

INTERCOLLEGIATE Y. M. C. A.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Maritime Provinces.

The Business Transacted at the Meeting at Wolfville—To Meet Next Year at Fredericton.

The eighth intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. convention of the maritime provinces met at Acadia University on Thursday evening, Nov. 26th. P. A. Corbett and Dr. Trotter welcomed the delegates. Fraser G. Marshall brought greetings from the maritime committee.

Friday morning's session was preceded by a brief but spirited devotional exercise led by Stanley J. Young of Mt. Allison on the subject: "Importance of Intercollegiate Fellowship." This paper proved very helpful and was brim full of valuable points.

Following Mr. Davy's address a paper was read by H. C. Clegg of Mount Allison, and his subject was, "The Relation of the College to the Evangelization of the World." He spoke first of the need of evangelization and secondly of the influential positions held by college men and the great good resulting from their efforts in the evangelization of the world.

After the analysis Rev. G. J. Bond of Halifax was introduced by the president of the convention. Mr. Bond said in the beginning of his remarks that if he had the choice of an audience it would always be an audience of students and prospective students.

Then followed a very practical and soul-stirring address on the subject, "The Relation of the Holy Spirit to the Settlement of the Peculiar Problems of College Life," by Rev. J. H. McDonald. He said: "We must know the Holy Spirit. His way of working and realize that He is a person. The problems taken up were: 1st. With regard to our every day life; 2nd. With regard to our gaining useful knowledge and with regard to our aggressive Christian work. The speaker showed very clearly the relation of the Holy Spirit to each problem which confronts the student, and he did not fail to impress many of the

need of the Holy Spirit in their lives in order that they might be successful. This interesting session closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hale.

On Saturday morning a short devotional service was held, led by H. G. McNaughton, after which a paper by W. H. Sedgewick, was presented on "The Importance of Bible Study to the Life of the Association." He said that Bible study was the pivot around which the Christian life must swing.

The next paper was given by W. A. Ross. His subject was, "How to Study the Bible." He showed that it was better for each student to adopt a method peculiar to himself and not abide by any mechanical system. He emphasized the necessity of having an accurate knowledge of its literary contents; II. There is always a key-note to every book of the Bible; III. Personal knowledge of Christ is essential to every Christian; IV. We need moral courage to apply to our lives the principles which are set forth in the Bible.

The last paper of this session was read by Prof. E. W. Sawyer on "Temptations as Related to the Christian Life." He said that temptations were necessary to try us in order that we might be fitted for true discipleship; that the essence of temptation consists in self, and that the way to resist temptation is to use the sword of the spirit of the Word of God. This paper, which brought up a subject of such vital importance to all, evoked a lively and very beneficial discussion from Messrs. Morrison, Curran, Colpitts, Kierstead and Day. A few moments were then given to D. A. Davy, who spoke a few words on "Prayer Life." He said: "Do not become mechanical in your praying. It is necessary that we ever keep in close touch with God. If we want to have power with men, we must first have power with God. We need to pray about the little things of life, and we need to pray more definitely."

Saturday evening's session opened by a song service. Then an Analysis of the Book of Jonah was given by Dr. A. W. Sawyer. After speaking of the different ways in which the book could be analyzed, he showed that there was a continual thread of thought running through it. It is distinctly missionary. It is the great missionary book of the Old Testament.

After the analysis Rev. G. J. Bond of Halifax was introduced by the president of the convention. Mr. Bond said in the beginning of his remarks that if he had the choice of an audience it would always be an audience of students and prospective students. It was his intention to bring words of cheer to young men engaged in the Christian conflict. To the question "Is life worth living?" the Christian answers at once that it is. You will not be happy, however, unless you are not working, and it is the duty of the Christian students to present Christ, the secret of happiness, to such lives. Not philosophy, not political economy, not legislation, but the Gospel, the only real answer to the question, "Is life worth living?"

On Sunday the closing services of the convention were held. The day was bright and clear. At 10 o'clock, passed away, and the sunlight streamed forth in all its beauty. At 9 o'clock, when the students gathered together in the old chapel at Acadia, it seemed the sun of righteousness was shining into the hearts of all, dispelling the clouds of darkness and sin, and giving new glimpses of Jesus Christ. The leader of the service, D. A. Davy, read the first chapter of James and took for his subject "Consecration." Many earnest prayers were offered, thanking God for His blessing upon the convention and asking Him for the continuance of His favor, not only in the services of the

day, but also that as the students departed to their different colleges the inspiration received at this convention might go with them, making them greater powers for good than ever before. The meeting of the morning was but a foretaste of the blessings which followed later on in the day. At 11 o'clock the members of the Acadia Y. M. C. A. and the delegates marched into the Baptist church and occupied seats reserved for them at the front. Rev. G. J. Bond read the Scriptures and offered prayer. Rev. E. M. Kierstead, D. D., presided a sermon of rare eloquence and power from John II, 8th and 18th verses. It was specially adapted to the varied needs of the Christian students. A divine message and a divine mission were emphasized, divine not only in origin, but in communication. This divine message does not come to us by induction, but descends from God, the Eternal One. It is unfolded freely to the life of the world and is given to others. As to the Christian, how are we to receive it? Then it is not difficult to give ourselves to our fellow-men. Carlyle said: "Give yourself royally to your fellow-men." We must reveal the divine message, have courage, and the highest regard for the truth.

Somewhere about 1880 the partnership was dissolved. Dr. Fleming sold to Dr. H. S. Trueman and went west. He spent a year or more in travel, and then returned to his native town in Brandon. This was before the railroad was built and the town was then little more than a small collection of poor houses. The doctor succeeded in building up a fine practice. He had a fine brick block in the town at the cost of ten or eleven thousand dollars. He had his drug store in this building, the remainder of it he rented. He was a reformer in politics, and took an active part in the last election. While in Saskatoon, Dr. Fleming took a keen interest in public matters, and while he was strongly inclined to look at things through the spectacles of his friends, he knew that at heart he was not as great a pessimist as he seemed. Deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was an elder in the old church at Middle Saskatchewan. He was shortly after his removal from the county that this church went down.

Dr. Fleming married Miss Biden, a sister of Biden, the well known doctor of Brandon. She together with her children, survive him. One of his sons and a daughter are in the United States. The former looks after the drug store.—Saskatoon Post.

Dr. Fleming was one of the largest property owners, and most prominent citizens of Brandon. He was an ardent member of the "farmers' union" movement, and was a member of the Sun staff until his death. He was in good health and spirits, and said that he could not see much hardship as any of the younger men would be sent back to England for trial. They may be improved for several years. Capt. Sprague was in the city's office in Saskatoon in 1897. He said that the first night he was in the city he was in the neighborhood of Brandon. Dr. Fleming had a fine house in Brandon, and he had to be there in his dealings with them.

Dr. Fleming was one of the best known residents of the province, and the announcement of his sudden demise will be received with deep regret by his many friends. He was a pioneer physician of Brandon, going to that city in 1888. He was an L. R. C. P. of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, and an M. D. of Harvard University. He first practiced his profession in London, Eng., then he went to New Brunswick for a few years, leaving there for Manitoba. He first started a drug store and gradually increased his business until he became a prominent resident. He built one of the finest business blocks in Brandon and also a beautiful private residence. He was district medical inspector for Brandon and was a liberal in politics. He leaves a widow and two children, two of whom, Ad. Fleming and Miss Mabel, are well known in Winnipeg. The deceased was about 60 years of age at the time of his death.

Mothers take a pride in having their infants' skin of that delicate pink and white—soft as velvet. When torturing and disfiguring eruptions seize upon the little body, they want a remedy which will not disappoint. Not only time, but money, is wasted. Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven itself a specific for all skin diseases to which babies are peculiarly subject. MRS. J. H. MOSES, Berlin, Ont., had a little baby 6 months old, with itching sores on her body. Dr. Chase's Ointment cured her when everything else failed. Another mother who holds Dr. Chase's Ointment in high esteem is MRS. J. A. BROWN, Moleworth, Ont. Her baby boy was covered all over the face, sides and hips with Pimples. The first application of the Ointment stopped the itching, and 3 boxes effected a complete cure. These are but samples of the hundreds of mothers who are delighted with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Price, 60 Cents a Box. Sold by all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

DEATH OF DR. FLEMING.

Of Brandon, Man.—He Practiced Medicine in Saskatchewan About Seventeen Years Ago.

A despatch was received in Saskatoon, Saturday, from Brandon, Manitoba, announcing the sudden death in that town of Dr. Alexander Fleming. From what can be learned, the deceased had been enjoying very good health all the fall, and consequently his death on Friday was, it is believed, due to heart failure.

Dr. Fleming was well known to many of the Post readers. He came to Saskatchewan somewhere about 1870 from the western part of the province. He first opened an office at Middle Saskatchewan, a short distance from the Point Carleton. He did not remain there very long. Having purchased the house now occupied by Prof. Wootton, the doctor moved into it. He had his office in the house. Shortly after Moore had been to the doctor, Dr. Fleming came here and the two gentlemen formed a partnership, and for several years carried on a large business. They had no vigorous opposition, and consequently these men soon became very well known throughout the eastern parishes.

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MAY BUY PULP MILLS. English Syndicate Looking for Penobscot Properties. BANGOR, Nov. 23.—The manufacture of pulp and paper has become in recent years an important industry on the Penobscot, hundreds of men now being employed in big mills from South Brewer to Howland, and turning out a product whose excellence has made for it a market in various parts of the United States as well as in Europe. Through various up and down in business conditions, this industry has survived and is now in a sound and prosperous footing, every condition for the manufacture of a high quality of pulp being favorable, and the market steadily widening. Thus, with the rapid increase in the demand for paper, caused by its substitution for wood, metals and other materials in mechanical construction, manufactures and the arts, it is natural that the resources of the Penobscot as a pulp producing region should attract attention from outside capitalists, even from Europe, which must depend upon America for a large part of its future pulp supply.

cheaper than, and another cargo is yet to be shipped—ice permitting, from Bangor, otherwise from Bucksport. It is now said that these cargoes were purchased as samples, and that the quality is satisfactory may be judged from the fact that negotiations are pending for the purchase by an English syndicate of three of the largest mills on the Penobscot.

These mills are located at Lincoln, Montague and Howland, and are all of large capacity. It is understood that agents of the prospective purchaser have been here to inspect the mills and gather information concerning the business, and that the matter will soon be concluded, one way or the other. The syndicate owns paper mills in England, and desire to establish a regular source of pulp supply. If it is found that they can operate the three Penobscot mills mentioned to advantage, producing pulp and shipping it to England at a certain cost, they will buy the mills and run them at their full capacity. This would be a good thing for the pulp industry and a great help to the foreign trade of Bangor as it would require a considerable fleet of steamers or sailing vessels in constant service to carry the pulp across the Atlantic.

ENGLISH SEAMEN ATTACK THE MATE OF THEIR VESSEL.

Fight on Board the Bark Athlon of Windsor, N. S.—Mutineers Brought in from New York. (New York Commercial Advertiser.) Two English sailors were brought into port last night in irons charged with mutiny, in which they attempted to take the life of a man, who they say was brutal in his dealings with them and made their lives unbearable. The men are to be taken before Judge Sanders, the British consul this afternoon.

The story they relate tells of the hardships of the merchant marine, in which the food for the seaman is the poorest that money can buy, the work the hardest and the men the most wretched. The names of the accused seamen are Richard Knight and James Debitert. They signed in London a voyage from London to this port and returned last night. The mate had scarcely left port before the mate began to abuse them, and the food was insufficient. Four weeks ago the mate had an order that they refused to obey. He said he would compel them to do as he commanded and he started for his cabin to get a revolver. Knight threw a belaying pin at the mate, and Debitert followed by the attack. Capt. Sprague hurried on deck, and prevented him from using it, and ordered the mate to do as the mate told them. The mate refused, and the sailors followed. Knight was accused down by the cook with a pair of handcuffs on him before he could regain his feet. In the meantime Debitert had been laid low by a blow from a seaman in the hands of the carpenter and was put in irons. The men were then taken to a room in the cabin, where they were held until the ship reached port. They were released on the forenoon and allowed to go about the decks.

BIG ST. LOUIS FIRE.

The Loss is Estimated at Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Fire was discovered in the F. O. Sawyer & Co. Co. paper factory, on Locust street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and within an hour the establishment was in ruins and a number of adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The general loss is estimated at over \$200,000. The Sawyer factory contained highly inflammable material, and soon after the fire started it was a roaring furnace, the fire communicating across the narrow street to the buildings occupied by Young-McKinney Printing Co., the Missouri Engraving Co., Woodward-Tierman Printing Co., and Higgins Map Printing Co.

A general alarm was turned in, but the network of wires and the narrowness of Locust street hindered the firemen. Three hundred employees in the paper factory all escaped in safety. At 4:30 the walls of the paper factory fell, crushing in the McKinney Co.'s plant. At 5 o'clock the flames were under control. The fire will continue to burn all night, however, feeding upon the printed and unprinted paper. While running to the fire, a hose reel collided with a street car and Elmy Bruce, the driver, had three ribs broken. As night fell the flames worked in the street, and it is claimed that all the companies were fully insured.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The Statistics Compiled by the Editor of the Missionary Herald. BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The editor of the Missionary Herald of the American board, Rev. E. B. Strong, D. D., has compiled the statistics of Protestant missions in this and other lands for the past year, as follows: The number of stations of the American board is, 543; native laborers, 2,956; churches, 470; communicants, 44,606; number added last year, 3,319; schools of all grades, 1,191; total number under instruction, 54,619; native contributions for all purposes, \$112,039; cost of missions, \$638,299. The missionary societies of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, continental Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, number 249, with 4,884 stations and 15,200 out-stations. There are 11,659 missionaries, 64,539 native laborers, and 1,121,639 communicants. There are 913,473 persons under instruction and the income in all these countries is \$12,268,657.

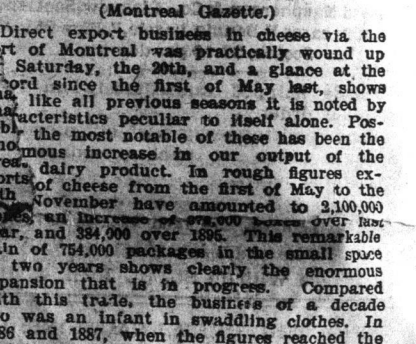
During the past season several cargoes of pulp have been shipped by steamer direct from Bangor to Man-

OUR NEW STORY.

The Fourth Installment of "Napoleon Smith" appears in This Issue of the Weekly Sun.

Napoleon the Great was a great source of wealth and fame to numerous folk who lived subsequently to his demise. Of his numerous descendants there are more extant than Napoleon himself. "NAPOLEON SMITH," whose adventures are told in a fascinating manner by a well known author. The life and history of this modern descendant of the great French warrior and statesman are full of incident and pointedly illustrate the ups and downs of "the Field, the Camp and the Grove" in a fashion that will keep every reader of the Weekly Sun interested from the first line to the last of this great serial.

The search for the millions left by Bonaparte to Napoleon Smith, the thrilling events of his army life in America and France, his double wooing, and a psychological incident make up a story of surpassing merit. "Napoleon Smith" will run for several months. Now is the time to subscribe for the Weekly Sun, the people's paper. Only one dollar per annum in advance.



CHEESE AND BUTTER TRADE. (Montreal Gazette.) Direct export business in cheese via the port of Montreal was practically closed on Saturday, the 26th, as a glance at the list like all previous seasons it is noted by the weekly reports of the market. The most notable of these has been the enormous increase in our output of the dairy products from the first of May to the 26th. November have amounted to 3,100,000 lbs. compared with 2,800,000 lbs. in 1896. This remarkable gain of 260,000 lbs. is the result of a year of two years shows clearly the enormous expansion that is in progress. Compared with 1896 and 1897, when the figures reached the mark of a million lbs. per week, the present was considered remarkable, but events have demonstrated that the business will now go on. It is not surprising that these remarkable yearly increases compel all calculations and that the most careful and best informed operators are compelled to admit that precedent or previous experience, count for very little in the matter of the market.

Table with columns: Increase 1897, Increase stock in Canada, Total crop of 1897, etc. Includes data for Cheese and Butter.

TRYING IT ON THE DOG. "Why," asked the curious parson, "do you manage to train your dog to do what you want?" "Because," said the manager, "we know that if an owner gives his dog a good meal without killing the company, New York will be perfectly delighted with it."

Coleman's Salt. BEST FOR TABLE USE. BEST FOR DAIRY USE. CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION, QUALITY, ONT.

BRAVERY RECORDED.

Capt. Taylor, Formerly of the Liverpool Mersey, is now of the Town Hall. He received a Gold Watch from the Mayor of Liverpool.

(Liverpool Mercury) A ceremony of exchange of gold watches took place yesterday at the Town Hall. This action, through the mediation of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, was a fitting recognition of the services rendered by Capt. Taylor, former of the Liverpool Mersey, who has been a member of the Council of the Town Hall for many years. The Mayor of Liverpool presented him with a gold watch, and the Captain presented the Mayor with a gold watch. The Mayor's speech was a tribute to the Captain's long and successful career in the service of the Corporation. The Captain's speech was a touching acknowledgment of the Mayor's generosity and the honor conferred upon him.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, in presenting the watch to the Captain, said that it was a fitting recognition of the services rendered by the Captain to the Corporation. The Captain's speech was a touching acknowledgment of the Mayor's generosity and the honor conferred upon him. The ceremony was a most interesting one, and was witnessed by a large number of the Corporation's officers and members. The Mayor's speech was a tribute to the Captain's long and successful career in the service of the Corporation. The Captain's speech was a touching acknowledgment of the Mayor's generosity and the honor conferred upon him.

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