

through the opposition was willing to let it go on a vote without further talk in order to get on with the business.

This did not suit the Bourassa party in Quebec. For Mr. Bourassa, since he set up his pretended attack on the government for denying the vote to Africa, has become one of the leaders in his province. Mr. Tarte delivered a lecture in Paris the other day in which he made special mention of Mr. Bourassa as one of the leading members of parliament and a worthy descendant of Bonaparte. Everybody here knew that Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Tarte were "all one brother," and it is not forgotten that when Mr. Bourassa appealed to his constituency against intervention in Africa no minister opposed him. The election was heralded as a government victory, and Labels still appears in government organs in the column of constituencies carried by the government in the by-elections. Mr. Tarte introduced Mr. Bourassa after the election, and so far as can be seen there has been a perfect understanding between the Quebec ministers and Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Monet, Mr. Ethier and the other Boer sympathizers.

Three days ago Mr. Monet brought up the question of Collector Wood of St. John's, and was joined by Mr. Bourassa. The French press supporting the government in the province applauded their action in denouncing the head of the collector who talked back when a government supporter expressed the hope that all our soldiers in Africa would be killed.

This does not seem to have much to do with the question of Quebec judges, but all roads on the government side in Quebec lead to the same point. It did not take Mr. Monet five minutes to gather the issue to a focus.

The real question of the judges is plain enough. Quebec has no county courts and the judges do not go on circuit. Over thirty superior judges preside over divisions. These divisions have not been changed for a long time, and practically nothing to do. One says that he does not have a month's work in a year. Many hear or a dozen cases in the twelve months. But in Montreal and vicinity the population has increased and the work of the courts has multiplied. Consequently, while there are too many judges in the country, Montreal wants more.

When Mr. Casgrain, now M. P., was attorney general of Quebec, he prepared a bill to reorganize the districts. Mr. Fitzpatrick, now solicitor general, assisted him. The measure was abandoned because the people held to their old customs and divisions. The legislature has now passed a bill providing for three more judges, whose salaries will be \$15,000, the parliament of Canada to provide the money. Most people know that the organization of courts is in the hands of provincial legislatures, while the dominion government appoints the judges and the dominion treasury pays the salaries.

It was held by the conservatives in the house that the dominion ought not to waste this \$15,000. The bill was forced through by the government. In the senate it met its fate. Possibly a wiser minister of justice might have got it through the senate, for the majority was only three, but Mr. Mills refused to allow a day for consideration and forced it through. So it came back to the commons. The solicitor general, the Bourassa, Monets, Madores and Fortinas, would not hear to the proposal of passing it again in the commons without talk. The solicitor general waved the bill, but the high court charged the senate with the attempt to override the powers of the local legislatures to destroy local autonomy, to take away the rights of the French Canadians, and to tyrannize over the oppressed and backward race. In the name of his province he shouted defiance and refused to accept the dictum of a chamber whose members were played out politicians rejected by the people.

And then came Mr. Monet and Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Monet explained that the tramping began early in the session. "This is a bad session for constitutional rights," he said, and went on to tell how the inquiry began when parliament authorized interference with Canada in foreign matters. Mr. Monet was happy to find that on this occasion the Quebec ministers were with him heart and soul. It was not Mr. Monet, but Mr. Bourassa who on a previous occasion said that many leading men would be with him on the Boer question and they had to say what they thought. This time the ministers were with him openly. Mr. Madore launched out in impassioned, though forcible French. Mr. Fortin, in courteous but strenuous phrases, added his tribute. Altogether, the French supporters of the government filled the room with protests and defiance. They threatened with the vengeance of the French people Mr. Bergeron, Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Monk, who had ventured to oppose the measure.

Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Monk were away. Mr. Bergeron did not appear to be alarmed. When his opponents were wildest and loudest he laughed his merriest. At the end he said that he did not believe the French people in his riding of Beauharnois would be stampeded by any such clamor as the members opposite were making. While the province has a right to arrange the judicial districts and to organize the courts, the dominion parliament were guardians of the dominion treasury and had the right to refuse to pay and to appoint superfluous judges that a province might demand. Next year Quebec might ask for ten more judges, if there were ten more hungry grists looking for a job. If the dominion had no say at all in the matter, what was the bill there for? As to the senate, Mr. Foster put in a mild protest in the name of the minister of justice, Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Burpee, Mr. Carmichael and other rejected men cruelly attacked by the solicitor general in the cruel way he has. After Mr. Bourassa and his friends had said their say and filled up two-thirds of

the day, the house adopted the solicitor general's motion, as it might have done eight hours before.

The things Mr. Blair was asked to explain were five. First, the Gilbert claim. Gilbert was a contractor on the Cornwall canal, which forms a passage around a rapids on the St. Lawrence. Before he had finished his contract the plans were changed, and a part of the work was left uncompleted. Mr. Gilbert put in a claim for prospective profits and actual services. Mr. Haggart says that these claims were all settled and done with before he resigned, and that the question should never have been opened up again. Mr. Blair opened it up, and after four years in office asks parliament for \$25,000 interest for Mr. Gilbert, being part of a larger sum allowed. There has been no decision of the court, and the whole matter has been privately settled. Mr. Haggart and Mr. Foster, with the papers before them, find no justification. What Mr. Haggart called "a job," Mr. Blair's explanations are vague and shadowy. He quotes Engineer Rubidge, who seems to have sometimes recommended payments and sometimes reported against them. Mr. Haggart says that in his day there was no justification found by any officer.

Number two is the payment of \$425 a day for a dredge employed in the Chateaux Rapids. Mr. Blair explained that there were scows and other plant along with the dredge, but apparently there was no competition, and the price is so far above that paid to anyone else that the affair remains a mystery.

Number three is the case of Arch. Stewart, who had a contract on the Soulanges canal. Mr. Stewart was engaged on the work when Mr. Blair came in. The minister insisted that the contract should be completed in 1898. Because he made up his mind that Stewart could not do it that time, he took the contract away from him and gave it to Messrs. Ryan and McDonald, who were to have it done at the date specified. As the price of the hurry the new contractors were paid \$75,000 more than Stewart's contract. Now Ryan and McDonald have not rushed the work either. As a matter of fact it is not done yet, and will not be completed until snow flies this year. Mr. Foster describes Mr. Blair's great picnic last year when he took a party in a tug to the work and proclaimed to the world that the job was completed. They dined and wine in glorious style. Of course, in order to put the picnic party through, they had to turn the water on. The canal was not ready for the water and the bank was largely swept away. So far as Mr. Foster can learn from the study of the papers brought down at the last moment it will cost \$100,000 to pay for that picnic. Mr. Blair says it was not exactly a picnic, but he does not deny the premature watering. The minister, nor the \$100,000. But this is not the whole of it. Mr. Stewart put in a claim for damages and recovered on one matter \$17,000. Mr. Blair had, for the benefit of the new contractors, performed the bold stroke of confiscating the quarry near the work. Mr. Stewart was getting the stone. Mr. Stewart naturally objected to that, and sued the government for trespass and for the value of property taken. The minister defended, and the case went to the court. Sam Blake's firm of Toronto was employed to defend the government and went on with the defence until their bill for costs was \$9,600. Then they recommended a settlement, and the minister agreed to pay Mr. Stewart \$25,000 in damages and \$15,000 costs. Other engineers and other lawyers employed brought the government's expenditure up to \$36,000, with several more claims to be heard from.

Mr. Blair in the meantime had tried another expedient, which is a favorite one of his in New Brunswick. He introduced legislation authorizing the expropriation of quarries in the case of cancelled contracts. The bill was intended for the particular case. It passed the house, the senate with one slight alteration made by the latter body. The senators put in a few words providing that the power of expropriation should not be made retroactive. So the bill was no good for the purpose of confiscating Archie Stewart's property, and the government lost all interest in it.

Mr. Stewart had a further claim for taking over his machinery and this also he successfully prosecuted and now is still another one pending in his interests. Mr. Foster figures out that the whole experiment may cost the country from \$200,000 to \$250,000, all for the sake of hurrying a work which was not hurried and for assisting a favorite contractor.

Number four is the cement job. This is a short story. The minister bought some \$30,000 worth of cement from the Battle Bros. at Thorold (who by the way have experienced a sudden change of politics). He did it against the advice of his engineer at the works, who reported strongly against this quality of cement. Nevertheless the workmen were ordered to put it in, and they went on and did so. It was found later to be unsuitable and some thousands of barrels which had not been used were left on the bank, where it "set" and was rendered useless. A large quantity had been used and the work so constructed had to be torn down. The whole story amounts to some \$20,000, and Mr. Blair pleads that the engineer was prejudiced against the cement and did not give it fair play. But the engineer remains at the work. The cement remains on the bank and the bill remains for the people to pay.

Number five is the Galena oil story. But that has been already told. Mr. Powell quoted the statistics of mileage and of oil used, showing that there had been no reduction, but an increase of cost per mile. Mr. Blair could not contradict the figures, but declined to admit their correctness. He says this contract requires the ten per cent reduction and his officers say that he got it.

Mr. Blair will look into the matter again. Meanwhile he has no explanation to offer for his course in cancelling a contract for illuminating oil at 12-15 cents and giving it to the Galena

Company at more than 40 cents. There is no mileage basis in this and no pretended reduction of any kind. It is simply an addition of seven cents a gallon and a change of contractor.

The minister meets the statement that the Galena Oil Company's agent campaigned for him in Queens just before the contract was signed, by saying that he knew at the time of no such campaigning. He did not even know that Hagenbach was in the riding at the time. He may have been there. He may have taken an interest in the election. Mr. Blair does not pretend to deny that he did. He argues that it would be singular if the alien oil man went into the constituency without mentioning R. Barry Smith at the time, if he intended to get any advantage out of it. But the gentleman with the German name, who came all the way from Pennsylvania to assist in a by-election a few weeks before the campaigning minister transferred the contract, knew what he was about. More than \$150,000 of Canadian money has passed into the hands of the Galena Oil Company since then. The unobtrusive stranger seems to have known the minister in good time, whether the minister knew him or not.

Mr. Blair had a bad evening of it. In all cases when the inquiry got down to details, he pleaded ignorance. But there is a suspicion that Mr. Blair does his intellect a grave injustice in making this plea.

GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T.

Annual Session Held at Fredericton.

List of Delegates Present—The State of the Order—Election and Installation of Officers.

FREDERICTON, July 19.—The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, I. O. G. T., opened in annual session yesterday afternoon at the Hotel de la Reine, G. C. T. in the chair, Miss Jessie Forsyth, R. W. G. S., Junior Templars, who is a resident of Boston, occupied the seat of honor on the grand chief's right.

The delegates present were: A. C. M. Lawson, G. Mar. M. Pleasant Lodge, G. C. Keating, A. G. Sec. Albert Mines Lodge, Surrey, Albert Co. G. C. T. in the chair, Miss Jessie Forsyth, R. W. G. S., Junior Templars, who is a resident of Boston, occupied the seat of honor on the grand chief's right. The delegates present were: A. C. M. Lawson, G. Mar. M. Pleasant Lodge, G. C. Keating, A. G. Sec. Albert Mines Lodge, Surrey, Albert Co. G. C. T. in the chair, Miss Jessie Forsyth, R. W. G. S., Junior Templars, who is a resident of Boston, occupied the seat of honor on the grand chief's right.

The grand chief appointed the following committees: Credentials—W. M. Burns, A. C. M. Lawson, G. Mar. M. Pleasant Lodge, G. C. Keating, A. G. Sec. Albert Mines Lodge, Surrey, Albert Co. G. C. T. in the chair, Miss Jessie Forsyth, R. W. G. S., Junior Templars, who is a resident of Boston, occupied the seat of honor on the grand chief's right.

Grand Lodge opened at 8.30 a. m. today, the G. C. T. in the chair. The audit committee's report was read and adopted. The Grand Lodge has a small balance on hand from last year. The committee on juvenile work reported. This report and that of the finance committee and appeals committee were adopted.

The Grand Lodge elected the following officers, who were duly installed by R. W. G. S. J. T. Miss Jessie Forsyth. G. C. T. Geo. W. Dodge, Nauwigawauk; G. Coun. Judson Barker, Fredericton; G. V. T. Miss Mott Thorne, Havelock; G. S. J. T. Mrs. W. W. Killam, Havelock; G. Secy. A. C. M. Lawson, Hopewell Hill; G. Treas. Geo. H. Bradley, Nashwaak Village; P. G. C. T. Rev. R. Barry Smith, Port Elgin; G. Chap. Rev. Thos. Marshall, St. Stephen; G. Mar. Joseph Y. Watson, Fredericton; G. Guard. James W. Ling, Havelock; G. A. Secy. W. M. Burns, Albert; G. Sent. Warren Williams, White's Mill; G. D. Mar. Miss F. Staples, Millidgeville; G. Mess. Chas. Goddard, Anagance; D. R. W. G. T. W. L. Waring, St. John.

R. H. Davis acted as installing marshal and Mrs. Judson Barker as deputy.

A San Francisco lady who owns a hotel in that city has been joined in matrimony to her elevator boy.

A VAST INDUSTRY.

The Mill of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company at Union Point.

The Situation is One Peculiarly Well Adapted for the Purpose.

A Description of the Mill and Its Plant—The Output at the Start Will be Between Forty and Fifty Tons Per Day—But Room Enough Has Been Provided for Double that Figure, Whenever Demanded.

The Cushing pulp mill at Union Point, in the parish of Lancaster, is almost ready for business, and it is expected it will be put in operation about the first of October. It is the largest establishment of its kind in the maritime provinces, and will be an important addition to the industrial establishments in this vicinity. The mill is situated on the western bank of the St. John river, just at the falls. The situation is one peculiarly adapted for the purpose. The mill is within a couple of hundred feet of A. Cushing & Co.'s extensive saw mill, from which it is to get the greater part of its fuel and a portion of the wood required in the manufacture of pulp. Then again, its proximity to the Messrs. Cushing's supply of logs is a distinct advantage, the logs being piled up in a cove within a stone's throw of the mill. The shipping facilities are all that can be desired. A vessel of ordinary tonnage can lie afloat at the commodious wharf in front of the mill at all times of tide. The materials which are utilized in the production of pulp can easily be landed, as can also the coal which will be used. The manufactured article can be placed on schooners or scows and brought down to the harbor several times during the day. In case the company desire to ship to the United States by the C. P. R., the mill is a very short one to Fairville station.

THE MILL is owned by the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, which is made up of a number of St. John business men and Mr. Partridge, the great Manchester paper manufacturer. It was organized early in 1899. The chief difficulty which presented itself to the erection and successful operation of the mill was the absence of a sufficient supply of fresh water. This difficulty has been overcome, however, and there is no doubt but what the mill will have all the water it requires. For years the people of Cushing had been clamoring for more water, and when the Common Council determined to put down a new main from Spruce Lake to that part of the city, it was decided to lay a 24 inch pipe, in order that the pulp mill and the residents of Lancaster might be supplied with water. The main is now in use and all that remains to be done is the enlargement of the pipe leading from the main to the mill. This matter will be dealt with by the council at an early day. The erection of the mill was begun in June, 1899. Many weeks were consumed in the excavation of rock and the provision of suitable foundations for the various buildings which make up the mill. A wharf over 400 feet long was built, which encloses a pond for the storage of logs intended for use in the mill. The wharf, which is a very substantial structure, is sheathed up to a certain distance on the inside, so that there is a quantity of water in the enclosure at low tide. When the tide rises the water flows in and attains the same level in the pond as in the river. The foundations for the buildings are of granite, the material being brought down from Spoon Island. They are well built and will last for all time. The contract for the erection of the mill buildings was awarded to B. Mooney & Sons, builders of pulp up this mill they had erected a mill at Chatham and the Mispec mill. They have executed their work in a manner which reflects credit upon them.

PLANS FOR THE MILL were prepared by Mr. Partridge's engineer, and have been carried out under the direction of Edward Allen, who was sent out from England for the purpose. The mill is built of brick. Its interior is very fine, with plenty of light and air, and ample space for carrying on its work under the most advantageous conditions. The company have shown their confidence in the success of the venture by making each and every department sufficient to permit of the future expansion of the machinery contained therein. It would take but a very short time in which to double the output of the mill, which at the start will be between 40 and 50 tons per day.

The boiler house, engine room, conveyor room, wood room and the drying department are on a level with the wharf. Above them are the cleaning room, wash room and blow off room and machine shop. Above these again is the digester room. The sulphur house is in the extreme eastern end of the place. The boiler house is 101x43 feet and one story high. It contains 12 boilers, eight of which will use wood and the other four coal. The boilers are 18 feet long and 66 inches in diameter. The wood from the saw mill will be taken to the pulp mill, a distance of 320 feet, by a double conveyor. What is fit for use in making pulp will be sent to the wood room. The inferior stuff will go to the boiler house and be automatically stored. As the saw mill runs only during the day and the night, much more fuel will reach the latter between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. than can be burned. The conveyor

IS SO ARRANGED that it will take the surplus wood to a store house adjoining the boiler

house. The same conveyor is rigged so as to bring this material back to the boilers at night. The engine room is 48x35 feet and two stories high. The engine is an immense thing. It is of the marine type, of 500 horse power and was built by Mather & Platt of Manchester. The dynamo is in the main shaft and will transmit the power to the different motors in the mill, both for lighting purposes and motive power. Another engine has been put in for lighting purposes only, as it is not intended to utilize the large engine in that way from the present at least. Just above the boiler house there is a machine shop 35x25 feet, one story high. It is fitted with everything required in such a department.

The best way to describe the remaining part of the mill is to begin at the conveyor room and follow the way the wood from the time it enters the mill by the conveyors till it comes out in sheets of pulp ready for shipment. From the conveyor the clean wood, fit for pulp making purposes, is conveyed by machinery to the wood room, which is 44x160 feet, one story high. The wood passes on to barking machines, of which there are 10. Here the bark is removed and the wood goes to the two chipping machines, which cut it up into small pieces. An elevator takes it to the disintegrator, which makes the chips smaller and cleans them up. A screen now separates the coarse from the fine stuff and takes the knots and sawdust out. The small pieces of wood, practically cleaned of all dirt and objectionable things, go into a conveyor, which carries them to the chip loft, over a hundred feet above. When logs are used they will be

DRAWN FROM THE POND up into the wood room by an endless chain. The logs will be cut the required lengths, go on the conveyors to the barking machines, then to the splitters and choppers, after which they will pass through the same process as the other wood. The chip loft is 80 feet from the ground, in a building whose foundation is 20 or 30 feet above the roof of the wood room. It will hold an immense quantity of chipped wood, probably 250 cords. Directly under the loft are three digestors. The room in which they are is 28x145 feet and 80 feet high. The digestors, which are built of steel, are 35 feet 11 inches long and 17 feet 6 inches in diameter. They are larger than the ones that are used in the digestors in use in this country. Each digester will hold about 10 tons of pulp. The department contains space for three more digestors. The chips descend from the chip loft to the digestors, and the sulphite liquor is used to cook them. From 12 to 16 hours will be occupied in making a cook. That having been accomplished, the cooked wood is blown from the digestors through 12 inch pipes into three blow off tubs, which are located in a room 81x145 feet and 10 feet high. These tubs are built of pitch pine and are lined at the bottom with tiles, which draw off the acid and allow the pulp to be washed with water. These tubs are enormous things. From them the pulp goes to the cleaning room, a place 144x80 feet, one story high. Here the pulp is washed in a large tank, known as the mixer. It is built of brick, faced with cement, and will hold a ton of pulp. From this tank the pulp will be pumped to a floor above, to what are called sand traps. In these troughs the sand and grit and large knots settle. Next the pulp goes to the floor below to screens. There are ten of them.

MADE OF BRONZE. The pulp goes into them and the good portion comes out through them in liquid form, and what is fit for use is taken out automatically. From these screens the pulp enters drum washers, which take from it the greater part of the water. The pulp is then conveyed into tanks in the drying room. The pulp comes from them in sheets, is cut, put up in bales, which are pressed by machinery, and is ready for shipment. In connection with the drying machine there is a travelling crane for use in the event of repairs being required to it. Without such an attachment it would be impossible to remove the larger rollers and cylinders.

THE SULPHUR DEPARTMENT is a large place. The burning house is 48x52 feet, one story high, and the chemical house is 10x52 feet. The sulphur is burned in the first mentioned room, which gives the sulphur gas or sulphur dioxide. It passes to coolers. Lime is put in, slacked and mixed with water till it is of the required strength or density.

THE LIME IS PUMPED into batteries, going in at the top. It gravitates down from one battery to the other and the sulphur gas, which

enters at the bottom of the tub, moves up in the opposite direction. By the time the lime water gets to the bottom it is of the proper strength for cooking purposes.

All the machinery in the mill except that in the wood room, which is driven direct from the big engine, and that in the drying room, which is operated by an engine of its own, is driven by electricity, the motors deriving their power from the engine room.

The chimney in connection with the mill is 280 feet in height. Not long since it was struck by lightning and damaged to such an extent that it is feared a portion of it at least will have to be taken down.

A tank has been erected outside the mill, which is called the back water tank. Its capacity is 50,000 gallons. Water is taken to it from the drum washers and paper or drying machines. This water will be used over and over again.

A pump house is in course of erection right at the falls. It will contain two steam pumps, which will be operated by steam from the mill. On pump will be used continuously for mill purposes, the

WATER BEING GOOD ENOUGH for condensing and cooling, the idea being to economize the fresh water so as to have an ample supply when the capacity of the mill is increased. The other pump is intended for use in case of fire. Water will be pumped through it to the mill and to fire hydrants and sprinklers. Suction pipes have been put down in the river away below the low water mark, so that the supply will be available at all times.

Walter Bradbury, a young Englishman of wide experience, is here, and will be the superintendent of the mill. Mr. Bradbury has had to do with the management of mills both in Great Britain and on the Continent.

The output of the mill will probably go to Manchester; the greater portion will, at all events. Prices may result in some of the pulp going to the United States.

N. S. AND N. B. CONGREGATIONAL.

Annual Meeting of the Union was Held at Kingsport, N. S., Under Favorable Auspices.

Rev. J. M. Austin was Chairman—One of the Addresses was on Behalf of the College of the Congregational Body.

The 3rd annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has just concluded its sessions in the Congregational church at Kingsport. The services were opened Wednesday evening, July 11th, by an address of welcome from the local pastor, Rev. David Coburn, to which Rev. D. W. Purdon responded on behalf of the delegates. Seth P. Leet, Q. C., of Montreal, delivered the address of the evening on "Our College," urging for this scheme a more hearty interest and co-operation.

On Thursday morning the appointment was made of the following officers for the union of 1900-1901: Chairman—Rev. J. M. Austin. Vice-chairman—Rev. F. H. Hutchins.

Treasurer—Rev. C. E. MacMichael. Secretary—Rev. J. W. Cox. Statistical secretary—Rev. A. B. Ross.

The special correspondents appointed were Revs. J. M. Williams and A. B. Ross; the minute secretaries, Rev. J. W. Fiewelling and Rev. J. M. Williams.

Interesting and encouraging reports were received from a large number of the churches.

On Thursday afternoon the annual meeting of the women's board of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick met under the leadership of Mrs. A. Jenkins of Yarmouth.

The address of the retiring chairman of the union, Rev. E. C. Braithwaite, was delivered Thursday evening on the subject "What has the 19th century of value to hand down to its successor?" considered theologically, biblically and practically. Brief addresses on home missionary work were then delivered by Revs. A. B. Ross and G. M. Whyte.

Rev. J. W. Fiewelling was appointed maritime editor of the Congregationalist. On Friday afternoon an address on "The necessity of system in church business" was given by Rev. E. C. Braithwaite, after which papers were presented by Revs. A. Braine and D. Coburn, D. W. Purdon, Seth P. Leet, Q. C., of Montreal, addressed the union on the proposed amalgamation scheme in connection with the Congregational unions and societies of Canada. The Y. P. S. C. E. rally was well attended, earnest addresses being delivered by Rev. G. W. Ball and C. T. MacMichael, after which a consecration service was conducted by Rev. Churchill Moore.

Rev. Jacob W. Cox presented an exceedingly attractive historical sketch of the Cornwallis church (Kingsport). Then followed a paper by Rev. J. M. Austin on "The attitude of congregationalists towards established teachings and towards speculative theology." Rev. G. M. Whyte preached the union sermon from the text, "Wherefore gird up the loins of your mind." In the evening Rev. J. L. Gordon delivered a powerful address on "Science of soul-winning." On Monday an address was made by Rev. J. L. Gordon, introducing "The duty of the church on temperance reform." In the afternoon brief papers, followed by discussion, were presented by Revs. Braine, Ross and Williams, on "Qualifications for soul-winning." A stirring evangelistic service led by J. L. Gordon concluded the meetings.

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