 cents a box by writin Williams' Medicine Co., Ont.