

Richard suggested in Toronto that it be left to Providence. But when Providence removes members the crisis appoints others. They therefore interfere with the work of Providence. (laughter.) He did not think they were sincere in their programme of senate reform.

Another reason why the government should be defeated was their treatment of the temperance people of the country. The prohibitionists might be right in their belief or they might be wrong. He believed they were right. In any case they were a large body of citizens and should be given fair and open treatment. (Cheers.) The Tory government never promised to do so and so for the temperance people and then repudiated it. He had been with Sir John Macdonald on two tours when the latter said "you will get whatever you send men to parliament to stand up for." Sir John Thompson told the W. O. U. delegation that he could not promise to introduce a prohibitory law, but would appoint a commission and on its report the government would do what it thought best. The speaker then said prohibition was feasible. When the people send a majority to parliament to say it shall come, it will be accomplished. But the liberals, without being asked for a prohibitory law, pledged themselves to give it, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that according to the people's answer they would receive at the hands of the government. That was surely an emphatic statement. The speaker was taken aback. The whole country gave a majority for prohibition, and each province except Quebec. Then Sir Wilfrid took the ground that it was understood there should be a majority of the electorate, which would include the dead men, the stay-at-homes and the absent. Why did he not state the conditions at first? Why did he spend \$250,000, and then report that he had not been able to back up against a game that was loaded? (Great applause.) He knew Quebec would give a majority against it, and he hoped the whole country would. Mr. Bulmer was right when he said the government party had raised their fists in defiance of the temperance people, and the people should teach them a lesson. Prohibition was feasible, and would be got when a majority was sent to parliament to vote for it. The people should vote to that end, and the speaker himself, but he would never, to gain a victory, make a promise he knew he could not carry out, or he did not intend to carry out. (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

The proceedings closed with cheers for the Queen, and then the people crowded about the platform to shake hands with Mr. Foster and Mr. Hazen. Many soon after left for their homes, but a large crowd lingered on the green till nearly dark. The guests of the day were entertained by the Johnstone association at Coles house, kept by John Murray. J. A. Murray's team met the speakers who went through by the platform. Everything was done to make the stay of the visitors pleasant. It was a notable day, long to be remembered in that section of Queens.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Closing Proceedings of the Maritime Convention.

Reports from Various Societies Show That the Good Work is Progressing Favorably.

The Junior Rally Under the Direction of Miss Lena Woodhill, One of the Most Interesting Features of the Programme.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Sept. 6.—A well attended sunrise prayer meeting was held at 6.30. The meeting was led by Rev. A. Rogers of New Glasgow. The responses were prompt and a general spirit of devoutness prevailed.

At 9 o'clock the forenoon session was commenced with devotional exercises led by Rev. A. D. Archibald. The Rev. C. Morrow, then took the chair.

The announcement was made that owing to bad weather the excursion to Fort Cumberland was postponed till Thursday. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for this change of programme.

The chairman then called for reports from the different societies. The reports which proved that the good work was progressing favorably and made a good show for the cause of Christianity.

The society at Moose River, Halifax Co., was reported dead, owing to death of leader and various other causes.

A general report from the secretary was very favorable. Nova Scotia in 1898 has 413 societies; in 1896 had only 381. New Brunswick in the same time increased from 152 to 194, and P. E. I. from 62 to 74. The junior societies numbered 98. The grand total for 1898 was 780 societies with a membership of 30,000.

A paper on "The effect of faithful committee work on Christian character," was read by Mrs. D. M. Morrison of St. John. It was a comprehensive and admirably delivered.

W. C. Turner of P. E. I., in a happy manner referred to the change in the Methodist church of Sackville, saying it looked when the attended Mt. Allison 18 years ago. He spoke on "The effect of faithful committee work on the society." He said that steady application in every occupation, and therefore it was necessary to successful Endeavor work.

Ten minutes was then taken by open remarks before the subject, a few remarks being made by Rev. Mr. Ogden in his usual happy manner, covering a range from the Detroit convention to the Spanish war.

Several of his hits were well responded to by Wm. Shaw of Boston, who is a most forcible speaker. He said the C. E. work should be done as the Chinaman's report on the late all talker, the American all does-ees.

At the close of his remarks a pleasing solo was given by Miss Alice Hart, one of Sackville's leading soloists. The Rev. E. Waring of the Baptist church, Truro, N. S., gave an original address on "The Intellectual element in Christian Endeavor," in which he treated the subject of criticisms on the prayer meeting, and said that faults would undoubtedly be found, but if the real fervent spirituality was there is was far better than anything "leely cold, faintly faultless." Much might be said of lifting the prayer meeting to a higher level and the brightest hope was the young people. Of Bible study he said we should keep studying always, not expecting to master such a book by mere reading, and in meditation and study before we could have a real blessing from the sacred writ. It was regrettable that Mr. Waring had to reduce his fine address owing to lack of time. After a hymn the last speaker, Rev. D. Fluke, Ploverville, N. B., led the open conference on Sunday school work, subject—"Our greatest needs." Mr. Fluke's address was extremely good.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The programme was altered very considerably owing to change of plans with regard to the Fort Cumberland excursion. The session opened with a short social meeting led by Arthur Bill.

At 2.30 the president took the chair. A comprehensive report on the junior work was read by Miss Lena Woodhill, superintendent of maritime junior societies. Among other points she stated that the work is going and growing, but not yet full grown; each province has opportunity for numerical growth yet. There are 190 junior societies in the three provinces, with a total membership of 2,008, Nova Scotia having 1,110, New Brunswick 860, and P. E. Island 218. During the last year 61 juniors graduated into the senior societies. Amount raised for missions last year was \$355.41, and work has been done in sending boxes of clothes to the mission field, providing toys for sick children and other acts of Christian kindness.

Every month is held a temperance meeting. The banner societies are, numerically, the Main Street Baptist, St. John, N. B., which has a membership of 145; formerly, Windsor, N. S., Baptist, raising largest amount, \$60, and St. John's Presbyterian, St. John, N. B., which raised largest amount for missions, \$60.

Miss Woodhill closed her extremely good paper with the hope that the new century would be conspicuous in its opening by a further marked improvement all along the line.

A well rendered song from Miss Alice Hart was listened to with great pleasure.

JUNIOR RALLY

The junior rally then took place under the direction of Miss Lena Woodhill. Part of the platform was cleared for the little ones and they marched in in three to five files. The principal exercise was "The Junior Calendar," which was a very pretty get up affair. A young girl represented

Christian Endeavor, while 12 children dressed to represent all the months of the year, marched before her, each telling what she could toward the good cause. While May had the Queen's portrait unveiled and "God Save the Queen" sung, in which the audience joined heartily. The exercises were varied with recitations, songs and choruses by the children, all of which were very well done. This entertainment was got up chiefly by Mrs. Andrews, with assistance in the music from Misses Trenholm and C. Weldon.

A short letter was read by Miss Woodhill at the close of this, containing a greeting from Miss Sadie Calderwood, superintendent of junior work for Iowa.

A bright address was delivered by William Shaw, which was intended chiefly for the children, but with a happy faculty Mr. Shaw made it extremely interesting for both young and old. He told of rallies he had attended where all the children were blind. In another case deaf and dumb; how in spite of these drawbacks they had been able to make the sentiments known. He spoke in touching language of orphan schools he had visited, and brought out broad smiles from all by his description of a colored school. There were ten times ten little niggers.

This part of the programme was closed with prayer from Rev. Mr. Lawson. Mr. Shaw then presided over the instituted. Mr. Shaw answering briefly a number of questions on Christian work handed in on slips from the audience. So smooth and connected were Mr. Shaw's answers that the president had almost the effect of an address.

Mr. Shaw is an exceptionally fluent speaker, and goes heart and soul into his subject. The questions covered a wide range, the most important points perhaps brought out by the speaker were every one's individual responsibility, even in tender youth, and the almost incalculable benefit of religion to the world.

At 7 p. m. a song service was led by Mrs. Geddis Grant of Trinidad, and at 7.15 the president took the chair. There was also on the platform Rev. A. E. Crews, Toronto, and Rev. G. M. Campbell, Ploverville, N. B., president of Maritime Christian Endeavor.

The session opened with a hymn and prayer by Rev. C. Stewart, D. D., chaplain of the University. A few minutes before the points were presented, among them a word of greeting from the well known Dr. Clarke, head of the Christian Endeavor movement, and an invitation was read from the secretary of the Maritime Christian Endeavor to the delegates from the lower provinces to attend the Dominion convention, held in Montreal Oct. 6th to 9th. The collection was then taken up, after which the president invited the audience to sit down to give close attention to the powerful and eloquent address of Rev. W. H. Smith, Summerside, P. E. I., on "The duties of Christian citizens to the world."

He handled in 30 minutes, but the speaker did it ably. He referred to the universal brotherhood of man. Before Christ man had fellowship only for his own kind, but now, since Christ, he embraced the whole world, so must the Christian be cosmopolitan in his citizenship. He thought the greatest need was enlightenment of public opinion, that is, the people, in general, and abroad; 2nd, loyalty to the state, on which topic much excellent political advice was given, extreme partisanship of the press was frowned down as giving youth a false picture of the nation that all the right was on one side, all the wrong on the other; 3rd, loyalty to church, to help along all good works and not leave it for two or three faint souls to bear unaided the weight and burden of the day.

After a soul-stirring chorus, in which all joined, the Rev. J. W. McConnell, Charlottetown, P. E. I., gave an address on "The duties of the Christian citizen to his own country, neighborhood and town."

Mr. McConnell is a powerful orator and brought home his arguments like sledge hammers. The address had an almost entirely political cast and was frequently interrupted with applause from the audience, who were feeling the speaker started by saying: "Be not simply good; be good for something." While loyalty was good, the white flag of Emmanuel should come even before the Union Jack, the latter might yet come when on all things could be written "Holiness to the Lord." He said he considered the Christian's duty to take part in politics, but carefully and prayerfully.

The party without Christian guidance could not fall to go entire to the evil one. On bribery and corruption he spoke strongly. He said that while the state of things was appalling, it was not true, as had been said, that every man had his price. In every party there was a percentage for right, pure and simple, and what was needed was a raising of public conscience. On the temperance question he said we had not yet received our discharge from the war on liquor traffic; that while last autumn the cause received a blow, it would be impossible for us to be so foolish a second time. The question should be taken out of party politics, where it did not belong; that Quebec should not be allowed to set the moral pace for the Dominion, that the Holy Spirit, Rev. H. L. McLean, Endeavor's Half Hour; Pastor's Half Hour; Questions and Resolutions.

The rally of the Baptist body was held in their Main street church, led by F. W. Emerson, president of Maritime B. Y. P. U. and Rev. G. A. Lawson, with the following programme: Devotional services; report on societies; conference of junior work and Christian culture; addresses by Revs. E. E. Daly, H. V. Davies, G. A. Lawson, Messrs. F. W. Emerson and M. Hunt.

AFTERNOON SESSION. At two the afternoon meeting opened with song service, led by Rev. W. H. Smith. After a short time by the president, and the minutes were read of that day's sessions. Mr. Morrison drew attention to the magazine, Endeavor Banner, published in Montreal, copies of which were in all the pews. The speaker of the evening, Rev. A. C. Crews, Toronto, then took the floor with the subject Elements of Success in C. E. Work. Many of his clear, forcible remarks would have applied equally well to work of any kind, sacred or secular. The meaning of success was the successful termination of anything attempted, and for this a high aim was needed; too many aimed at nothing and hit it. The aim of the C. E. Society was: 1st, above all, to save souls; 2nd, a training school for the church; 3rd, to develop Christian character. What was needed in this and every society was a spirit of industry and perseverance. A Frenchman's definition of C. E. was "society of Christian activity." There are so many people in the church that are busy doing nothing, and many more who do nothing, but many do not act, not from indifference, but for want of a leader; they need some one to say, "not 'go on' but 'come on'." It is not advisable to think too humbly of one's self, everyone has some talents, use it put people on committees and in offices till they are good for a great deal.

Another element of success is trying new and improved methods of doing work, even the best will become second hand if used all the time, without change. Many said in speaking of modern churches, "What would J. Wesley think?" He would venture to

formation as to his church saying that in the maritime provinces they numbered 28 churches, with 19 Christian Endeavor societies. Dr. Borden's POWERFUL SPEECH. The president said all would regret that owing to continued bad weather the excursion to historic Fort Cumberland had to be abandoned altogether, and it was regrettable that two of the speakers promised, Judge Morrison and (Hon.) Arthur Dickey, at the eleventh hour wired their inability to help carry out the programme in Sackville, both being detained by unexpected law business. Mr. Dickey was down for Fr. Weldon's speech on Bribery and Corruption in Politics, Prof. Weldon being unable to leave his duties at the Halifax Law School. With this double handicap the convention, Dr. Borden, principal of Ladies' College, threw himself gallantly into the breach, taking up the political topic with such eloquence that before he was half through his remarks, no breath was observable except the broad one he made in the enemy's line, with his sword flashes of keen wit and unerring cannon shots of incontestable facts. Where in the power came, he already had been said on the subject of bribery and corruption, but much yet remained to say, for he thought, as Senator Wood had said, Canada had reached the danger point. There should be no strikes, the general socialistic tendency of the age, were the struggles of a giant beginning to feel his power. That the stand taken in the United States against so excessive accumulation of wealth was suggestive, the time might be coming when rich men like Jay Gould would be compelled by law to yield their gold for the needy. Where is the power to come, it lies in the union of school and church, lies in the future's safety. Let all the churches leave their theological hair-splitting and turn their attention seriously to this subject. The church was sometimes to blame on this moral question of bribery. He knew of one case where a church exchanged so many voters to a man for his subscription, that places were often bought with promises of new public buildings in a province with a railway; these things were good in themselves, but should not effect the vote of an honest man, nor should the idea prevail that the government existed for individuals to help along themselves. On taking money for votes he had three strong objections: 1st, While government money was used you simply paid your dollars tax, say, and got it back as a bribe; 2nd, demoralization of voters; 3rd, demoralization of men in the legislature, that constant temptation is thrown in the way of public men to win their cause by any means, a case of needs must when the devil drives. These questions don't run on party lines, and the facts, the evil facts, are almost as numerous as the voters of Canada, and both parties are tainted. At the last provincial election \$100,000 was expended buying up the people.

What can be done? Two suggestions can be made: 1st, as temperance sentiments are now embodied in school books, so let pure sentiments in politics be printed in the text books, and the youthful minds be early impressed with a right idea for a right government; 2nd, to enforce the bribery law with relentless vigor, and secure disfranchisement for every man who sells his vote. Toward the close of his speech Dr. Borden said a Scott act election was shortly coming for West-Canada, and both parties are tainted. Do all he could to prevent a carnival of free run. In a few remarks to Christian Endeavorers he said: Make the most of yourselves, physically, mentally and spiritually. Several other witnesses were called, including the wife and two sons of the accused, and all except the woman testified that DeWitt was a man of violent temper, and had been known to have beaten his children bodily on several occasions. Mrs. DeWitt was very reticent and would not admit that her husband had ever been cruel to the children. At 11 o'clock the jury retired, and after half an hour's deliberation returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, do upon our oath say that the said Clara DeWitt came to her death through convulsions resulting from the injuries received at the hands of Charles DeWitt, step-father of said child."

Charles DeWitt, charged with having caused the death of his step-daughter, will be arraigned at the police court Monday for manslaughter.

FUNERAL OF J. A. SINNOTT.

At 10 o'clock on Sept. 10th the funeral of the late James Albert Sinnott today was attended by the largest number of people ever brought together on a similar occasion in this section of the country. The service, which was conducted by the Rev. C. W. Hamilton, was held in the Methodist church here, and over one hundred carriages followed the remains, which were laid to rest in the Methodist cemetery at Berwick.

SALARIES INCREASED.

There was joy in the post office yesterday, for the following clerks had their salaries increased \$40 each: John Montgomery, J. S. Clark, T. L. Reed, W. J. McClaverty, Alex. McMillan, E. B. Kierstead, A. T. Moore and A. W. Langley.

The following letter carriers have received an increase of \$8 each: Geo. Withers, sup't. J. Ryan, J. Rooster, D. Killion, L. H. Roberts, H. T. Bridger, F. N. Perkins, J. McMonagle and C. W. Magee.

FROM HIS POINT OF VIEW. (Chicago Tribune). "In America waters," said Baldegh Milnes, spilling out a bucket of water on the head of a man who was lying in the shade of a tree by the way. "For the sake of the water."

APRISE SOAP

Hard Soap long, so freely, and a cake.

As wrong in principle, and they would treat it as it was in England, done it? In 1896 the goods was 23.94 per was exactly ninety-one of one per cent, less, (cheers). And Sir

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Children Cry for CASTORIA

The s.s. Empress of India left Yokohama for Vancouver Friday afternoon.

There was a report Saturday, and a met with great belief, that the C. P. R. and Mr. Blair have come to an understanding to which the G. T. R. has agreed. The arrangement is said to provide for a continuance of the present agreement for eight months. No official confirmation of the report has been received.—Globe.

As the missing words, "When 'quotation' is now residing in Canada, apply the correct mislay get a present of cash. The fund will be made up from those who—No capital prize.—This is a form of with your guess, any element of a perfect right to part or all of our rest method of advancement and nerve food. TTT MERRILL CO., Kingston.