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Mr. Wilson Delivers an Important Speech to the House.

President Cleveland Implores the Democrats to Stand Firm.

Some Caustic Remarks by Mr. Reed-Now for the Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—As seen as the reading of the journal had been completed n the house today, Mr. Outhwaite, from ihe committee on rules, offered the fellow-ing resolution, under which two hours were to be allowed to debate the conference re-

Resolved, That after the adoption of those resolutions, it shall be in order when the house conferees of house rule 4, 36t, the tariff bill, make a report of disagreement, to move that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross, and ask further conference with the senate on the the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross, and ask further conference with the senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses thereon; that two hours of debate shall be allowed upon said motion, and without either motion the vote shall be taken thereon. Should such motion prevail the speaker shall at once appoint the house conferees, and the matter shall then, for the time being, pass consideration of the house.

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Without further ado the vote was the taken on the adoption of the special order, and it was agreed to without division. Immediately after the adeption of the rule the speaker recognized Chairman Wilsen. The appearance of the chairman of the ways and means committee was greeted with the mest unbounded accents of democratic pleasure. With stoical fortitude Mr. Wilsen delivered his speech in support of the position taken by the house conferee against the senate amendments. After fermally announcing and reading the reasons of the disagreement Mr. Wilson said: I meve that the house further insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments and ask for a further cenference from them, and upon that metion I shall submit a few explanatory remarks to the house. It is true, as the gentleman from Maine has said,

that there have been but two full conferences

on the part of the senate and house. A tariff bill, of recent years at least, and per-haps almost always in the history of this ceuntry, has been a measure proposed by one party and resisted by the other. The present tariff legislation does not differ from the history departed. It is fully recognized and cordial ly expressed by the republican conferees of the senate that it was the duty of the democratic party in both houses through their ewn special conferees, first, to try if they reconciliate their ewn difference be fore they brought to the attention of the full conference committee their proposed action. While, therefore, there have been but these two meetings of the full conference cemmittee since the first appointment of the conference committees, daily, protracted, earnest and laborious consultations on the part of the house conferees representing the majority party in the house,

and the senate conferees, presenting the majority party in that house, as to the 634 amendments, in the house, that we might reach some agreement that could be reported to a full conference committee, when it should be called together. It is because no such agreement has been attained, it is because no such

stogether. It is because no such agreement has been attained, it is because no such agreement seems at present in sight, that we have felt it our duty to bring the whole matter before the house and receive fresh from this house its instructions. I desire to be perfectly frank and as complete as possible in any statement I may make to the public, and yet I receiptize that there are some limitations to completeness of statement, which possibly it would be best for me to observe as this stage in the centroversy between the two houses. But I think I may say with truth and frankness and courtesy that if the conferees of the senate on the part of the majority party had been as free and as true as we equivalent the striff bill would have been agreed upon, in one day's session. That would have been astifactory to the democratic party and that would have given hope and ceurage and enthusiasm to the American people. (Applause on the democratic side.) But, sir, we were not long in finding out, greatly to our disappointment, that whatever might be the personal opinions, the personal togisment, the strong personal wishes of the democratic conferees of the senate, they came to us somewhat fettered and somewhat limited as to any action that they might agree to upon this bill, either by the supposed moral obligations of party caucus or the apprehension that there were feroes in the senate however small, yet powerful enough to resist successfully the passage of any bill, which did not make concessions to great corperations and trues interests, that we, as represented by the supposed by the senates, but there are important amendments proposed by the senates, which give the senates, but there are important amendments proposed by the senates, which give the senates, but there are important amendments proposed by the senates, which give the senates, but there are important amendments proposed to the senates were up to this time to be successfully and party dishonor.

The president then urged that there are important amendments prop

but there are important amendments pro-posed by the senate, which give this bill in the main a different character from what it had when it went from the house, on which amendments were up to this time to be divided, and it is because of these amendments and because of the statement made us in all kindness or courtesy and I might almost say in sadness, that such was the condition of affairs at the other end of this capitol, that unless this house was willing to accept the senate bill practically and substantially as it passed the senate there was to be no tariff legislation at this session of congress. We did not feel, representing

the house of representatives that we could without a sacrifice of its dignity and of its equality as a legislative chamber respend to any such prepresition as that. (Applause on the democratic side). Least of all did we feel that in the great question of taxation, resting by the very theory of tree institutions.

and by the very theory of free institutions, and by the language of the constitution, as a peculiar and original trust on the part of the representatives of the people, that we could for one moment entertain and agree to such a preposition. Aside from that question, the differences between the bill as it passed the house and the bill as it comes back to us from the senate are so marked, are in the main se objectionable to tariff reformers in the country generally, that we could not, without the guidance and in-

struction of this house, agree to accept these differences and thus adopt a different and medified scheme of tariff referm.

The bill which comes back to us from the

next the duty upon ore and upon ceal and the duty upon silver lead ores and some of the duties in the woellen schedule, and especially to some of the duties of the iron and steel schedules, prominently these upon pig-iron, upon steel rails and upon cutlery and structural iron. But the great difficulty in the pathway of an agreement had been a proper adjustment of the sugar schedule. The house voted for free sugar, raw and refined. (Applause on the democratic side). It voted down the proposal of the committee on ways and proposal of the committee on ways and means for a gradual repeal of the bounty and a reduction by one-half of the duty on refined sugar. The senate has reintreduced into the proposed tariff bill a sugar schedule which, whether truly or net, has been accepted by the country, by the press, by the people, as unduly faverable to the great sugar trust. It proposed a duty of 40 per cent advalorem on all grades of sugar, a differential of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar. tial of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar in addition to a differential of ene-tenth of a

opinion among democrats as to whether any duty upon sugar should be placed in our tariff bill or not. It has always been centended by those who have been leaders in the great tariff reform movements in the country, that of all the articles yielding large revenue, sugar was the one article upon which an ideal democratic revenue tariff could be laced. It is our hope that we shall give them, if we succeed in passing any sort of a wise and proper tariff reform bill, a taste of so many other untaxed articles that pretection can never exist again in this country.

It is not possible, Mr. Speaker, for any one to state accurately on the propose augar schedule of the senate what would be amount of duty upon refined sugar which would ensure as a protection to the great refining company of this country. Although I had not fully reached that conclusion when the house bill was prepared, I have no doubt myself today that business of sugar refining can be carried on as cheaply in the United States as in any other coun-

try in the world. Mr. Speaker, I shall not detain the house with any argument upon the other points of dispute between the two houses. I will simply, therefore, in closing call attention te the position in which we find ourselves today with reference to tariff taxation. This great question of tariff reform has been the burning, dividing question of American politics for the last three presidential campaigns.

While the necessities of the president's position have compelled him, as a matter of courtesy to the two branches of congress, to remain perfectly quiet during the discussion of these bills, he has felt it to be his duty to let the people of this country know exactly what his position is today and just as we were entering en the great work of cenferring between the twe houses. I had the hener to receive from him a long personal letter, which, with his consent, ebtained this morning, I will new place on the clerk's desk to be given to the

people of this country. (Great applause on the democratic side). The letter, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers and hand clapping on the democratic side, was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 19. (Personal)—To Hon. Wm. L. Wilson: Dear Sir—The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two houses of congress, for the purpose of adjusting difference on the subject of tariff legislation, makes it also certain that you will again be called upon the debug service in the conference of the conference

The president then urged that there could be no compromise on the question of free raw materials, and that sugar could be taxed properly without funning counter to democratic principles.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter Mr. Reed obtained recognition and

was received with applause. He said that he took it for granted that Mr. Wilson had observed all the proprieties in having read a personal letter in public. He referred to "the remarkable spectacle" of the president addressing a letter to the house through his faithful servant of the committee of ways and means. We a such committee of ways and means. Was such a streke contemplated in the constitution, he asked. Republicans would have no com-plaints to make of the harsh language used towards the senate; that was a mat-ter between the senate and the president for history to decide who was right. By the censent of the president, an income tax would be had. Evidently the president in the controversy between the sugar trust, a home corporation, and the great corporation which was to ex-ploit the ceal mines of Nova Scotia, took the part of the Beston corporation.

"The gentlemen from West Virginia." he continued, "in the course of his remarks stated that the members of the senate were "fettered," but he did not state to what the "fetters" attached them. I hope when the cenference committee next The bill which comes back to us from the senate has not met the approval of the great tariff reform sentiment of this country. It has not been accepted by these who through has not been accepted by these who through defeats and victory have followed this standard with so much of enthusiasm for ten years past, as the fruition of their of the "fetter" is. (Laughter and efforts, as the performance of their pledge, applause on the republican side.) and as the full and substantial realization of the senate bill is what the countheir great victory. It remains for me simply to add that the chief points in controversy between the representatives of but the house bill was so bad that almost he dominant party in the two houses and thus between the conference committees of the two houses was first the sugar schedule;

The disagreement to the senate amend
The disagreement to the senate amend-

ments was agreed to without division. The speaker then appointed former conferees on the subject and regular order was taken At 5 o'cleck the house adjourned.

AT CAMP BAYSWATER.

Sun Reporter Spends a Day With the Grammar School Cadets.

The Bathing Parade—How the Boys Spend the time.

"Halt!" It was the voice of the sentry on guard. The command was given in a clear, ringing, military tone. The Sun-man halted and leeked about him. He was on the confines of Camp Bayswater. Before him stood the youthful sentry with rifle in hand, ready to dispute his entrance cent en sugar imported from countries that pay an export bounty upon their sugar. There is reasonable ground for difference of inte the grounds. A few reds distant, situated on the brow of the hill, were the white canvass tents of the officers and men. The pencil pusher signified his desire of entering the camp, whereupon the yeuthful sentry conveyed this intelligence to his superior efficer, and immediately THE SUN man was informed that he might pass the lines in safety and without fear of melestation, and having vouchsafed this infermation the sentry centinued his march. As the reporter appreached the tents Major Devitt advanced to meet him with a

distinctly military step, a bearing which was not altegether assumed. He extended a very hearty welcome.

The various tents were then visited. There are sixteen all teld-twelve bell tents, three A tents and one marquee. They are the regular military tents, having been obregular lithings were the pever ment for camp purposes. A prize is to be given to those who keep their tent the neatest during the twelve days' drill, and if the boys centinue to keep their tents as neat as they were found vestiday in will be their tents.

they were found yesterday, it will be ne easy matter to determine who shall receive easy matter to determine who shall receive the prize. The uniforms, blankets, etc., were all neatly felded up and deposited in their proper places, and the swords and belts were hanging on the tent peles. On the greund was a pile of spruce beughs, which, with a blanket spread over them, constitute the bed. A number of the cadets were found in their tents, seme lying on the boughs, some arranging the centents of the boughs, some arranging the centents of the tent, others reading the papers and still ethers perferming some duty in connection with their office

In the marques the majerity of the boys spend the greater part of their time while off duty, and while not eccupied with out deer games. It is furnished with an organ, and when the SUN man entered, yesterday, Capt. Macaulay was bringing ferth music which sounded very much like Ta-ra-ra-boom de-ay. Little Miss Pelkinghorn was singing and the whole company was joining in the chorus. All the devotional exercises are held in this tent.

"That," said Major Devitt, "is prebably the most interesting tent on the grounds."

The reporter looked in the direction indicated. It was the cook tent. There Mrs. Pelkinghern brings inte requisitien her knowledge of camp cooking. It is only fair to say that her knowledge in this direction is by ne means limited. She can prepare as good soup and as fine a cup of tea or coffee as can be obtained anywhere in this city.

The following is the day's ration for each

cadet: 1 lb. bread, 1 lb. petatoes, 2 czs. cheese, milk, eggs, butter, sugar, tea, ceffee and counting he rolled the bogus article up, and. fact they have made a huge advance since

officer:

Rise at 6,
Parade for wash at 6.30.
Physical drill from 7 to 7.30.
Breakfast at 8.
Devotional exercises at 8.45.
Squad drill and guard mount at 10.
Dinner at 1.
Natural history excursion at 2.
Swimming parade at 4. Swimming parade at 4. Tea at 5. Squad drill at 7. Lights out at 9.30,

Special mention must be made of the swimming parade. The boys don their trunks in the tents and then dress as usual. They are then ordered into line and march down to the shore. In a moment they can divest themselves of their superflueus clething, and when this is done the order is given te march into the water. The older mem bers of the company can swim, but the younger ones have not yet learned. The river is staked eff for these whe can swim and also for these who cannot. The officers always accompany them and see that the rules are strictly enferced and that ne person is allowed beyond the limits prescribed. A boat is at hand, and limits prescribed. A boat is at hand, and in case of an accident can be launched inside a minute. It is the desire of the officers that the boys who are at present un-able to swim may learn to do so before camp breaks up.

The following shews how the boys are arranged: Tent No 1—Sergt G Blake, Corp W Tilton, Pt S Scammell, Pt H Perter, Pt Wm

Pattersen.
Tent Ne 2—Corp W Smith, Pt L Cell,
Pt M Coll, Pt T Horten, Pt A Weeks, Pt A Stevens.

Stevens.

Tent No 3—Sergt W Clawson, Pt H
Frink, Pt G McLeod, Pt C Buckman, Pt W
Stewart, Pt R Clarke.

Tent No. 4—Pt W Wilson, Pt F Hartley,
Bug F Young, Bug A Prince, Pt J MoCluskey, Pt Chas Montgomery.

Tent No 5—Corp A McDeugall, Pt W
Craibe, Pt A Parks, Pt G Muraphy, Pt F Craibe, Pt A Parks, Pt G Murphy, Pt F Craibe, Pt A Parks, Pt G Murphy, Pt E Lunney, Pt A McLean.
Tent No 6—Sergt B Stead, Sergt W Golding, Corp R Mathers, Pt F Coll, Pt F Dunlep, Pt C Cassidy, Pt R Macaulay.
The following are the company efficers:
John Macaulay, captain; Chas Cassidy, 1st lieut; E Murphy, 2nd lieut; W Mathers, sergt

The staff officers are as follows: Dr G

The staff efficers are as follows: Dr G A Hetherington, commandant; W M Mo-Lean, senior major; G R Devitt, junior major; H D Fritz M D, surgeon; W J S Myles, commandant; Gee W Dill, quarter-master; E Manning, supply efficer; Jehn Edwards, quarter-master sergt; Geo Polkinghorn, drill instructor.

There-are forty-eight persons under canvas. Seven are kept in the guard tent near the entrance to the grounds. Two or three ethers are detailed to keep watch at the ferry landing to see that no one escapes. ferry landing to see that no one escapes.

All the beys are enjoying the best of health, every one in the camp is in high spirits and is taking all the enjoyment out of camp life there is to be found in it.

AN OIL FIGHT.

St. Petersburg, July 19.-A statement is published here that the Russian petroleum merchants have failed at the last moment to come to an agreement with the representatives of the Standard Oil Co., and that the Russian and American oil companies will fight. In so doing they will try and get a concession from the shah to build a line through Persia.

It never cools a man off when the street

FREDERICTON.

An Interesting Story in which the Name of G. G. Corey Figures Prominently.

The Wilmot Park-For Victoria Hospital-Working of the Agricultural Conference.

FREDERICTON. July 19.-In most cases when an unsephisticated countryman is let dewn by a green goods dealer the public are told the tale of woe, but when the green geeds sharper is let dewn by the unsephisti-cated countryman the public remain in ignorance of the fact. These gentlemen never iqueal.

In this connection a good story is teld of an adventure et G. G. Corey, new under arrest in St. John for dealing in green geods as well as fer ether offences. The events related took place ten er fifteen years age, and were given THE SUN by a gentle-man who learned the facts from the countryman. Charles Lenden, now dead, was during his life a resident of Bald Hill, a settlement in Wickham, Queens county, and bere the reputation of a keen horse trader and a lover of speculation in any form not attended with too much labor. During his varied experience in trying to subsist upon a small farm with as little labor as possible, he met with a gentleman named Lipton, with whom he soon became quite familiar and confidential. This Lipton was a sewing machine and organ agent, but also had an agency from G. G. Corey as well. It appears that it was part of his business to ferret out persons who were willing to handle green goeds and introduce them to Corey. He made known his business to London, and told Lendon he could get \$1,000 from Cerey for \$100 of current funds. London began to think the matter over, and after censulting a friend determined to accept the offer. He then began to think how he could possibly fool Corey. After some thought he concluded to make a roll of paper the same size and weight of the \$100 and put a one dollar bill on the outside held by an elastic band. The next time Lipton came round, London was anxious for the trade. Lipton then said he must be paid a commission for the introduction. He wanted \$250 of the green goods, but finally consented to take \$200. He then told London to come to St. John and meet him at an Indiantewn hotel on a certain day for final directions. They met according to arrangement, when Lipton directed London to meet Corey at the side of a cer-tain church, near Fort Howe, at 9 c'clock that evening, telling him at the same time how he would know Corey, whom he (Lon-don) had never seen. Lendon had a friend with him and after Lipton's final departure, they made up the paper rell with the ene dellar bill as a wrapper, and had it to cer-respend with the \$100 rolled in the same way. At the appointed hour London kept his engagement, and so did Corey. They met by the side of the church and intreduced themselves by an arranged cenversation. Corey asked London to count his \$100, which Lendon did, and then Corey began to count his \$1,000 et spurious article.
This was done by means of the light from
the church window, where a service was
being held. While Corey was counting his money London rolled up his \$100, put the elastic band around it and succeeded in exchanging it for the rell of paper he had in counting he rolled the bogus article up, and, taking it in one hand, told Lendon to do the same with his. Each drepped his roll in the politan Methodist and Jarvis street Baptist same with his. Each dropped his roll in the the beys went into camp.

The following are the orders of the day, the same being subject to slight changes when such is deemed necessary by the haste back towards Indiantewn, where he met Lipten and gave him the \$200 cemmis-

sion. He never heard from Corey afterwards, but the balance of the meney was destroyed, with the exception of a few bills which he kept as samples until they wore out with use.

Dr. W. H. Baker, professer of diseases of women in Harvard university, and Dr. Henry Barnes, an eminent sanitarian of Beston, with their wives and families, have just completed a tour of the maritime prov-inces. They spent a couple of days in Frederioten and were much pleased with the natural beauty and business activity of this city, and especially interested in Marysville. Dr. Barnes, whose work as a sanitarian has given him an intimate knowledge of the New England towns, said that Marysville had no counterpart within his knowledge. It was a great surprise to both these gentlemen to learn that the whole town of Marysville was the property of Alex. Gibson and that it represented the accumulation of but one man's life. Dr. Coulthard, with whom Dr. Baker and Dr. Barnes were house efficers in the Boston City hospital in 1871, had the pleasure of showing his old classmates the interesting

places in this city and Marysville.

The \$4,000 city debentures, drawing five per cent., with thirteen years to run, seld yesterday at four per cent. premium.

The public are already beginning to enjoy the Wilmot park. A part of the grounds have been laid out and the drives and waiks finished. These warm eve-

nings find the place well filled with people seeking a breath of fresh air. This park is located in the breeziest place about the city, and however sultry or close it may be about the city, one is always sure to get a fresh breeze in the park any evento get a fresh breeze in the park any evening. To appreciate the value of 'this park
only requires a visit.'

Edward Moore was the means of precuring a surgical cabinet for Victoria hospital. He effered to centribute half the

amount required, \$50, provided four others would make up the balance. This was seen accomplished. Hon. A. F. Randolph, Willard Kitchen, Jas. McMurray and John dgecembe & Sons were the other con-The central committee for the agricul-

tural conference have sent out the following invitation to all parts of the province: To the Officers and Members of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Bruns-wick:

wick:

To the Officers and Members of the Agricultural Societies of New Brunswick and all others interestedjin Agriculture: Lexister of the Agricultural Societies of New Brunswick and all others interestedjin Agriculture: Lexister of the Agriculture of the Agricultural conference at Frederiction on Thursday, August 16th next, the central committee take this early opportunity of extending to the officers and members of your society a most cordial invitation to be present and participate in the events of the conference. This is a provincial affair and every men interested in the promotion of agriculture in the province should feel that he is in part responsible for its success.

The central committee therefore ask that the members of your society interest themselves in this matter by the formation of a local committee for your district and secure as large an attendance as possible from your section of country.

attendance as possible from your section of country.

His excellency the governor general will be present and address the conference. Hon. W. D. Hoard, ex-governor of Wisconsin, an eminent agriculturalist, has also been invited to attend and deliver an address. Prof. J. W. Robertson, dominion dairy commissioner, will also be present, and other eminent speakers.

also be present, and other eminent speakers.

It is the wish of the central committee to make this conference the greatest agricultural demonstration ever held in this province. They respectfully ask your society to help them all they can. All the railway and steamboat lines will give reduced excursion rates for the conference. The programme of the day has not yet been completed, but will be forwarded

Canada

Part Coupon.

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Cut out this coupon and forward, together with 10 cents to the Art Department of this paper, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per number in upper right-hand corner, by mail, post-paid, or bring the coupon and re cents to this office

Name Address. N. B.-Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

Sheriff Sterling,
D F George,
A S Murray,
John A Campbell,
Isaac Peabody,
James S Neill,
His Worship Mayor
Beckwith, chairman.

John M Wiley,
Hon F P Thompson,
Julius L Inches,
Fred B Edgecombe,
W P Flewelling,
Ald John M wiley,
Hon F P Thompson,
Julius L Inches,
Julius L Inche N B-Any further information will be given

····

Already the committee have promise of large attendance from almost every county.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Union of America Opens its Session in Toronto.

Delegates from all parts of Canada and the United States.

The Queen City Over Crowded With Baptist Visitors from all Parts.

TORONTO, July 19.-The delegates and visitors to the fourth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America have filled the hotels and bearding neuses of this city to overflowing. A very censervative estimate places the attendance this morning at 4,000, and every incoming train and boat increases the number. There are young people here from every province in Canada and from nearly every state in the union. Large delegations have arrived from as far south as Maryland and Georgia and as far west as California. The state of Michigan sends a delegation fully seven hundred strong, while Maryland and the district of Celumbia swell the number by one hundred and fifty delegates. The delegation from Pennsylvania is a very large one, and completely fills the Kensington and Palmer houses. New York has her head-

the Arlington, while the executive commit-tee hold forth at the Ressin house. The convention opened this morning with a monster meeting at the Massey Music and he was terribly cut about the head. Large as this building is, with its His recovery is doubtful. seating capacity of nearly four theusand, it cannot begin to hold the crowds, and overchurches.

quarters at the Queen's hotel; Wisconsin at

churches,

Long before the hour for opening this morning the Massey Music hall was surrounded and filled by an eager throng of delegates and visiters. In the big basement the delegates registered and secured their badges. Then they filed into the assembly rooms. The delegation from Maryland created enthusiasm and won applause when they marched in procession into the gallery singing Of the Fair Land of Maryland.

Promptly at half-past ten c'clock President John H. Chapman, of Chicage, arose on the platform and anneunced the opening hymn, Oh! worship the King, the singing being led by Pref. Vegt's cherus of 400 voices gathered from the local churches.

Rev. A. E. Beaten, of McKinney, Texas, then read the opening prayer, the delegates repeating alternate voices.

repeating alternate voices.

President Chapman, in a brief and eloquent address, declared the convention open for business. He referred to the kindly wel-ceme that had already been extended to them by the young people of Terente, and then introduced D. E. Thempson, Q. C., of Toronte, who delivered an address of wel-come on behalf of the Baptist Young Peoples' society of Toronto.

On behalf of the Baptist churches of the

city, Rev. Eatmore Harris, of the Walmer Read Baptist church, bid the delegates welcome to the city, to their church, to their hearts and to their homes. President B. L. Whitman of Celby Uni-

ersity, Waterville, Maine, returned thanks on behalf of the convention.

Rev. Dr. Frank L. Wilkins, general secretary, presented the report of the beard of managers. It was the fourth time they had met to emphasize the work and war against ritualism and formalities in the churches.

There had been a general increase reported in the grewth of the Young Peeple's society throughout the United States and Canada.

The educational work had shown a greater progress, and the experiment of the junior course was now an acknowledged success. Progress had been made for the co-operation of the elder secteties. They needed and asked for the active co-operation of the older members of the churches. They had planned a programme that would throw search lights on local work. Of the Christian culture course the report said much that was praiseworthy. An appeal for \$50,000 will be made, the better to carry on the educational work of the

A most important proposition was laid before the meeting in the report, it being a proposal for a legal incorporation of the union and the application for a charter. The rules and by-laws of the proposed organ zution was read. In the preamble the bjects of the union wereset forth, previding in the chartes for the adeption of the regular rules that have been recognized by the managers of this and other conventions. Active members of the union should be Active members of the union should be delegates appointed by the Yeung People's societies, one for each 20 members of such society, and in churches where there is no Young People's society, one delegate for every 50 members. Recognizing the strength that an efficial paper would give to such organization, the by-laws provide for the establishing and conduct of such a manage.

On metion of J. S. Saunders of Troy, N. Y., the conventien thanked the city of Toronte as a whole for the courtesies that had been extended to them. This brought the

been extended to them. This brought the morning session to a close.

In the afternoon the convention assembled at 2.15, when Mayor Kennedy welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city.

The praise service was conducted by Rev. S. M. Premble of Camden, Me., and Rev. G. R. Robbins of Cincinnati delivered an address en the "Possibilities of junier work."

"What is your seciety doing for the beys and girls?" was the question upon which the

convention was first thrown into open par-liament, with A. M. Bruickle of Philadelphia as leader.

Four ten minute addresses were delivered by J. W. Baker, Pawtucket, R. I.; Dr. S. L. Waler, Truro; Rev. R. A. Manning, Detroit; Rev. W. H. Geistwert, Minne-

After this the meeting again resolved itself into epen parliament on the question:
"What evangelist work is your society

The crush at tonight's meeting was some thing tremendous; delegates and their friends had been arriving all day and fully eight thousand people tried to get inside the hall tonight.

When the meeting was called to erder fully discount and around distant the five thousand people had crowded into the building. A huge overflaw meeting was held in the Metropolitan church. At the Massey hall meeting addresses were delivered by Rev. J. K. Wilson of Melrose, Mass., on "B. Y. P. U. work of the Boston Bethel;" Rev. Wm. Lawrence of Chicago en "Church and young men;" cheir then sang, after which Key, R. S. MacArthur of New York delivered an address on "The elements

of true success." At the Metropolitan the speakers were E. B. Boyndon, of Hartford, Conn., Rev. L. Morehouse, secretary of the American Baptist Education society of New York, and President J. B. Gamberell, of Mercer University, Macor, Georgia.

MANITOBA NEWS.

The Grain Crop Ripening Magnificently-Committed for Trial.

Winnipeg, Man., July 19.—Aided by fine weather, Manitoba's grain crop is ripening magnificently and farmers everywhere are jubilant at prospects of an abundant harvest. It is likely that the binders will be at most within a factorist.

be at work within a fortnight.

Alexander McRae, conductor of the Electric Street railway, fell between two cars this afternoon. His left arm was severed

Werd has just been received of the total on by are of North West Navige tion company's steamer Colville. She was the largest beat on Lake Winnipeg. Henry Gibbons, a twelve year eld lad who was herding cattle a mile or so west of the city limits, was dragged to death last

night by a runaway team.

Malcolm 'MacLeod ef Edmenten, ene of the earliest Northwest settlers, is dead. Winnipeg bank clearings for week ended today \$779,047, balances \$113,457.

LOBSTER PACKERS ASSIGN.

MONCTON, July 19.—Spence & Tucker, obster packers, deing business at Cape Termentine, N. B., and North pert, N. S. have assigned for the benefit of their crediters. No preferences. Their assets are about \$16,000 and the liabilities about \$2,-

Two or Three a bay There.

School teacher-What is the number of he earth's revelutions each year? Small pupil—With er without?
Scheel teacher—With er without what?
Smart pupil—South Ameriky.

There are a good many people lying in their graves who couldn't make out the Latin inscriptions on their tombstones to save their shrouds. There is a school in New York to teach little Syrians the English language.

ST JOHN S ESTº 18673



Special Course OUR annual summer feature, which has been taken advantage of by so many Teachers and College Students, during the summer vacation, will be continued this year as usual.

This is an excellent opportunity to become familiar with the principles of Shorthand, to improve in writing, or to study any or all of the commercial branches. A discount of 20 PER CENT. is allowed from the usual rates.

For further particulars address

KERR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. B.

