

GENERAL LINEVITCH A PECULIAR PERSONALITY.

A Brave Soldier But a Tremendous Liar and a Grafter --- Japanese Hate Him for His Treatment of Them in 1900.

BERLIN, July 1.—In the event of war between Russia and Japan being continued for any considerable length of time there is one man who gives promise of leaving his imprint upon the Russian military system and that is Gen. Linevitch.

Kuropatkin, when he was given command of the Russian army against Japan had at least one enemy in his own ranks. Gen. Linevitch refused to serve under the new commander, and was given a separate command at Vladivostok. Now his enemy has succeeded him. Gen. Linevitch is in command of the entire Russian forces. Whether the future makes for peace or for war the personality of General Linevitch is interesting in the extreme.

Gen. Linevitch (Niko Iai Petrovitch) is an infantry officer who has seen some of the big campaigns of the last half of the nineteenth century, but he has acquired a great deal of experience in conducting and being associated with smaller military operations.

That he is dashing and brave is undoubted. General Stoessel could not be induced to advance towards Peking in July, 1900, but Linevitch, when he arrived was disgusted at the delay and concurred at once in the views of the British, American and Japanese generals then at Peking.

At the assault at Peking, on August 14, 1900, as his troops fled past him to the attack, he made an amazing speech to them, giving them license to behave like savages. It was Linevitch, too, who, after having at a conference of the allied generals decided that the thirteenth of August should be devoted to reconnaissance, the 14th to concentration and the 15th to the assault on Peking, tried to steal a march on his colleagues, and by a rapid coup de main on the early morning of the 14th forced his way into Peking and snatch the laurels from those that he had allowed to bear the burden and the heat of the day on the march up from Tientsin; but he found the Chinese on the look-out for him and was rather severely handled.

When the triumphal march through

SCIENTIST'S DISCOVERIES.

BERLIN, July 5.—The Cologne Gazette prints extracts from private letters written by Prof. Robert Koch, who went to German East Africa at the end of 1904 for the further investigation of certain tropical diseases, showing that he had already made important discoveries about the Tsetse fly. The professor found the breeding ground of this fly, and he says that the insect can be rendered harmless through simple means.

Prof. Koch made the still more important discovery that trypanosomes, which are present in sleeping drops, exist in the tsetse fly. He further discovered in April last that the relapsing fever is transferred to men through a small sand tick.

BORDEUAX MIXTURE For Killing Potato Bugs And Preventing Rust, :

Is now becoming generally used. It is the best as well as the cheapest. Every farmer should have the recipe, which is as follows:

6 pounds Blue Vitriol, 3 pounds Unslacked Lime, 4 ounces Paris Green, 40 Imperial gallons of Water, to be thoroughly mixed and used freely.

We can quote very low prices on Blue Vitriol and Paris Green

W. H. Thorne & Co. Ltd Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Panic Stricken People Fleeing From Theodosia.

Mutineers Threaten to Bombard the City This Evening Russian Admiralty Don't Know What to Do.

THEODOSIA, CRIMEA, July 6.—The inhabitants are leaving the town in compliance with the orders of the authorities who fear that the mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkine will carry out their threat to open fire on Theodosia this evening, only troops and officials remaining here.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—Inquiry to the Admiralty this morning failed to confirm the report current late last night that the Kniaz Potemkin had already left Theodosia. Admiral Wrenius Chief of the Naval Staff informed the Associated Press that according to the latest advice the battleship is still at Theodosia. "What will be done?" asked the correspondent.

"We cannot tell you" was the reply. "The whole affair is in the hands of Vice-Admiral Chouknin and he has not communicated his plans to us. Admiral Kruger's ships were due to leave Theodosia yesterday afternoon. They should now be arriving at Sebastopol."

Admiral Wrenius said there was no truth in the report from Vienna that four hundred Russian sailors had destroyed a cruiser and sought refuge on board a British steamer bound for Constantinople.

Whether the report of the sailing of the battleship be true or not, the news took a remarkable step yesterday when with all the solemnity of a provisional government it issued a manifesto addressed to the powers, announcing that the civil war had begun against the existing regime in Russia, and pledging the inviolability of foreign shipping and foreign ports.

This action doubtless was taken to quiet the apprehensions of foreign powers and to leave no room for the sending of warships through the Dardanelles to effect the capture of the battleship, which until now Russia's Black Sea fleet has not dared to attempt. It is considered a shrewd move on the part of the mutineers, and stamps the commander of the crew as a leader far above the class of the ordinary sailor, and strengthens the opinion that he is not a member of the original crew, but one of the revolutionaries who went on board at Odessa.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Great Gathering of Christian Endeavorers at Baltimore—President Roosevelt Sends Greetings and Regards.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The formal opening of the 22nd International Christian Endeavor convention took place this afternoon in Armory Hall with about 8,000 delegates present and nearly 15,000 seats in the vast auditorium occupied.



REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, head of the National organization of Christian Endeavor Societies whose big annual convention is to be held in Baltimore the first week in July.

Howard B. Grose of New York presided and opened the proceedings with brief and appropriate remarks. Treasurer Shaw of the United Society read the following letter:

"I am very sorry that it has been found impossible for me to accept your invitation to address the Christian Endeavor convention, but will you permit me to send through you a word of greeting to those assembled and to heartily wish them continued success in the work in which they are engaged."

"The work of your society during the quarter of a century of its existence has been far reaching in its effect for good. To make better citizens, to lift up the standard of American manhood and womanhood is to do the greatest service to the country. The stability of this government depends upon the individual character of its citizenship. No more important work can be done; and it is the duty of every Christian as well as to our national life and greatness."

"The reading of this letter evoked hearty applause, and the convention voted unanimously to send the following reply: 'BALTIMORE, Md., July 5, 1905. President Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Lake Shore R. R., Cleveland, Ohio: 'Thousands of Christian Endeavorers from many lands honor with you the memory of Secretary Day. 'We thank you for your inspiring message. 'We beg you to stop at Baltimore on your way home and let us hear your voice in a plea for the noble citizenship you exemplify. 'Any four, day or night, will do. 'WILLIAM SHAW. Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland addressed an address of welcome that was enthusiastically applauded. The governor was followed by Mayor T. Clay Timanus in a brief speech of welcome."

"The Rev. Oliver Huskile of Baltimore, on behalf of the ministers of this city and state, welcomed the delegates. W. O. Atwood of Baltimore, chairman of the convention committee, welcomed the delegates and visitors. Dr. S. W. Baker of Williston Congregational Church of Portland, responded to the addresses of welcome in behalf of the delegates. This was followed by the anthem: 'The Heavens are Telling,' rendered by the convention chorus with splendid effect and conducted by R. A. Harris of Baltimore. The annual review of the Christian Endeavor field was read by General Secretary V. C. Wood of York, Pa. The convention then took a recess until 7.30 p. m. CURIOUS TOMBSTONES. (Milwaukee Sentinel) 'The biggest curiosity in Kenosha is at the cemetery,' said Floyd Culver of that city. 'A man named Lewis Knapp, who used to reside there, had absorbed some peculiar ideas on the subject of religion, both ancient and modern, from a comprehensive reading of the works of Voltaire, Tom Paine and Robert G. Ingersoll. He read these books with care, but, owing to the fact that he was a man of but moderate education, he was able to understand none of the more intricate philosophy which they contain and only comprehended their most startling statements. 'Before his death, which occurred a few years ago, he made a number of tombstones for himself and for the deceased members of his immediate family, literally covered from tip to tip with the most remarkable statements which were ever carved into stone. He refuted all dogmas, religions and doctrines, from the days of Confucius to the present age, and also added some of the most blasphemous and blood-curdling ideas on creation and churches which ever emanated from a man's mind. 'Knapp died, as he lived, scoffing at all holy things, and now rests under his startling collection of tombstones, which are always the object of much interest to curious visitors in the city.'

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS

Pass Resolution Favoring Union With Free Baptists.

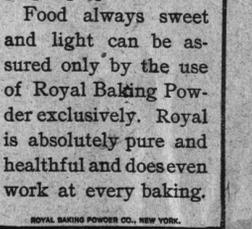
McDONALD'S POINT, July 5.—In view of the proposed union of the Baptists and F. B., it was resolved that this association heartily approve of the basis of union adopted by the Baptist convention of the maritime provinces in the month of August, 1904, and by F. B. general conference of New Brunswick in the month of September, 1904; and further resolved, that the moderator and clerk of the association be hereby directed, authorized and empowered to sign a petition to the assembly of the province, praying that a bill entitled "An act respecting the union of the Baptists and Free Baptists" might pass and become law.

The remainder of the session was spent in reading the letters from the individual churches. Though not complete, the returns so far received report over 200 baptisms during the past year. This is one of the most encouraging reports for many years. The afternoon session was opened with devotional services, led by Rev. H. D. Worden. This was followed with a sermon by the Rev. David Hutchings. He took for his text Paul's benediction, 2d Thess. 3:16. In his sermon he spoke on the worth to the individual and the church of the presence of God. After tracing the manifestation of the presence of God in the history of the Hebrew nation and in the development of the Christian church, he emphasized the need of such presence today. He combated the present tendency to discount the existence of a personal devil, and contended his existence created the great demand for the presence of God. He counselled his hearers to take such his God with him, that the process of development might be completed in them. The educational report was presented by Rev. W. C. Goucher. He reviewed the work of the past year in the educational institutions of the denomination. In moving the adoption of this report, Dr. Gates referred to the removal of Dr. Keirstead from the Acadia staff. He felt keenly the loss to the maritime Baptists, but hoped that the fact that Dr. Keirstead had joined the staff of McMaster University, Toronto, would lead ministerial students of Acadia to continue their work in a Canadian school instead of the institutions of the United States. The educational report called attention to the fact that during the past year here has been in all the institutions at Wolfville an attendance aggregating about 500. After remarks upon the report by Rev. W. C. Goucher, Dr. Keirstead had joined the staff of McMaster University, Toronto, would lead ministerial students of Acadia to continue their work in a Canadian school instead of the institutions of the United States. The educational report called attention to the fact that during the past year here has been in all the institutions at Wolfville an attendance aggregating about 500. After remarks upon the report by Rev. W. C. Goucher, Dr. Keirstead had joined the staff of McMaster University, Toronto, would lead ministerial students of Acadia to continue their work in a Canadian school instead of the institutions of the United States.

Two simultaneous meetings were held at the evening session. In the hall Rev. F. J. Stackhouse preached on Sin, Its Punishment and its Prevention, and the church the first speaker was Rev. Dr. Chute, professor of Hebrew at Acadia College, who spoke in the interest of the educational institutions at Wolfville. His subject was Acadia College—Another and Yet the Same. This was treated under three divisions, viz. The Changed Acadia, The Unchanged Acadia, and What the Changed and Unchanged Acadia Alike For. Under the first he referred to the changes made to the recent change brought about in the college curriculum, where facilities are offered at Acadia for more extensive courses along scientific lines. Through the close activity in research in recent times men have come into possession of much new and important knowledge, especially in the departments of the natural sciences. The application of this knowledge has given a great impetus to technical studies, and the field of opportunity for service in civil, mining, mechanical and electrical engineering has greatly widened. Acadia University is seeking to meet the new situation in the best possible way. Two courses of study have been arranged for under this new provision, the first looking to the degree of bachelor of science, and the second to an abbreviated science course of two or three years. Arrangements have been made with the authorities of McGill University whereby qualified students from Acadia who have completed either of these courses may be admitted into the third year of the faculty of applied science at McGill. About 30 students have availed themselves at Acadia University during the past year of these new provisions. The college has had during the year the largest attendance in the history of the institution, and this has been partly due to these arrangements in harmony with the demands of the times. And it is confidently expected that this adjustment of the curriculum will continue to draw young men from various parts of our country. In dealing with the unchanged Acadia the speaker dwelt upon the fact that there was strict adherence to the spirit and purpose which actuated the fathers and founders of these schools. As the aim at first was to fit young people to serve God the better in their various lines of service to which they were providentially called, so it was the aim to do exactly the same today. Moral and religious influences, as well

Housekeepers

have been vexed when using cream of tartar and soda to find their work uneven. If sometimes good, at others the biscuit and cake will be heavy or sour or full of lumps of soda that set the teeth on edge. Flour, eggs and butter wasted. This is because the cream of tartar is adulterated or cannot be used in the proper proportions. Food always sweet and light can be assured only by the use of Royal Baking Powder exclusively. Royal is absolutely pure and healthful and does even work at every baking.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

as aesthetic and scientific, were deemed essential to a broad liberal education. The long cherished ideals of Acadia College and its affiliated institutions were still rigidly adhered to. In dealing with the third matter, reference was made to three acts of contribution which the constituency are asked for in order to make this educational work a success, viz. of prayer, of money, and of good daughters to the classes that are being conducted at the schools. The past source of reliance is the present source of reliance, the wisdom and power of Jehovah. Christ is made not only for the continuance of the work, for work of this sort must keep enlarging or die. Here allusion was made in most hopeful way by Dr. Chute to the success now attending the efforts in the direction of what is known as the Second Forward Movement for obtaining \$100,000 from the people, thus securing an equal amount from the generosity of John D. Rockefeller. In conclusion, an appeal was made for more students. The present conditions said that prospects at Acadia were evident that young people should make their way in ever increasing numbers to Horton Academy, Acadia Seminary and Acadia College. Rev. D. Hutchings, pastor of Main Street Baptist church, followed Dr. Chute, speaking on the subject of the Great Commission. He first spoke of the command to go and make disciples of all nations was an evidence of the deity of Christ. No mortal man would ever think of issuing such a commission. The commissioned were all who accept Christ as Saviour and Lord. A church that is not missionary in its spirit is to that extent not a Christian church. Not to obey the command is to disobey Christ in the most important duty He requires of her. The address closed with an earnest appeal for a present to recognize the responsibility which Christ has laid upon them.

BLISSVILLE.

BLISSVILLE, Sunbury Co., July 5.—Court Sunbury, I. O. F., held their anniversary service on Sunday morning. Rev. G. W. Foster preached an excellent sermon on the subject of the closing exercises of the Blissville Corner school were very interesting. The examination on the afternoon of Friday, the 30th ult., on the usual subjects was followed by a short programme of music, recitations and speeches, after which the beautiful new flag lately purchased by the school was raised, accompanied by the strains of music and the cheers of the pupils. After the flag raising picnic was enjoyed, more than sixty parents and children sitting down to a pleasant tea on the school grounds. Miss Sleep, the teacher, was presented with a fountain pen by her pupils. She was also member by her Sunday school class. She has resigned her position as teacher of the school, much to the regret of the community.

TELEGRAPH LINEMAN KILLED.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., July 6.—George Porter, a lineman of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., was instantly killed this afternoon while working on a pole, through coming in contact with a live wire. The body of the unfortunate man hung suspended in the wires for a quarter of an hour before it could be removed.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 6.—William McPherson, late of Falconwood Hospital for the Insane, a position he resigned two years ago, after eighteen years' service, died at Orwell yesterday after a brief illness. The deceased, who was born in 1820, was only weeks from his ninetieth birthday. His family include Dr. Andrew McPhail of Montreal; James, William M. and John G., all civil engineers.

QUEBEC, July 6.—The mysterious disappearance of a retired clergyman, belonging to a prominent Quebec family, is causing much anxiety to his friends. The missing man is unmarried and has enjoyed indifferent health for some time past. He has not been seen since Friday of last week.