ISE

OAP

f the viands could be served ould cater for 60,000 troops The joints were economi- by the heat of the ovens aking of bread for the in- inished. The puddings and Marylebone are to be six large pantechicon vans them to the various dining Marylebone 10,000 plates are workhouse, and Messrs. re giving another 10,000, King's arms upon them, guests will retain. As to ces in general which will he preparation of this huge are beyond estimate. It is ask, to which all will wish success.

ACHING BACK

indication of kidney dis- hould be taken as a signal -a warning to use Dr. ney-Liver Pills while yet e to avoid the dreadful ertain fatality of this ter- . There is no guess work, nting when you see this It brings relief in a re- hort time, and because of action of liver and kid- complicated cases which reached by any ordinary

idren Cry for

STORIA.

NIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

July 25.—The representatives fice are said to have been dis- the lack of enthusiasm shown e of imperial defence. Mr. ort of the idea was nullified nd Australia standing aloof, Laurier and Edmund Barton ar that they had no intention parliaments to sanction any nditures beyond what were re- eir own defence. They were aid, voluntarily to render ser- future war, as they had done n South Africa, and with this reorganize their local forces into line with the imperial way of employing standard rms, ammunition, etc.

OX WAGON FOR LON- DON.

o Give One That was Used Carriage in South Africa.

July 24.—The lord mayor nced that Gen. Kitchener to give to the city of Lon- equipped or wagon, former- to President Kruger of al, on which a pom-pom d during the war, and that s been accepted.

ARION BAXTER'S VIEW.

(Montreal Gazette.)

o Mrs. Marion Baxter, "lec- er and writer," this continent an elections when it gives the omen. Women have a right to trent municipal elections, and e more than two years two of en sent to jail for personation, one case perjury was added. es not bear out the Baxterine

AILWAY MAN.

nary Unpleasant Sym- of Kidney Trouble in This Case.

y all kinds of Pains and tries Everything, But Find Relief Till a Friend im to Use Dodd's Kidney y Have Made a Well Man nd he is Grateful.

Ont., July 25.—(Special.) hartrand, a railway man, e is 130 Little Chaudiere acknowledged that Dodd's ls have done more for him ing else in the world has He says: "I suffered with d was always drowsy and heavy feeling in my limbs. quent severe headaches and very sharp pains in the top , which gave me much n my work. s would cramp and I would asiness in my legs and oc- ns in the loins. zy in spells and short of ate a hearty meal I would in my left side. My appe- metimes be very good and couldn't eat anything. constant soreness and ten- the spine and tired feel- egion of my kidneys. quite a little with a drag- feeling across the loins. Kidney Pills were recom- e by a friend of mine who red, and I began to use om the start I began to derful improvement, which the treatment proceeded, easant symptoms had one ly disappeared. idney Pills have worked a re in my case and I can- o highly of this great and ."

d's Kidney Pills have done rtrand they have done for others, and they'll do the if you give them a chance. many railway men in Can- who find Dodd's Kidney nsable. They are the rail- urest and best friend. nt vibration on trains and ery hard on the kidneys, Kidney Pills make these and able to resist disease.

P. E. I. LETTER.

Interesting Budget of News From the Garden Province.

A Snake Story That Has a Very Familiar Ring.

Nine Prohibition Cases Heard—Hon. D. Farquharson and Mrs. Farquharson Leave for London to Attend the Coronation—Large Influx of United States Tourists.

CHARLOTETOWN, July 24.—Arthur E. Wright of Flagstaff, Maine, and Mary E. McKay of Highbank, P. E. I., were married in Boston recently by Rev. E. C. Davies.

Mrs. C. J. Stewart, wife of Mr. Stewart of the Bank of New Brunswick in St. John, is visiting her father, Hon. B. Rogers of Alberton.

Thomas Harrison, LL.D., chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, is spending his vacation at the north shore in this province.

C. C. Gardiner and wife are expected to arrive from Europe on Saturday.

James Murphy, a native of China Point, died at Laramie, Wyoming, a short time ago. He left this island in 1874, settled in Chicago, then removed to Leadville and afterwards to North Park, where he engaged in the cattle business. He leaves a wife and three sons.

The following officers of Empire lodge, K. O. P., Charlottetown, were installed for the coming year: M. McLeod, C. C.; J. W. Sutherland, V. C.; J. McLean, prelate; John Godkin, master of work; John McMillian, K. of R. and S. and M. of L.; J. W. Williams, master of exchequer; F. N. Munson, master at arms; J. L. Howatt, inner guard; J. R. McKee, outer guard.

At the regular meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., the following officers were installed: President, Dr. F. F. Kelly; vice-pres., P. S. Brown; fin. sec., John Power; treasurer, John Corcoran; rec. sec., Walter Flynn.

A Charlottetown paper is responsible for the following: A young man named Gallant reports a rather exciting adventure. A few days ago he was walking through a piece of wood when he stumbled over a hillock. His surprise and horror may be imagined when feeling something at his back, he put his hand over his shoulder and seized a big snake. After it was seized, the creature twisted its tail around his neck, but by the exertion of his strength he succeeded in flinging the creature to the ground. Even then it showed fight. But he eventually despatched it. It proved to be about four feet long—a mother snake whose nest young Gallant had unwittingly disturbed, and whose maternal anger he had aroused. Gallant says that he felt very weak after the encounter—and no wonder. Subsequently about fifteen little snakes were unearthed.

Mrs. Wm. Lowe, who died in Charlottetown a few days ago, was a daughter of the late Caleb Lentuer, a United Empire Loyalist, and the first jailer in Queens county. He died at the age of 110 years, and his wife at 93. Mrs. Lowe was interred in her burial clothes made in 1839, in the days when it was customary to have such clothing made and laid away for future use.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association will be held on August 13th and 14th. Capt. Bell, A. W. C. to the governor general, has presented a Transval cup to be shot for by all the militiamen of Canada who served in South Africa.

The funeral of the late Robert Trowsdale, who died at Crapaud on Sunday of appendicitis, was very largely attended. The Foresters were present in a body. Rev. G. G. Dawson officiated.

James Griffin and a man named McLean were fishing off Lot 7 shore on Wednesday when their boat was capsized by a squall. Griffin, who can swim, lashed McLean, who was unable to swim, to the boat, and then swam ashore, landing almost dead from exhaustion. McLean's body was found four days afterwards, the boat having been driven ashore and smashed on the rocks.

Nine prohibition cases were heard at the police court on Wednesday. P. Doherty, proprietor of Hotel Davies, was fined $100 each for two first offences. Judgment is still pending in a third offence case. The cases against Duncan Macmillan, George Arbuckle, George Mutch and P. P. Gillis were dismissed.

Hon. D. Farquharson and Mrs. Farquharson leave tomorrow for London to be present at the coronation.

Rev. Clarence McKinnon, formerly of Halifax, has been visiting in Charlottetown, the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Ewen Stewart. He left this morning on a short sailing trip before beginning his pastoral work in Sydney.

The automobile has arrived in Charlottetown, and with the exception of a hitch or two the trial trips were satisfactory. It is laid aside for a day or two until the arrival of an expert from the factory to attend to some technicality. The directors of the company are George E. Auld, D. Nicholson and W. W. Clarke.

Ignatius Roach of Southport was painfully injured today by being thrown from his carriage. His horse had taken fright and started to run.

The Manchester Commerce will arrive here Monday morning and will sail for Manchester as soon as loading is completed. The Charlottetown agent, N. N. Clark, informs the Patriot that the amount of freight offering for this first trip is highly satisfactory and augurs splendidly for the future of the cold storage service. This shipment will include 1,600 sheep, 300 cattle, 3,000 boxes of cheese and sundry other goods.

A fire broke out in the rooms of the Summerside Yacht Club Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

Rev. Neil McLeod died in Kingston, Jamaica, two weeks ago. He was a son of the late Donald McLeod of Charlottetown. He left here when quite young and was ordained in Indiana.

William S. Darley, head of the bridge building department, Omaha, general offices at St. Paul, is visiting his parents at Abram's Village. He has been in the west 29 years.

Daniel J. McDonald of South Lake died from blood poisoning a few days ago. He was putting paris green on his potatoes when some of the poison got into a boil on his neck, causing death. He leaves one daughter and two little sons, their mother having died some years ago.

Ronald Steele has purchased the well known stallion Parkwoood from John McPhee of Freetown. Parkwood has a record of 2.21 1-4. It it understood that the price paid was in the vicinity of $1,500.

At the last meeting of the city school board, Miss Bessie Gregor tendered her resignation on account of ill health, and Miss Robertson was appointed her successor. Mr. McFarlane's position in West Kent was filled by the appointment of A. D. McArthur.

The following have been elected officers of Crescent Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Summerside: D. G. C. C., J. E. Wyatt; C. C., S. Green; D. C., J. F. Lowther; Chaplain, Rev. Neil McLaughlin; K. of R. S., J. C. Jardine; M. of S., J. C. Jardine; M. of E., H. J. Massey; M. of W., H. M. Baker; M. of A., G. M. Reid, I. G., J. E. Wyatt; O. G., A. W. McKay.

D. Sinnott of Morell Road was thrown from a sulky a few days ago while training a young horse. He remained unconscious for about an hour. Medical examination showed that he was seriously injured and that one hip was fractured.

Dr. John N. Martin accompanied to P. E. Island the remains of his sister, Mary Martin, who died in Boston recently.

At the last meeting of the P. E. Island cheese board it was decided that 400 cheese be the minimum quantity that a buyer can purchase, the object being to prevent a man buying a small quantity and thereby blocking the board. About 2,200 cheese were then sold at 9 1-2 cents. The buyers were A. J. Biffin, Dillon and Spillett, and J. C. Wheatley.

Recent deaths in this province include Mrs. Wm. Lowe, mother of Lowe Bros. of Charlottetown, aged 86 years; Mrs. John McDougall of Blooming Point; Alexander McKenzie of Glenroy; Duncan Chisholm of Charlottetown, aged 50 years; Catherine Delaney of Charlottetown, aged 79 years; Mrs. Edward Ellis of Lot 12; James C. Leard of Summerside.

Among those from the United States who are visiting friends in P. E. Island are P. A. and Mrs. McIntyre of Charlottetown; James Byrne of Charlottetown; Wm. Hately and wife of Tryon; Maggie Lemanbough of Georgetown; Rev. J. M. Forbes and daughter of Victoria; Madame Yale of Chicago to East River; Mrs. Charles McPhail of Richmond; Rev. Fr. Cullen and Mamie Campbell of Souris; Fred Johnson and wife of Bedeque; Mrs. James McMahon and daughter of Emerald; Mrs. A. Kennedy and Minnie Compton of St. Eleanors; Dr. G. W. Carroll of Alberton; Mrs. McGilvray and son of Hope River.

At a meeting of Prince Edward Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., the following officers were installed for the ensuing term by D. D. G. M. W. N. Huestis: J. E. Wyatt, N. G.; B. H. Chipman, V. G.; L. B. Grady, R. S.; W. K. McGougan, F. S.; W. S. Green, treas.; Harry McMKee, warden; D. M. Waugh, conductor; H. J. Massey, R. S. N. G.; W. J. Schurman, L. S. N. G.; E. E. Clarke, R. S. V. G.; J. L. Green, L. S. V. G.; Charles Lafferty, R. S. S.; G. M. Read, L. S. S.; W. N. Huestis, L. G.; H. H. Muttart, marshal; Angus Mahorn, chaplain.

R. T. Dixon of Tonepah, Nevada, is home on a visit to Little Sands. He will remain here several months. Mr. Dixon left the province in 1886.

Marshal Cameron received a despatch today announcing the death of his wife's brother, Henry Vanderstine, formerly of Charlottetown and now of Sydney. He leaves a wife and daughter in this city and a son in Boston.

The South African soldiers received a warm welcome on their return to Charlottetown last night. The following are the names of those who returned:

Field hospital corps—Major H. D. Johnson, Wm. McKee, Wm. Collings, Edward C. Green.

Canadian Mounted Rifles—Nelson Brace, James S. Walker, James Matheson, Walter Lane, W. C. Cook, Roy Harris, Wm. Ferguson, Raymond Sellar, Robert McRae, D. J. Matheson, Wm. E. McPherson, John E. Lawlor, A. L. Acorn.

J. H. Morris remained in Halifax and will visit Sydney before returning to Charlottetown. W. E. Burrows and S. T. McCabe have secured positions in South Africa. Harry Hyde, who is invalided, will return in a few weeks. Miss Georgie Pope arrives tonight.

M. C. Kennedy, C. P. R. agent, has returned from a trip through the harvest fields of the Northwest. He reports crop prospects excellent.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HALIFAX MAN TESTIFIES.

"For ten years," said a Halifax man to the Star today, "I have been visiting St. John, not often, but several time a year, and staying from a day to a week. I have never yet seen fog in this city. I've read a lot about St. John fog, but so far as my own experience for ten years goes I have yet to see the article."—Star.

A GOOD THING, KEEP IT GOING.

When you find a good thing, help it along, keep it going. Many users of Kendrick's White Liniment cannot say too much in its favor. Have you tried it?

C. P. R. NOT TO BLAME.

Inquest at Westfield Re Death of Mrs. Ketchum on Thursday,

Jury Brings Verdict of Accidental Death and Exonerates Railway and Employes From All Blame.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the distressing accident at Riverbank Thursday, whereby Mrs. D. B. Ketchum lost her life, was held yesterday afternoon in the waiting room of Westfield station by Coroner R. T. Ballentyne. A physician who testified concerning the immediate cause of death, a young man who had been near by at the time of the accident, and the hands on the train were the only witnesses. Their testimony was clear and allowed of only one conclusion. The verdict of the jury, which exonerated the railway and train hands from all blame for the accidental death of Mrs. Ketchum was strictly in accord with the evidence presented.

R. T. Ballantyne has for ten years been coroner at Westfield, but the inquest yesterday was his first case. In spite of that he handled it in first class style, getting through all the necessary proceedings in quick time and without a hitch.

The jury which was impanelled and viewed the body Thursday was made up of Gilbert R. Willet, foreman; Capt. John McCordick, Fred Stevenson, Fred Pollard, A. A. Lyon, C. D. Jones and John Myles. Claims Agent J. E. Wetmore was present in the interest of the C. P. R. The depositions of the witnesses were taken by C. Inches of the St. John law school.

L. M. Cullen of Westfield, the first witness called, testified that Mrs. Ketchum's death was due to a blow on the head fracturing the skull, and causing concussion and laceration of the vital centers. The wound on the head alone was sufficient to cause death.

Geo. H. Brown of Fairville, the driver in charge of the engine that struck Mrs. Ketchum, said that when rounding the curve at Ononette he saw a woman walking on the track. She was carrying a parasol over her head and did not appear to be aware of the approaching train. He blew the whistle and applied the air brake in the emergency, but before the train could be brought to a standstill the engine struck the woman. As soon as progress was arrested he went back and found her lying near the ditch. It was necessary to get the train away, so they left a man in charge of the body and proceeded to Westfield Beach, where the accident was reported. He did everything in his power to stop the train, which was not going at unusual speed coming down that grade.

To the jury—She was walking between the rails and did not turn around before she was struck. When he first noticed the woman she was about two or three telegraph pole spaces, or about 400 feet, away. He could not say what part of the engine struck the woman. He did not think it struck her in the forehead. There were no blood marks on the engine.

To Mr. Wetmore—To all appearances the lady was dead when witness reached her.

To the foreman—The engine ran less than a train's length after the accident before coming to a stop.

Frank Lingley of Fairville, a brakeman on the train, said he was on top of the cars about half way between engine and van. He did not see the lady on the track. When the engineer put on the brakes he thought he was stopping the train at the station. Did not know of the accident till afterward. He would judge that the train ran about 12 car lengths after the lady was struck. Did not know of anything wrong until Brakeman Keefe told him. He then looked from the car and saw the body lying by the track.

Edward E. Kane of McAdam, fireman, swore that he was just firing the engine as they rounded the curve. Heard the whistle blow and felt the air brake being put on. Looked out to see what was the matter just as they struck the woman. He did not go back after the engine stopped.

To the jury—The regulations call for the ringing of the bell somewhere about 80 rods before entering a station.

Chas. W. White of St. John West, brakeman, said that just before coming into Riverbank he came out of the van and started to get on top of the train. Having no stop to make at Riverbank, he stayed on the flat car next the van. Heard the danger whistle, felt the shock of the air brake going into emergency. Going up on top of the cars he saw a woman lying in the ditch. He went to where she lay and could discover no appearance of life.

To the foreman—She was lying on a pile of fence posts and he thought the wound on the lady's forehead was caused by the fall upon those.

Thomas McGovern of St. John, conductor on train No. 26 Thursday, said the first intimation he had of anything wrong was the sound of the whistle, and soon after the concussion of the cars, caused by the sudden application of the air break. As soon as the train stopped he started ahead to ascertain the cause of the trouble and heard someone say there was a woman struck by the train. He went to where the lady lay and saw that to all appearance she was dead. He left Brakeman White in charge of the body and brought the train to Westfield Beach, to clear the main line for passenger trains, and reported the accident. There were 38 cars on the train. It was about 10.35 a .m. when the accident happened. They were running at the usual rate of speed for that place.

William Warwick of Westfield told of seeing the body. He did not recognize it at first as that of Mrs. Ketchum. He tried to find some means of identification. A servant of Mr. Ketchum's was the first to identify the body. He was standing in a field near the track, above the cutting, when the accident took place, and saw the train stopping. Saw two men get down from the engine and also saw the engineer climbing over the tender toward the cars, one man remaining in the engine. The engineer beckoned to witness, who ran along the track to where the accident occurred, and saw the trainmen laying body beside the ditch. He could feel not heart beat. There was grease on the edge of the wound in the head, so he judged that she had been struck there by the engine.

To the jury—The wound was on the left side of the head. He did not recognize the two men who jumped from the engine as any of the trainmen present at the inquest. He was sure there were four men in the engine. He did not remember hearing the danger signal blown. He heard the whistle, but was not sure of the place where it was blown.

In summing up, Coroner Ballentyne spoke feelingly of the sadness of the accident. Speaking of the evidence presented, he said that as far as he could see, the enginer and other train hands had done all they could to avert the disaster. The evidence in the case was plain and he could fully trust the jury to render a true verdict in accordance with the facts.

The jury were out about ten minutes and returned the following verdict: We, the undersigned jurors empanelled to inquire by what means Annie Guthrie Ketchum met her death, respectfully submit this as our finding: (1) The said Annie Guthrie Ketchum was killed while walking on the track by being struck by train No. 26 of the C. P. R. railway, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1902. (2) We cannot find that any blame in this connection can be attached to the Canadian Pacific railway, or any employes thereof.

FERROZONE

Will Give You an Appetite, and With Appetite and Good Digestion Comes Health and Strength.

Ferrozone will in one week give you a splendid appetite, and will so improve digestion and assimilation, that full benefit will be derived from everything eaten.

There is nothing like Ferrozone to create a keen healthy relish for food for the blood, and a tonic for the nerves and brain. To those leading a sedentary life it is a perfect boon.

The Reverend Dennis O'Brien, D.D., the well known Evangelist, says of Ferrozone: "I have pleasure in saying that I have found Ferrozone a remarkably good preparation. It keeps up one's appetite, cures nervousness and sleeplessness, and perhaps is the very best tonic I have used. Being in the form of chocolate coated tablet, it is both pleasant and convenient to take and is well worthy of my highest recommendations."

This is an example of the way people speak of Ferrozone who have used it, and should be convincing evidence of its unusual merit. It is warranted to cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Lost Appetite, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Catarrh, and all other diseases arising from impairment of blood or nerve tone.

Refuse to accept a substitute for Ferrozone. Every druggist sells it; 50c. per box, or three for $1.25. Prepared by N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., and Kingston, Ont., and retailed in St. John by A. Chipman Smith & Co.

TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 25.—A serious situation is prevailing in the fanatically Catholic country around Brest on account of the closing of the unauthorized schools. The countryside has taken up arms and determined to resist any attempt at the forcible execution of orders of the premier. An incident yesterday evening at Saint Meen, 18 miles from Brest, shows the spirit of the peasantry. Two newspaper men of Brest drove there in an automobile to investigate the situation at the Sisters' school. Immediately after they had entered the commune a boy sounded a bugle and crowds of peasants swarmed from the fields, armed with pitchforks and iron-bound sticks, shouting: "Long live the Sisters," "Long live liberty." One of the reporters was dragged from his automobile, and the fanatics beat him with their pitchforks and sticks. The newspaper man explained that he had only come in search of information, but the crowd refused to listen to him and the reporter had to keep them at bay with a revolver. He succeeded in regaining his automobile and rode off at full speed, followed by a shower of stones.

PARIS, July 25.—A strange scene, reminiscent of stormier, sadder days in France, occurred today at the Elysee Palace. A large delegation of women, including the wives of several members of the chamber of deputies, assembled at the palace to endeavor personally to implore Madame Loubet to appeal to her husband, the president, to stop the school prosecutions.

Madame Loubet sent out word to them by General Dubois, head of the president's military household, that it was impossible for her to receive a deputation upon a subject which was solely within the scope of the executive.

The wife of Deputy Reille made a violent protest. "Tell Madame Loubet," she said, "that the blood of women will flow if measures are not taken to stop this ill-treatment of the Sisters. We will address a letter to the wife of the president, in which we will declare war upon the oppressors. The Christian women of France have decided not to suffer in silence."

PARIS, July 25.—The population of Landerneau (twelve miles from Brest) has formed relays to guard the school, and peasant women sit on benches opposite the gate, knitting while awaiting the coming of the gendarmes. They are greatly excited, and declare they prefer to be shot rather than abandon the Sisters.

The population of Roscoff is guarding the schools day and night. Sentinels are watching the roads and men are sleeping on the ground in the neighborhood in order to be ready at the first alarm.

Count Albert De Mun, the clerical leader in the chamber of deputies, is stumping the country, denouncing the action of the government and urging resistance.

REPORTED ANNEXATION MOVEMENT.

(By Associated Press.)

KINGSTON, Ja., July 25.—All the planters of the large West Indian islands are talking of annexation to the United States owing to their dissatisfaction over the small amount of money contributed by the imperial government to help the sugar industry. The newspapers reject the idea, but the annexation feeling is evidently growing.

The Victoria Co. News made its appearance last week as an eight-page paper. This evidence of progress has a business ring. The News is a bright paper and deserves success.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

[To Correspondents—Write on one side of the paper only. Send your name, not necessarily for publication, with your communication. The Sun does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. All unsigned communications are promptly consigned to the waste basket.]

COGITATIONS OF A VOTER.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—Prompted by the desire of seeing New Brunswick become the foremost province in Canada, and Canada the leading country in the world in all that pertains to true greatness, and firmly believing that the greatness of a country is not in her territorial extent so much as in the honesty, probity and integrity of her people, and believing "that righteousness exalteth a nation and that sin is a reproach to any people," and knowing that the calm generally precedes the storm, I have thought that while the political sky is now comparatively free from those clouds of prejudice which are often so dense that the light of truth cannot penetrate them, and while the air is measurably free from those party germs which are so deadly in their effect on impartial judgment, that the time is favorable for asking the electors to calmly consider questions of a provincial character.

In the first place, I would strongly insist that provincial questions and provincial politicians be dealt with entirely on their respective merits, and that federal issues have nothing whatever to do with provincial politics, excepting only in so far as the opportunist is concerned. There are today men succeeding in provincial political life, not because of their ability, in which they are wofully lacking; not because of any broad statesmanlike views, which their minds are wholly incapable of entertaining; not because they have formulated any policy even of county importance; men utterly unworthy of the public confidence, and yet such men are succeeding because of their dominion party affiliations.

Now the first requisite to success should be character. Men of sterling worth, of irreproachable reputation, of keen foresight and of splendid ability, are to be found in every county. These men should be sought out and if possible induced to take the field at the forthcoming elections. Then we should have organized in every parish a society, which for want of a better name should be called the Anti-Bribery and Patriotic League. These parish organizations would of course include the best men of all parties, the clean, pure voters, who should pledge themselves to do everything in their power to put down bribery, to have elections conducted honestly, to elevate political morality, and to inculcate the principles of true patriotism. Candidates seeking elections should be required to pledge themselves to in every way further the objects of the league, and if elected, to do everything in their power to cut off the useless official appendages which like parasites are now clustering around our provincial treasury, consuming the moneys that should go to the support of our agricultural, educational and other provincial requirements. Then with a platform among the prominent planks of which should be the prohibition of the liquor traffic to the fullest extent within our provincial jurisdiction; a vote to women; inter-imperial preferential trade; honest reform, and rigid economy, and many other planks scarcely less important and successfully carried out, with our many and great natural resources properly developed, our province would enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity and of really true greatness in all that pertains to the mental, moral, social, educational, political and industrial well-being of a great, happy and free people.

Yours respectfully,

MICHAEL KELLY.

St. Martins, N. B., July 23rd, 1902.

UNIVERSITY CONSOLIDATION.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—A despatch appeared in the public prints a few days ago purporting to represent certain remarks of mine on the subject of University Consolidation ,made in the hearing of a newspaper correspondent in a distant town. On account of its brevity and fragmentariness, the despatch necessarily gave but a very imperfect impression of anything I said in the interview, and as one would wish to be rightly understood on so important a subject, I shall be obliged if you will kindly give space to a few paragraphs from my own pen. Without attempting to discuss the consolidation question in the large, permit me simply to make clear the points alluded to in the despatch.

One of my statements was that so far as Acadia is concerned any authoritative deliverance can be made only by the Maritime Baptist convention, which meets this year during the month of August at Yarmouth. The board of governors of Acadia, unlike the boards of some of the other colleges, is not an independent self-perpetuating body with final authority. Its members are appointed directly by the Maritime Baptist convention, which convention includes the Baptist churches of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and exercises control over the missionary and educational work of the Maritime Baptists. The yearly meeting of the convention is chiefly for the purpose of receiving and considering the missionary and educational reports. The board, therefore, is not competent to open the question of a radical change of policy, such as the consolidation scheme contemplates, without first referring the matter to the convention and receiving the mandate of the superior body.

Speaking in an informal and cursory way, I further mentioned the fact that the example of some of the friends of King's in seeking amalgamation with Dalhousie did not of itself supply any very cogent reason why the friends of Acadia should do the same. It has been quite too largely assumed in the writings of some of the advocates of amalgamation that all the colleges are in extremities which of themselves make amalgamation desirable. If any college is experiencing temporary depression we sincerely regret it. In the case of Acadia the facts will bear stating with entire candor. They are by no means of a discouraging sort. The institution has steadily increased its professoriate, and has now eleven professors. The average annual attendance of students in the arts course for the last five years has been one hundred and forty which approximates to the number which the institution can efficiently handle, with its present accommodations and its methods of teaching. In matters of finance, larger resources are urgently needed, and must be forthcoming, if the future is to be met with growing efficiency, and with a progressive adjustment of the work to the demands of the times. But the history of recent years has created a hopeful spirit at this point. In the last year of Dr. Sawyer's presidency a bequest was left to the educational work at Wolfville of $100,000. Smaller bequests have come in since. Within the last five years a popular appeal to the constituency of the college has resulted in the raising of $75,000 more. Within three months from now the last dollar of this amount will have been collected, and the way will be open for further aggressive proposals. The response to this last appeal was spontaneous and hearty in the highest degree. Moreover, it has not exhausted, but enlarged the spirit of beneficence and devotion toward the college. Instead, therefore, of depression, there is, as I have said, a spirit of large and well-grounded hopefulness and confidence that the future can be met with greater and greater efficiency.

Another remark alluded to in the despatch ought to be made clear—the remark respecting the University of New Brunswick. If the reports in the press are reliable, Mount Allison University has already declined to confer. The University of New Brunswick, on the other hand, has appointed a committee to meet with the joint committee of King's and Dalhousie, but with the preliminary intimation, according to the Morning Chronicle, that its governing body has "no hope that any scheme can be acceptable to her. Her relations to the provincial treasury and school system are such that legislative union of the province seems to be the only way to ensure college union." With the declaration that Mount Allison will continue its work as an independent institution, and the moral certainty that the U. N. B. will do the same, the amalgamation scheme is reduced to a proposal to amalgamate the Nova Scotian college, which, so far as Acadia is concerned, makes the proposal clearly impracticable. Acadia is not a Nova Scotian college. It is owned and controlled by the Baptist convention of the three maritime provinces. All the provinces are represented upon its board. Funds for its support are gathered from the churches of the three provinces. The Baptists of New Brunswick have as important a stake in it as the Baptists of Nova Scotia. Were the Baptists disposed to amalgamate, it is but reasonable to suppose that the New Brunswick section of the constituency would prefer to merge their influence, and their share of Acadia's endowments, not in a new institution in the Nova Scotian capital, but in their own provincial university. Apart altogether, therefore, from any consideration of the abstract merits of the question of consolidation, it would seem that the recent course of events has already put the matter for Acadia outside the realm of practical questions.

One further point needs a word of elucidation. I stated to the author of the despatch that if the question of consolidation were still a practical one, there would be many difficulties in the way of Acadia's entering the union, the most important and fundamental of which would be that it would involve an abandonment of that Christian ideal of college education for which Acadia has stood throughout her entire history. Other ideals there are, of course, which are wholly worthy, and which in certain circumstances may be the only ones practicable. The state university, for example, sometimes becomes a necessity. Such an institution, being supported and controlled by the state, is, of course, incompetent to deal with things spiritual, and must confine itself to the sphere of secular education. Another type of college is the independent college, which, while free from state connection, adopts from various motives the secular ideal. Incidentally, upon the staff of either of these colleges there might be found from time to time men of high Christian character; the organization, however, would give no guarantee at this point. Permission also might be granted to the students of such institutions to unite together for Christian culture and service. A third type is the denominational college, which, together with secular education, seeks to promote the denominational tenets of some Christian body. Acadia represents a fourth type. It has no state connection, but depends for its support upon the voluntary principle. While embracing in its curriculum all the studies of the secular college, which may be handled with the utmost freedom, it provides that the work shall be done under distinctly Christian auspices. It is not denominational in the sense of inculcating denominational tenets, but only in the sense of being controlled by a Christian denomination. Its founders and supporters proceed upon the fundamental assumptions common to all evangelical Christians, and believe that the broadest and highest education will take cognizance of these. Regarding Jesus Christ as the Light of the World, they believe that that is the truest system of education which in its study of man, of nature, of God, of the present and the future, has its windows wide open to the Light. In such a college the Christian element is not a permitted and incidental, but a characteristic and vital element. The student is regarded as a being moral and spiritual as well as intellectual, whose spiritual attitudes and relationships constitute the determinative factor in his life for time and eternity. It is believed that the spiritual will no more take care of itself than will the intellectual. The Christian college, therefore, seeks to organize and conduct a type of education which shall recognize and appeal to the student in his wholeness, and shall aim to correlate the manifold elements of his nature, and whatever increase of learning and power may come to him, in accordance with Christian ideals. In harmony with this Christian conception the governors of such a college are elected, its professors are chosen, its curriculum is framed, its daily life is organized and directed, and its atmosphere determined. It is not surprising that all men do not feel alike as to the importance of this ideal, but it unquestionably embodies the fundamental obstruction in the case of the Baptists, when asked to let Acadia go, and to merge their work in that of a general institution such as would be possible in an amalgamated scheme. The views here expressed do not represent a fad, but the profound convictions of multitudes of Christian men; and only when they are intelligently reckoned with has anyone a grasp of the actual situation. It may be a heavy undertaking to work out efficiently the Christian ideal, through all the changing conditions that may arise, but such value is attached to it by large numbers that they would think no effort or sacrifice too great in its behalf.

THOS. TROTTER.

Wolfville, July 19th.

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