

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH  
is published every  
Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in  
advance, by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING  
COMPANY of Saint John, a company incor-  
porated by act of the legislature of New  
Brunswick, through which the Editor,  
Manager, JAMES HANNA, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
Ordinary commercial advertisements  
are charged at the rate of—Each line in  
\$1.00 per week.  
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc.,  
are charged for each insertion at 5 lines or less  
\$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents  
for each subsequent insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.  
Owing to the considerable number of con-  
tributors to the miscellany of letters, we  
are unable to publish all of them. We  
therefore request our contributors and agents  
to send money for the TELEGRAPH to  
be by post office order or registered letter,  
which one the remittance will be at our  
office.

Without exception names of no new sub-  
scribers will be entered until the money is  
received. Subscribers will be required to pay  
for their subscription in advance, and to  
send the money to the business office of this  
paper should be addressed to THE TELE-  
GRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, 55 Water Street,  
Saint John, N. B., to which all correspondence  
should be sent.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.  
Without exception names of no new sub-  
scribers will be entered until the money is  
received. Subscribers will be required to pay  
for their subscription in advance, and to  
send the money to the business office of this  
paper should be addressed to THE TELE-  
GRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, 55 Water Street,  
Saint John, N. B., to which all correspondence  
should be sent.

It is a well settled principle of law that a  
person who writes for publication, and  
sends the article to the editor, is deemed  
to have assigned to him or somebody else,  
the right to publish it.

Write plainly and take special pains with  
the facts. Do not write your own  
opinion as an evidence of good faith.  
Write nothing for which you are not  
prepared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest  
circulation in the Maritime  
Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph,  
St. John, N. B., June 7, 1899.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.  
WICK.

Last year at the Alumni Society din-  
ner of the University of New Brunswick  
many brave things were said in regard  
to its future, and it was predicted that  
the college had taken a new lease of life.  
That may be the case, but there is no  
evidence of it in the result of the gradu-  
ating examinations. The total number  
of graduates in arts this year is only  
seven, and of these four are ladies. Last  
year there were nineteen graduates in  
arts, of whom only three were ladies.  
The number of male graduates has  
therefore fallen from sixteen in 1898  
to three in 1899. This is the smallest number of male  
graduates the college has had for forty-  
one years, leaving out of account the  
year 1860, when the change from the  
three-year course to a four-year course  
reduced the number of graduates to  
three. While we are glad to see women  
receiving a university education and  
graduating from our college, the number  
of male graduates year by year will be  
naturally looked upon as the proper test  
of its growth. Tried by that test what  
is the position of our provincial uni-  
versity? The following figures giving  
the number of male graduates for the  
past twenty years will tell the tale—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Male graduates. Rows from 1880 to 1899.

These figures, with the exception of  
the graduating class of this year are  
taken from the calendar of the Univer-  
sity of New Brunswick, and therefore we  
presume that they are correct. We re-  
spectfully direct the attention of the  
government, and the senate and chan-  
cellor of the university to them, because  
we regard them as disclosing a very  
serious state of affairs. The university  
is receiving every year almost \$10,000  
of public money of the province, and yet  
it has only given us three male graduates  
this year, and an average of eight for  
the past ten years. That is not much  
more than half of the average number  
for the previous ten years, and it is less  
than the average of the ten years from  
1870 to 1879 inclusive. In that decade  
the college turned out 106 male  
graduates against 79 for the ten years  
from 1880 to 1889 inclusive. This may  
be progress and may signify that the  
university is in a flourishing condition,  
but most people would take a different  
meaning from the figures.

The address delivered by Professor  
Balfour on behalf of the faculty, in praise  
of the founders of the University, pro-  
cesses to take a cheerful view of the  
prospects of the institution, but this is a  
shrewd old tale. Dr. Balfour points out  
that the equipment of the college is, in  
some respects, very defective, especially  
in scientific appliances. He seems to  
be of the opinion that the University  
has done a good deal for the cause  
of agriculture, and he recommends  
that it be turned into an agricultural  
college. Perhaps the people of this province  
will have something to say about this  
matter in the near future. The fact remains

that the vast majority of the inhabitants  
of New Brunswick believe that the uni-  
versity has done nothing whatever for  
the farmer, and has never taken the  
slightest interest in his prosperity.

OUR COLLEGES.

This is the season of the year when  
the colleges are closing, when honors  
and degrees are being distributed and  
when professors and students are about  
to obtain their well earned vacation. At  
such a time it seems appropriate to take  
stock of our facilities for higher educa-  
tion and these instructions of learning  
that we have in our midst. We do not  
think there is any part of the world that  
is better supplied with colleges than the  
maritime provinces, and the growth of  
these institutions during the present  
century has been very remarkable.  
First of all we have two universities  
that were established by the govern-  
ment of the province in which they  
are located, the University of New  
Brunswick and Kings College, Windsor.  
Both these colleges have been the  
recipients of a great deal of public  
money, but they have both suffered  
from defects in their original foundation  
which it is not necessary to particular-  
ize. Then comes Dalhousie which has  
been very richly endowed by  
private benefaction and which occupies  
a very excellent position among the colleges  
of Canada. The University of Acadia  
and Mount Allison are denomi-  
national institutions which stand to the  
liberality and public spirit of the  
churches to which they belong. Their  
progress has been truly wonderful and  
there can be no reasonable doubt that  
they will flourish in the future as they  
have in the past. Then there are  
two Catholic colleges at Memramook  
and Antigonish which are educating  
large numbers of students and doing  
excellent work. Thus we have in New  
Brunswick and Nova Scotia no less than  
six colleges which grant degrees and  
which are turning out every year large  
classes of well educated young men.  
This is a liberal number certainly when  
we consider that the population of the  
two provinces is considerably less  
than a million, but the number of our  
colleges is more likely to increase than to  
diminish and it is likely that there will  
also be a large increase in the number  
of students attending them as the ad-  
vantages of higher education become  
better understood.

Twenty-five years ago a great deal  
was said and written about the univer-  
sity and it was predicted that the  
college had taken a new lease of life.  
That may be the case, but there is no  
evidence of it in the result of the gradu-  
ating examinations. The total number  
of graduates in arts this year is only  
seven, and of these four are ladies. Last  
year there were nineteen graduates in  
arts, of whom only three were ladies.  
The number of male graduates has  
therefore fallen from sixteen in 1898  
to three in 1899. This is the smallest number of male  
graduates the college has had for forty-  
one years, leaving out of account the  
year 1860, when the change from the  
three-year course to a four-year course  
reduced the number of graduates to  
three. While we are glad to see women  
receiving a university education and  
graduating from our college, the number  
of male graduates year by year will be  
naturally looked upon as the proper test  
of its growth. Tried by that test what  
is the position of our provincial uni-  
versity? The following figures giving  
the number of male graduates for the  
past twenty years will tell the tale—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Male graduates. Rows from 1880 to 1899.

These figures, with the exception of  
the graduating class of this year are  
taken from the calendar of the Univer-  
sity of New Brunswick, and therefore we  
presume that they are correct. We re-  
spectfully direct the attention of the  
government, and the senate and chan-  
cellor of the university to them, because  
we regard them as disclosing a very  
serious state of affairs. The university  
is receiving every year almost \$10,000  
of public money of the province, and yet  
it has only given us three male graduates  
this year, and an average of eight for  
the past ten years. That is not much  
more than half of the average number  
for the previous ten years, and it is less  
than the average of the ten years from  
1870 to 1879 inclusive. In that decade  
the college turned out 106 male  
graduates against 79 for the ten years  
from 1880 to 1889 inclusive. This may  
be progress and may signify that the  
university is in a flourishing condition,  
but most people would take a different  
meaning from the figures.

The address delivered by Professor  
Balfour on behalf of the faculty, in praise  
of the founders of the University, pro-  
cesses to take a cheerful view of the  
prospects of the institution, but this is a  
shrewd old tale. Dr. Balfour points out  
that the equipment of the college is, in  
some respects, very defective, especially  
in scientific appliances. He seems to  
be of the opinion that the University  
has done a good deal for the cause  
of agriculture, and he recommends  
that it be turned into an agricultural  
college. Perhaps the people of this province  
will have something to say about this  
matter in the near future. The fact remains

that the vast majority of the inhabitants  
of New Brunswick believe that the uni-  
versity has done nothing whatever for  
the farmer, and has never taken the  
slightest interest in his prosperity.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY.

The closing exercises of this fine edu-  
cational institution began on Sunday  
and will be concluded today under  
peculiarly favorable conditions, and  
with more credit perhaps than any pre-  
vious occasion in the history of the col-  
lege. The great degree of interest that  
is felt in Acadia in this province may  
be gathered from the fact that among  
those who went to Wolfville to be pre-  
sent at the closing were Lieut. Governor  
McClelan, Premier Emmerson, Hon. Mr.  
Farris, and many other gentlemen of  
prominence, as well as a large number  
of ladies. Acadia is as much the col-  
lege of the Baptists of New Brunswick  
as it is of Nova Scotia, and it draws a  
good proportion of its students from this  
side of the Bay of Fundy.

Acadia College was founded by the  
Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society  
in 1838. In 1840 it was endowed by the  
legislature of Nova Scotia with the  
powers of a university, and the name  
of Queen's College, but the name was  
changed to Acadia College in the fol-  
lowing year.

In 1851 the power of appointing  
governors of the college passed from  
the Education Society to the Baptist con-  
vention of the maritime provinces and  
has continued to the present day. This  
gave Acadia a standing in this province  
which it did not before possess and made  
it the college of the whole denomination  
in the provinces by the sea.

When Acadia College was first found-  
ed a Nova Scotia statesman, who ought  
to have known better, sneered at the at-  
tempt the Baptists were making to  
found a university "on the hill at Hor-  
ton." It is but fair to say, however, that  
this language was used in the heat of a  
debate in the legislature, and that the  
man who used it was earnestly striving  
to create a single Nova Scotia uni-  
versity at Halifax which would also of-  
fer a theological college for each denomi-  
nation. Unfortunately this excellent  
idea could not be carried out for one  
college existed already in Nova Scotia  
which had been founded for the benefit  
of a single denomination, although lib-  
erally endowed with public money. It  
was not to be expected that other de-  
nominations would be content to remain  
shut out from the benefits of  
higher education so it may be said that  
the foundation stone of Acadia was laid  
long before a Baptist college was thought  
of, when King's College at Windsor,  
with its exclusive charter, was founded.  
The hill at Horton of which the Hon.  
Joseph Howe spoke has now become the  
home and centre of a fine educational  
system, which is growing every year in  
its curriculum as well as in strength. It is  
not only a university for boys and a seminary  
for girls, which serve as feeders to the  
college. In this respect it resembles  
Mount Allison, and the beneficial results  
of such an arrangement are very  
obvious in both cases. Acadia College  
has an able staff of professors and  
teachers, numbering eleven in all, and  
its curriculum embraces not only these  
branches of learning which belong to a  
college in arts, but also many scientific  
subjects as well as law. There are  
usually one hundred and fifty students  
in attendance and the graduating class  
is always a good one. Indeed the story  
of the growth of Acadia University is  
best told in his list of male graduates.

In the decade from 1850 to 1859 inclu-  
sive 22 graduates; in the next decade,  
from 1860 to 1869, it had 63 graduates;  
in the decade from 1870 to 79 there were  
70 graduates. The next decade showed  
a great increase, for from 1880 to 1889  
the number of graduates rose to 117. This  
was a fine showing, but the succeeding 10  
years were destined to eclipse it entire-  
ly, for from 1890 to 1899 Acadia has  
turned out no less than 223 male gradu-  
ates, an average of 22 for each year.  
Compare this record with that of the  
University of New Brunswick and we  
shall easily discern the superiority of  
the denominational to the provincial  
college. Below we give the number of  
male graduates in arts at Acadia and  
the University of New Brunswick for  
the past thirty years—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Acadia, Brunswick. Rows from 1870 to 1899.

This is a fine showing, but the succeeding 10  
years were destined to eclipse it entire-  
ly, for from 1890 to 1899 Acadia has  
turned out no less than 223 male gradu-  
ates, an average of 22 for each year.  
Compare this record with that of the  
University of New Brunswick and we  
shall easily discern the superiority of  
the denominational to the provincial  
college. Below we give the number of  
male graduates in arts at Acadia and  
the University of New Brunswick for  
the past thirty years—

OPPOSITION TACTICS.

A great deal is made of it in the house  
if the premier for one moment exhibits  
impatience with the expiring tactics  
of the opposition. The Conservative  
papers come out with large headlines  
announcing that "The Premier was  
Angry," and members to the left of the  
speaker take flattering mention to their  
sides that Sir Wilfrid has, at all events,  
some of the human weakness which is  
so frequently displayed by their  
own leader. Even Sir Charles  
had look occasion a day or  
two ago to read a homily to the  
premier on the folly and indignity of  
giving way to anger. It would have  
been better if he could have pointed to  
his own urbane conduct in the house;  
but Sir Charles has always shown him-  
self to be bilious to his own faults. Sir  
Wilfrid is not a saint, although he dis-  
plays almost more than human patience  
with the contemptible methods of the  
Tupper and Foster who are largely re-  
sponsible for the low tone which has  
characterized the criticisms of the oppo-  
sition during the current session.

There is no use in mincing words when  
referring to the line of action pursued by  
Conservative members of late. They  
have not been disposed to consider  
measures on their merits, nor to treat

the members of government as though  
they were gentlemen. The sum of all  
their efforts is to be disagreeable; to  
sting and irritate those who occupy the  
treasury benches. They make their  
language as personal and offensive as  
they can, frequently going quite outside  
the rules of debate. When Sir  
Charles was asked a question the other  
day by a minister, having reference  
to an important bill before the  
house, he replied: "If the honorable gen-  
tlemen have half as big a lock as that  
question would indicate, he ought to be  
turned out of parliament without a mo-  
ment's hesitation." That the noble  
baronet was called to order for this gen-  
eral remark was scarcely making the  
punishment fit the crime. But so it  
goes day after day, and the only conclu-  
sion which can be drawn from the course  
being taken by the opposition is that it  
is motivated by despair. Feeling them-  
selves hopelessly out of the political race  
they desire to make it as uncomfortable  
as possible for the winners.

There was some doubt for two or three  
days as to whether or not the redistribu-  
tion bill would be proceeded with.  
Sir Charles Tupper had made a proposi-  
tion that the measure should lie over  
until after the next meeting of the in-  
ternational commission, and Sir Wilfrid  
undertook to give the matter considera-  
tion. The result was a declaration in  
the house on Tuesday that the bill  
would be gone on with. Friends of the  
government will be glad that Sir Wilfrid  
was not disposed to encourage a com-  
promise at this critical juncture.  
If the opposition, after hav-  
ing blocked public business for  
many weeks in the most disagreeable  
manner, could succeed in getting rid of  
the very measure which they most  
dread, there would be no hope of making  
fair progress hereafter. The blockade  
would be erected at the first opportunity,  
and the opposition would hold out for  
another compromise. It is just as well,  
although exceedingly inconvenient  
meanwhile, that the country should  
finally approve or disapprove of Con-  
servative tactics in parliament. It is  
the people who are saying the bill, to  
the tune of \$1,000 a day.

The Sun is disposed to show a good  
deal of puffery on Mr. Powell, although  
those who are in the house with the  
gentleman have not been impressed to  
the same extent by the showing which  
he has made. Many of them are still  
smiling over the ornate and faltering  
oration which Mr. Powell delivered in  
relation to Sir Charles Tupper, and there  
is a spirit of recklessness and an in-  
clination to invent something through his  
speeches which prevent them from be-  
lieving him seriously. Of course, Mr.  
Powell's chief object in parliament  
seems to be to oppose the minister  
of railways, although up to this  
time he has not succeeded in provoking  
a rejoinder. It will not do to take it  
granted that he will always receive the  
same considerate treatment, and there  
may come a day when the young man  
will have to be taken in another way.  
Mr. Powell is not such a giant at Ottawa  
as the Sun would have its readers be-  
lieve.

It was this same Mr. Powell who re-  
ferred a few days ago to the fact that a  
\$5,000 cheque had been received in  
New Brunswick during an election  
campaign and had been endorsed by  
Mr. Blair. This is a very old story,  
and does not at all bear the character  
that Mr. Powell sought to give it in  
the house. As everybody knows, contribu-  
tion to the legitimate expenses of an  
election campaign in New Brunswick  
was sent down from the west a number  
of years ago. It was long before Mr.  
Blair entered the dominion house, and  
there is nothing whatever to show that  
it was the proceeds of the Bale de  
Chaleurs deal. It may or it may not  
have been the fact remains, that it  
came in a regular and proper way to  
the Liberal party in New Brun-  
swick, and was used for the payment of  
legitimate expenses in connection with  
the campaign. That is the whole story.  
Mr. Powell will not succeed in induc-  
ing a single New Brunswicker to be-  
lieve that this enormous contribution of  
\$5,000 involves the slightest reproach  
upon the minister of railways, although  
it may suit Mr. Powell's purposes to put  
the matter in as dark a light as possible  
at Ottawa.

MR. BLAIR'S GOOD BARGAIN.

The editor of the Sun, who has been  
at Ottawa since the beginning of the  
session, has written in letters from the  
capital enough to make a large volume  
on the Dominion County Railway and  
the great wickedness of the minister of  
railways, and in taking the Inter-  
colonial to Montreal. The Sun has  
waited and wept over this until he has  
become a political Niobe, all tears, and  
he apparently thinks the subject good  
for many more articles and letters, for  
Friday he returned to it and gave his  
readers a new and detailed account of  
Blair's dealings with the Grand Trunk  
in obtaining a terminus and terminal  
facilities for the Intercolonial at Mon-  
treal. It is hardly worth while to at-  
tempt to refute the Sun's figures and  
calculations in regard to the alleged  
excessive cost to the government of  
these privileges, for they really refute  
themselves. Among other things the  
Sun tells us that the Victoria Bridge at

Montreal, for the use of which the gov-  
ernment is to pay \$40,000 a year to the  
Grand Trunk, could be built for a little  
less than a million dollars. The Victoria  
Bridge originally cost \$7,000,000, and  
while the ironwork could now be ob-  
tained for less than it cost in 1860,  
the stone piers, which were the  
most expensive item, would cost  
now quite as much as they did  
forty years ago. If Mr. Blair, instead of  
making terms with the Grand Trunk  
had followed the Sun's plan of building  
the thirty-five miles of railway between  
St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, a new  
bridge over the St. Lawrence and a new  
railway station at Montreal the expendi-  
ture incurred would certainly not have  
been less than \$10,000,000, and the  
annual charge would have been three  
times as great as it will be now. The  
fact of the matter is that there is nothing  
the present government have done that  
reflects more credit on their ability than  
the arrangements they have made by  
which the Intercolonial has acquired a  
terminus at Montreal.

Friday night Mr. Rufus Pope, the Con-  
servative member for Compton, took a  
position directly contrary to that of his  
party leader, Sir Charles Tupper, in re-  
gard to the Intercolonial Railway. He  
stated in the house of commons that the  
feeling in the country was almost unan-  
imously in favor of the extension of the  
Intercolonial to Montreal, and he ex-  
pressed the opinion that there ought to  
be no hagglng about the price paid for  
it. He declared that his confidence in  
the ability of the road to pay was so  
strong that he was prepared to lease it  
for thirty years at a handsome rental. It  
will hardly be pretended that Mr. Pope  
is not a Conservative, and that he is not  
more than Sir Charles Tupper or Mr. Geo.  
E. Foster, neither of whom knows much  
about railways in a practical sense. Mr.  
Pope is dealing with this matter as a  
business man, while the two leaders we  
have mentioned are treating it from a  
merely partisan point of view.

THE TORY SQUIRE OF THE TIMES.

The person who has been most active  
on this side of the Atlantic in trying to  
prejudice the British people against  
Canada in respect to the Alaska bound-  
ary question is Mr. George W. Smalley,  
the American correspondent of the Lon-  
don Times. Mr. Smalley was a resident  
of England for many years and acted as  
London correspondent of the New York  
Tribune. Although an American citi-  
zen and a Republican, he became while  
in London a most pronounced Conserva-  
tive and was never weary in denouncing  
the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone.  
For this reason he became known to the  
American public as "the Tory Squire."  
Mr. Smalley's Tory opinions are certainly  
no person born to that condition of  
life could have been more offensive in  
his tone towards those who were so rash  
as to give expression to Liberal views.  
After a time the Tribune grew tired of  
its London correspondent, and it is  
sunk the paper that Horace Greely  
founded entirely, and Mr. Smalley was  
forced to leave the streets of London  
and to seek his fortune elsewhere. He  
knew him no more. Then he became  
American correspondent of the London  
Times, and as will be seen has been ac-  
tively engaged in the work for which  
the Times has become so famous of  
slandering Canada and placing it in an  
unfavorable light before the people of  
the mother country. No doubt this is  
a very agreeable kind of work for Mr.  
Smalley, but it is doubtful if it will  
prove to be a good work for the Times.  
Mr. Smalley added a good deal to the  
gallery of nations by a series of articles  
that he wrote after the death of Mr.  
Gladstone in regard to that famous  
statesman. Any unsophisticated person  
reading these articles would have been  
led to believe that Mr. Gladstone was a  
very poor creature, and that he never  
did quite right except when he acted  
on Mr. Smalley's advice. But unsophis-  
ticated people are not very numer-  
ous even among magazine readers the  
general effect of Mr. Smalley's articles  
was to expose him to ridicule and per-  
haps contempt, and to make him appear  
in the eyes of the majority of mankind  
as a conceited fool. His more recent  
writings will sink him still lower in pub-  
lic estimation when his gross mis-  
representations in regard to Canada  
come to be known. The fact of the

matter is that Mr. Smalley is a person of  
boundless conceit, a toady and a snob.  
He is the kind of man that nature de-  
signs to lick the boots of great men,  
and there is no amount of self abasement  
that he would not undergo to get  
into high society. This feature of his  
character is the cause of his treatment  
of Mr. Gladstone, who was very unpopu-  
lar with Primrose dames and leaders of  
society in England. Why Mr. Smalley  
should have attacked Canada may be  
easily guessed. He hopes by this means  
to restore himself to the good graces of  
his false countrymen which he has  
lost by reason of his conduct while in  
England.

BIDDING GOOD-BYE.

A Very Large Gathering of People Say  
Farewell to Rev. Dr. George Bruce.  
The gathering in St. David's church  
school room Monday night, as a farewell  
reception to Rev. Dr. George Bruce, who  
leaves Wednesday to become principal  
of St. Andrew's Presbyterian College for  
Boys, Toronto, was a most representa-  
tive one and by its size and the fact that  
people were there from many denomina-  
tions the fact was plain that the  
reverend doctor is held in very high es-  
teem throughout the city. He has  
labored for over 16 years as pastor of St.  
David's church and it has grown spiri-  
tually and financially under his wise  
and energetic ministrations. Not  
only St. David's church alone has the in-  
fluence of the reverend doctor for good  
been felt, but his interest was great in  
all things for the betterment of the city  
and its citizens, and thus Dr. Bruce was  
always found prominent in public under-  
takings where, as a Christian minister,  
his presence and co-operation might be  
of aid. And so the representative na-  
ture of last evening's gathering indi-  
cated how general will be the feeling of  
loss felt at his departure to another  
sphere of labor.  
As the people arrived they were met  
at the door and heartily welcomed by a  
reception committee consisting Mrs. W.  
J. Fraser, Mrs. A. Blinney, Mrs. D.  
J. Jamieson, Mrs. J. P. C. Barrow, and  
W. E. Morrison. Shortly after 8 o'clock  
the chairman, Ald. J. S. Eaton, called  
the gathering to order. The room was  
filled. The hymn, "Blest Be the Tie  
That Binds," was sung, and prayer was  
offered by Rev. Dr. Bruce. The chair-  
man then laid the object for which the  
people were assembled—to bid farewell  
to the pastor and his family—and called  
Rev. Dr. Bruce to the platform.  
On behalf of the congregation Mr.  
Andrew Malcolm then read an address  
in which the grand work of the pastor  
for the church in general was acknowl-  
edged and special reference made to his  
labor among the children. The pleas-  
ant relations between pastor and people  
were touched on and the greatest regard  
expressed at Dr. Bruce's departure. The  
address also spoke in kindly terms of  
Mr. Bruce and family and wished all  
God speed. The address was signed by  
Messrs. Andrew Malcolm, James Seaton,  
Alex. Watson and D. Sutherland, Secy.  
Rev. Dr. Bruce replied eloquently and  
with evidence that he felt keenly the  
severance of the tie that bound him to  
St. David's and its people. He said the  
occasion differed from any on which he  
had met the people in the church since  
the beginning of his ministry here, over  
years ago. When he entered the  
room he forgot for a moment, as he look-  
ed about, the reason of the gathering,  
but there was immediately a strange,  
pathetic cord touched deeply in his  
heart as he realized what near reference  
the assemblage had to himself and  
family. He said the people of his con-  
gregation had learned from him of his  
thoughts and purposes which had  
been culminated in this event. Words  
were feeble to express his appreciation  
of the address just read. He wished it  
for it spoke not the words of the com-  
mittee alone, but what came from the  
heart of the congregation. He greatly  
prized their expressions of friendship,  
and what had been said of his personal  
relations with the people in their time  
of sorrow and distress. He had also  
been impressed with the references to  
his work among the young people. He  
would not value so highly a crown of  
gold on his head or a circlet of jewels in  
his hand, as to know that he cared for  
the children, and that he had been able  
to serve the Lord. To fathers and  
mothers and to all who have the privi-  
lege of ministering by example and pre-  
cept to the children, he would say that  
no tablet would preserve what was writ-  
ten thereon as would the heart of a child.  
Dr. Bruce also spoke of the reference to  
Mr. Bruce, but he referred to his ap-  
pearance before the people of the church  
sixteen and a half years ago. He said  
he was not leaving the ministry of the  
gospel, as some had come wrongfully to  
suppose, indeed he felt no gulf in the  
power of man to bestow could take him  
away from the ministry of Jesus Christ.  
In closing he spoke of the address as a  
heritage he would wish to hand down to  
his children.  
Mr. Malcolm then formally bade Dr.  
Bruce farewell for the congregation;  
short addresses by members and others  
followed, among the speakers being Rev.  
John Read, of Centenary Methodist  
church; Rev. J. A. Gordon, Main street  
Baptist; Rev. J. L. Gordon, Congregational;  
Rev. D. M. Gordon, D. D. of Fundy Col-  
lege, Halifax; Rev. J. M. Davenport, of  
St. John's church; Rev. J. W. Clarke, Water-  
loo P. B. church; Rev. W. W. Rainnie, Civi-  
an church; Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, of  
St. John's, and Mr. John E. Irvine.  
Refreshments were served and the  
people then took farewell personally of  
Rev. Dr. Bruce.  
He leaves for Toronto, accompanied  
by his wife and family, by C. P. & W.  
Wednesday afternoon.

Jewels Of Mine Up-To-Date.

One needs only to take a passing glance  
into the jewel box of the up-to-date girl  
to see the fact that her jewelry forms no  
small part of the beautiful belongings of  
her wardrobe. For morning and after-  
noon wear there are beautiful stickpins of  
every imaginable shape, wrought in  
every conceivable material. Where one  
can afford to have stones correspond in  
color with the object which the pin is  
intended to represent the result is doubly  
effective.

The French statistician, Dr. Livrier  
says that half of all human beings die  
before seventeen, that only one person  
in 10,000 lives to be 100 years of age, and  
that only one person out of every 1,000  
lives to be sixty.

One needs only to take a passing glance  
into the jewel box of the up-to-date girl  
to see the fact that her jewelry forms no  
small part of the beautiful belongings of  
her wardrobe. For morning and after-  
noon wear there are beautiful stickpins of  
every imaginable shape, wrought in  
every conceivable material. Where one  
can afford to have stones correspond in  
color with the object which the pin is  
intended to represent the result is doubly  
effective.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints  
Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and  
only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

One needs only to take a passing glance  
into the jewel box of the up-to-date girl  
to see the fact that her jewelry forms no  
small part of the beautiful belongings of  
her wardrobe. For morning and after-  
noon wear there are beautiful stickpins of  
every imaginable shape, wrought in  
every conceivable material. Where one  
can afford to have stones correspond in  
color with the object which the pin is  
intended to represent the result is doubly  
effective.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints  
Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and  
only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

One needs only to take a passing glance  
into the jewel box of the up-to-date girl  
to see the fact that her jewelry forms no  
small part of the beautiful belongings of  
her wardrobe. For morning and after-  
noon wear there are beautiful stickpins of  
every imaginable shape, wrought in  
every conceivable material. Where one  
can afford to have stones correspond in  
color with the object which the pin is  
intended to represent the result is doubly  
effective.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints  
Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and  
only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

One needs only to take a passing glance  
into the jewel box of the up-to-date girl  
to see the fact that her jewelry forms no  
small part of the beautiful belongings of  
her wardrobe. For morning and after-  
noon wear there are beautiful stickpins of  
every imaginable shape, wrought in  
every conceivable material. Where one  
can afford to have stones correspond in  
color with the object which the pin is  
intended to represent the result is doubly  
effective.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints  
Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and  
only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

One needs only to take a passing glance  
into the jewel box of the up-to-date girl  
to see the fact that her jewelry forms no  
small part of the beautiful belongings of  
her wardrobe. For morning and after-  
noon wear there are beautiful stickpins of  
every imaginable shape, wrought in  
every conceivable material. Where one  
can afford to have stones correspond in  
color with the object which the pin is  
intended to represent the result is doubly  
effective.