

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS. Convention Opened in Trinity Wednesday. Able Addresses by Well Known Clergymen at Both Sessions.

The first session of the Church of England Sunday School Teachers' Conference was held in the school-house of Trinity church Wednesday. The Lord Bishop of Fredericton was in the chair, but his place was taken later by Very Rev. Dean Partridge. The following clergy were among those present: Very Rev. Dean Partridge, Very Rev. Canon Richardson, Rev. W. J. Bates, H. A. Cody, R. W. Colston, H. E. Bibb, A. D. Dewdney, John de Seynes, M. R. Gladstone, C. P. Hamilton, J. E. Langford, H. Montgomerie, G. R. E. MacDonald, W. LeB. McNeil, C. R. Quinn, W. C. Raymond, C. Schofield, J. Spencer, W. W. Smith (New York) C. A. S. Warneford, W. J. Wilkinson. About fifty delegates from different parts of the province were also present together with a large number of local Sunday school teachers. The chairman made a short address and was followed by Rev. W. J. Bates, who spoke on 'The Book of Common Prayer in the Sunday School. He said he had ascertained that no church in the province was using the Book of Common Prayer in the Sunday school. This was a mistake, he thought was a great mistake. Nor were children taught to find the places in the prayer book in school. This also was a mistake. Many people have claimed that they would rather be a Bible Christian than a Prayer Book Christian. If they were the other way they could avoid being the latter, for the prayer book contained nothing from the Bible. Rev. Wm. Walter Smith was the next speaker, his subject being 'Practical Means for the Adequate Training of Teachers.' He dealt with the various ways of training teachers, first by other training classes conducted by the church, and secondly by the use of the Bible and methods of teaching. This should include child psychology and religious pedagogy. Secondly the teachers would profit by reading courses. Reading good books from each rector training his own teachers. A fourth method was correspondence school, in which the individual lesson is sent out and then back to the teacher corrected. Considerable discussion took place about Mr. Smith's address. Dean Partridge gave a very scholarly address on 'How and Where We Get Our English Bible. He dealt with the history of the Bible and the sources of the various books. The last address of the afternoon was by Rev. E. A. Wood, but owing to his absence it was read by Rev. E. B. Hooper, rector of Moncton. The subject was 'Boys' Bible classes. The principal point emphasized by the speaker was the advisability of having a social club connected with the class. In this way the teacher would be enabled to get into the lives of the private life of each child. This would be of great help in the work of the church. Rev. Wm. Walter Smith answered a large number of questions upon the various subjects of the afternoon. At the evening a public meeting was held in the school room. Most of those present in the morning were at this meeting. The Bishop of Fredericton was in the chair during the first part of the evening and later Dean Partridge. The bishop briefly opened the meeting and called on Canon Richardson, Canon Richardson, after speaking of the significance of the convention, said that childhood was the opportunity of the church, and like all other opportunities at once a source of strength and a point of weakness. It could be made of the facility of a child's character. The work could make no more profitable investment than the work among children. The work should be evangelical and educational. In spite of these

facts the church regarded Sunday schools as subordinate. There is a great contrast in the relative importance of the Sunday services and the session of the Sunday school from the popular standpoint. Remembering the conditions of time, attendance disorganised, and so on, it seems not to be going too far to say that the church regards Sunday school work as subordinate. Sunday school work comes in for a good deal of criticism and is usually the most unkind criticism comes from those who are least ready to do anything to better matters. There are two sorts of criticism, constructive and destructive. Nothing is more needed than constructive criticism, nothing so cheap and nasty as destructive criticism. Two agencies are open to improve the work, home and church. The home comes first, because the child only looks at the world over the threshold of his own home. The power of the home in creating character greatly preponderates over any other influence. In considering how far the home influence can be depended upon the changed conditions of modern life must be considered. The only other direct agency is the Sunday school. There have been great changes in the methods of secular education, but have the methods of religious education changed? In this direction must the remedy be sought, and in a general sense and as far as possible the system of religious education must be brought in line with secular methods. Rev. W. W. Smith then gave an address on 'The Modern Sunday School Movement.' He said in part: 'Both the church of the past and of the present day is behind in the solemn duty to the lambs of Christ's flock. There is a growing indifference to religion clearly traceable to the church's neglect in the previous religious training of the parents. When we realize the awful fact that our present generation of young people is rapidly drifting into soul-destroying forms of infidelity, scepticism, materialism, immorality and Godless desecration of the Lord's day, it behooves the church, clergy and teachers alike to bestir themselves to stem the awful tide. Formerly the secular as well as religious education was in the hands of the church, but with the rise of the moral obligation of the state to care for the people's education came the national schools, rendering the church schools unnecessary. Religious instruction was most carefully given in the church schools. It has come to be accepted that religious instruction should be excluded from the state schools. The ground of this principle is that the schools are supported by taxation on individuals, and their children are entitled to the benefits of such taxation. These citizens, Protestants, Roman Catholics and infidels and each person has a right to demand that his money shall be employed to teach nothing but the principles of the state religion. This religion is entirely omitted or left to the home or church. We would dismiss as unworthy of consideration the proposition that the one hour a week which the church is usually able to devote is enough. Parents should set aside a certain time every day not less than fifteen minutes for Bible and Prayer Book study. Read the lessons set by the church daily and the prayers preceding the psalter in the Prayer Book. Give your children five minutes' instruction in the Bible lesson you have read. The modern Sunday school was born little more than a century ago. The story of Robert Halkes of Gloucester in England is familiar to most of a million scholars in the Sunday schools of the United Kingdom. Within 20 years Bible and tract societies had been started and foreign missions originated. Today the Sunday school children of the world number more than 300 millions in the Protestant schools alone. But religious enthusiasm is like an ocean wave, up and down. When the wave of the world subsides there is a rapid falling off in the schools and in the methods employed and the teaching becomes dead and formal. Recently the day school has undergone an upheaval, falling as it did under the ban of the same formalism. Modern educators have arisen who have studied child psychology, endeavoring to make education keep its proper place. The three axes of growth in child life have been taken proper care of, the division is never complete, but it is a basis for the principles of general education. Such study demands a much higher grade of teaching. The minister is head of the parish in every particular. He is pastor of the children and responsible to God for their souls. He is bound to

BOTH RUSSIA AND JAPAN SUFFER LOSS OF WARSHIPS. Report of Great Battle in Landing of Japanese Troops in Which Two Thousand Russians Were Killed--Japanese Are Advancing Against Port Arthur--Lots of Fighting.

A BIG BATTLE. NEW CHWANG (Evening). It is reported here from reliable source that the Japanese army from the Yalu river has received a heavy blow and has been driven back to Feng Wang Cheng. BRITISH WARSHIP TO NEW CHWANG. WEI HAI WEI, May 20.—The British sloop of war, Espiegle has started for New Chwang to protect British interests. RUSSIANS GOING TO RELIEVE PORT ARTHUR. LONDON, May 20.—A. G. Hales, correspondent of the Daily News, cables from Tien Tsin as follows under date of May 18: 'It is reported that 70,000 Russians are marching to the relief of Port Arthur and the Japanese are consequently hastening offensive operations. 'Forty-five thousand troops have already been landed at Kin Chau and Taitien Wan, thus entirely investing Port Arthur. 'The Japanese advance lines are seven miles from the Russian batteries. 'Skirmishes occur daily along the railway. 'It is believed that the Japanese intend attacking Port Arthur with the entire force when it numbers 50,000 men. They are mounting six-inch naval guns on steel wheels with the object of silencing the Russian batteries. 'The Manchurian railway south of Harbin is constantly being by Chinese. The Japanese and the Russians threaten reprisals. 'The Russians admit that they have to contend with terrible difficulties along the whole line. Their men, however, are behaving splendidly and they are very confident.'

TARIFF CHANGES. Government May Increase the Duty on British Goods.

OTTAWA, May 18.—It is stated that the government after seven years has become impressed with the idea that the woolen industry of Canada is suffering through the operation of the present tariff and when revising brings his budget down will include the week after next, it will be found to contain a proposal for re-adjustment of the woolen duties. At the present time the tariff on woolens is 35 per cent. ad valorem which on British goods, with the preference of one-third deducted, makes the duty against British woolens 23-1/2 per cent. The government's proposal it is said is to increase the general tariff to 45 per cent. on woolens, which would make the duty upon British goods with one-third off 29 per cent. In other words the only additional protection which the Canadian woolen manufacturers would get from a change of this nature would be an increase of 6-1/2 per cent. A prominent woolen manufacturer, who was in Ottawa today, says this would afford a little advantage, but there would be far more benefit to the woolen trade if instead of increasing the ad valorem duty, it was abolished altogether, and a specific duty substituted. This is what the manufacturers want. They are urging a specific duty of ten cents per yard, no matter what the quality of the goods might be. Such duty would fall most heavily on the heavy goods, which are those which the Canadian manufacturer can best produce.

LOYALIST DEAD ON Her Father's Landing.

KENNEBECASIS ISLAND, Kings County, May 18th. 1904.—Elizabeth Ann, widow of late William Keith, the oldest resident of Kennebecasis Island, passed away at an early hour this morning, after an illness of about three weeks. She was 84 years of age. Deceased leaves three sons, Joseph and Robert, of North End, and James, at home, and five daughters, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Craig, all of Boston; Mrs. David White, of North End, and Mrs. William J. Morrow, of the island. A brother and sister are living in Carleton. Twenty-five grandchildren are surviving. The funeral will take place on Friday, May 20th. The Maggie Miller will leave Millidgeville for the island on Saturday. Mrs. Keith is a daughter of Wm. Saunders, who was a member of the party of Loyalists who came here in 1783, and it is a notable coincidence that her death should occur on the day which is being celebrated as the anniversary of their landing.

SYMPATHIZE WITH THE JAPS.

LONDON, May 20.—The English newspapers express the greatest regret and sympathy at Japan's ill-luck in losing two warships. They consider it purely an accident, due probably to derelict mines, not believing that the Russians placed mines at such a distance. Admiration is expressed at the smartness of the Japanese in saving so many lives from their vessels. Incidentally the papers use the disaster to point out a lesson to the British political party, which charges that the government is spending too much money on the navy. The reports that the battleships Shikishima and Fuji were lost are apparently on the assertions of Russian refugees who arrived at Chefoo.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL. H. M. Whitney and B. F. Pearson Secure Large Areas.

HALIFAX, May 18.—It is learned from an authentic source that a company has been formed by H. M. Whitney of Boston and B. F. Pearson of Halifax, both of whom were promoters of the Dominion Coal and Dominion Iron and Steel companies in Sydney, whereby they have secured control of coal properties at Inverness, Port Hood, and Chimney Cove in the county of Inverness. Mackenzie and Mann are heavily interested in the Inverness properties, and their general manager there, Mr. Brass, has been called to Montreal in connection with the deal. These colonies are much more extensive than those in Cape Breton county, and the new company will likely seek to capture this trade. Very extensive developments are anticipated.

FLY TIME Is Coming. To help you we have: Window Screens, Screen Doors, Green Wire Cloth, Dragon Fly Killer, Sprayers. W.H. Thorne & Co., Ltd. Market Square, St. John.

YORK CO. TEACHERS Holding Annual Convention in Fredericton.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 19.—The York County Teachers' Institute opened this morning in the High school building, President B. C. Foster, M. A., in the chair. The attendance was large considering the disagreeable weather, and the president in his opening address congratulated the teachers on the large attendance. After reports of committees were received and a nominating committee appointed the president delivered his annual address, his subject being the 'Teachers' Outlook in New Brunswick. Dr. Inch, chief superintendent of education, and Inspector Bridges, made brief addresses. Another session of the institute was held this afternoon at which several papers were read and discussed.

ST. STEPHEN MAN DEAD.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., May 18.—The community is saddened today because of the death of Joseph H. Meredith, which occurred last night in the Maine general hospital at Portland, where he was receiving medical treatment for a stomach trouble. His wife was with him and will accompany the remains home today. Mr. Meredith was a native of St. Stephen, but has conducted a book and stationery business in Calais for some years. Barristers from Madawaska, Victoria, Carleton and Charlotte counties are to wait upon Hon. Judge Stevens this afternoon and present him with an illuminated address and handsome silver loving cup.

BRITISH BARK WRECKED.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 18.—The British bark Helen Isabel, Captain Laurie, laden with molasses, eighteen days out from Barbados, for St. John's, was wrecked off Mistaken Point, near Cape Race, in a dense fog. The vessel will be a total loss. The crew escaped. The schooner Pansy, some necessary work about the slips and assurances have been received that the clam shell dredge will be put to work after the water falls. Dick Tibbits, the well known bill player, returned at noon today from Fall River, Mass., where he has engaged to play with the Fall River team for the season. He leaves tomorrow night and will take up active work at once.

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THEY ALSO HAD WET GROUND.

OTTAWA, May 19.—Col. Anderson, of the marine department, has been selected to command the Bisley team, and Major McDougall, of the 5th Princess Louise Hussars, New Brunswick has been appointed adjutant. THEY ALSO HAD WET GROUND. 'I see they had some knowledge of base ball on the Ark.' 'How so?' 'Don't you remember that the dove went out on a fly?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

W.H. Thorne & Co., Ltd. Market Square, St. John.

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