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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

A World-Wide Gathering of Congregationalists.

The City of Boston Gives a Royal Welcome—Historical Spots and Incidents of Interest—Interesting Letter From Mr. Edmund L. Yeigh, Chairman-Miscellaneous of Canadian Congregational Union.

Editor of The Advertiser.—I cheerfully respond to your request for some notes in reference to the second great council held by the Congregationalists of the world in the city of Boston, Mass., from Sept. 20 to 28 ult. You will readily understand, however, that any synopsis must necessarily be fragmentary, for a full report of the proceedings would fill hundreds of pages.

In order to arrange my matter with some degree of order, I will note briefly the place of meeting, the men who took part in the discussion and the subjects dealt with. Let it be remembered that delegates were present from every part of the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Japan, China, Mexico, etc., and the objects of the council were simply for mutual conference. There was no attempt at legislation or assumption of authority. Earnest appeals were made for loyalty to the great fundamental truths of the Bible, but the only tribunal established was that of conscience and Christian brotherhood.

Within one hour after the delegates, to the number of five or six hundred, assembled in Tremont Temple, which had been secured for the occasion from our Baptist friends, every one felt that the right place had been chosen. The temple is a noble and beautiful edifice, and the drapings and decorations were in full character as to leave nothing to be desired. The salient feature of these was the equal prominence given to the American and British flags. These were so deftly interwoven as to give a delightful artistic effect, and when our national anthem and "America" were sung by three thousand enthusiasts the scene and melody made an impression that time can never efface. To add to the inspiration all the historic points in Boston and vicinity were made accessible to the foreign delegates by a carefully arranged series of excursions by trolley, luxurious private street cars, steamboats, etc., and these were so planned as to interfere as little as possible with the platform programme. The ground floor of the temple, Lorimer Hall, was fitted up as offices to meet every exigency. A branch postoffice, telegraph and telephone stations, and every convenience for correspondence, bureau of information, excursion and entertainment committees, are but samples of the completeness of every detail. And the infinite tact and patience with which every lady and gentleman performed his or her arduous duties can only be appreciated by those who taxed them to the utmost tension. And what can be said of the unbounded hospitality with which all were welcomed? Here one trenches on privacy, but really those Bostonians gave to all who were their guests the impression that the recipients were the ones who were conferring the pleasure. Dr. Bevan, of Australia, voiced the feeling of all when he said: "The modesty of the friends who arranged this council is only exceeded by their hospitality."

Will the reader kindly try to realize the pleasure of a first visit to this lovely old city. Here one finds the true historic and literary atmosphere; but if the writer ever hears it charged with hauteur and exclusiveness there will be a vigorous disclaimer. While one is anxious to arrive at a point in this sketch in which the council proper may be dealt with, yet the temptation is irresistible to note a few of those spots where one feels that he is treading on sacred ground. Let us take our first jump to Plymouth, not "a stern and rock-bound coast," as Mrs. Hemans says, but a sunny, fertile bit of New England. Local guides met the modern pilgrims with a welcome strongly in contrast to that which those of 1621 experienced. Today the very one on which snow fell in your city of London the sun shines brightly and the peaceful ocean is as calm as a sleeping child. Under the Clark's Island, where the first Sabbath was spent by the first Pilgrims, the Mayflower, the first passengers of the Mayflower, "We rested on the Sabbath day" is their quaint record, and on Monday morning, nearly three hundred years ago, an advance guard rowed across the harbor to the mainland.

One can easily imagine those old heroes seeking a place where liberty of conscience and worship could be enjoyed, but doomed to sorrows and trials indescribable. It was November, and the hastily erected houses afforded but poor protection, and during that winter one-half of the brave hundred died. But how changed now is the scene! The "Faith" monument, erected by the national government, and that to the memory of Miles Standish, prove that a republic is not always ungrateful. But we cannot linger over the loves of John Alden and Priscilla, nor sentimentalize over Miles Standish's sword, or the Mayflower wicker cradle. Ours is the more modern duty and pleasure of a walk over Plymouth Rock and partaking of a sumptuous repast prepared by Plymouth friends. We cannot spare space to dwell on the beauties of Mount Auburn Cemetery, Bunker Hill, Harvard, Salem and its quaint and awful story of witchcraft.

In passing a note must be made of the beautiful new state house, public library and magnificent churches. The two first mentioned are models of architectural beauty and convenience, and indicate that the city and state are

wealthy and liberal. Among the many points of interest mention only can be made of the late Philip Brooks' church, the last month of the Congregational Church, in which the British troops stabled their horses during the revolution, the old elm tree beneath which Washington took command of the American forces; Longfellow's home; the graves of those in Mount Auburn. Here the monuments are simple indeed, but men rest in this God's acre whose voice and pen have thrilled the world.

And now we will take a look into the council chamber. On the platform or among the audience we see Rev. S. B. Capen, chairman of the committee of arrangements; Dr. Lyman Abbott, Washington Gladden, Dr. James B. Angell, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. Harris, Amherst, Mass.; Dr. Mackinnell, Boston, Eng.; Dr. J. D. Jones, England; Dr. Andrew M. Fairbairn, Oxford, Eng.; Prof. Graham Taylor, Dr. John Macleod, England; Rev. J. H. Hollicell, the well-known educationalist; Dr. Noble, Chicago; Dr. Beran, Melbourne; Dr. Tucker, New Hampshire; Dr. Bost, Harvard; Dr. Hyde, Boston; Dr. Henry Hopkins, Kansas City; Dr. Selbie, London, England; Dr. George, Montreal, Dr. Thomas, as, Brookline, Boston; Rev. Jos. Robinson, Australia; Grace Kimball, M.D., New York; Dr. Jefferson, New York; Dr. Horne, London, England; Rev. Marford Hook, England; Dr. Bruce, England; Dr. Wm. Walker, Connecticut; Dr. Stark, Scotland; Dr. A. J. Lyman, New York; Dr. John Brown, Bedford, England; Rev. Henry A. Thomas, chairman of Congregational Union of England and Wales; Dr. N. Boynton, Detroit; Dr. Carey, England; and the venerable and beloved Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Brooklyn, N. Y. These names are mentioned simply to show how rich a bill of fare was presented day by day, and evening after evening. Tremont Temple was crowded to its utmost capacity at every session, and overflow meetings were held frequently in Park Church, nearly opposite. No stronger evidence could be given of the high standard of intellectual atmosphere in Boston than to watch the deeply interested masses as they sat in absorbed attention or broke into enthusiastic applause, which several times compelled the speakers to return and acknowledge the ovation. Tremont Temple has often echoed with the ringing eloquence of Sumner, Garrison and Henry Ward Beecher, but it could never have held a more enthusiastic audience than that which listened to the warm-hearted and eloquent greeting to the council by his excellency, Governor Wolcott, preceded by the singing of

"All peoples that on earth do dwell
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice."

The governor was followed by Mayor Quincy, who was introduced by Chairman Angell as "one who bears a name that for three generations has stood for high intelligence, noble character and great civic virtues."

President Angell's address was a noble and eloquent setting forth of the history, principles and ideals of Congregationalism. It represented the genius of the denomination in looking forward rather than backward. His plea for the largest liberty in Biblical study was especially timely and evoked prolonged applause. If Advertiser readers are interested in the subject dealt with by Dr. Angell they will do well to write to the Boston Congregationalist for the issue of Sept. 28.

In order to convey some idea of the nature of the mental bill of fare presented the following list of the subjects discussed is given. Of course it is impracticable to attempt to give even the briefest synopsis of the vitally interesting questions discussed, but it goes without saying that all the speakers were scholarly and logical in their methods. "Fundamental Principles in Theology," by Dr. Harris, Amherst, Mass.; "Messages of the Old Testament for Today," by Dr. Frank C. Porter, Connecticut; "The Historical Method in Theology," by Dr. George P. Fisher; "Theology and the Order of the Day," by Dr. Gosman, Australia; "The Evangelical Principle of Authority," by Dr. Forsyth, Cambridge; sermon by Dr. Andrew Fairbairn, on "Christ's Message to Peter." "And I also said thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." "International Relations and Responsibilities," by Dr. Lyman Abbott. "The Christian Attitude Towards War in the Light of Recent Events," Dr. Mackinnell. And these are only about half the subjects discussed, but they are sufficient to show social and religious reform, education, etc., took a prominent place in the council.

A demand for an abrupt change of subject to make reference to a notable gathering at the Hotel Vendome, corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street, on Friday evening of the first week. This social function was planned by the late Samuel Johnson, of Boston, who died in August last. His wishes were carried out to the letter, and over one thousand partook of the lavish hospitality of one who was loved and revered in the city of Boston, for he had established a character for unostentatious kindness which endeared him to his countrymen.

Another delightful occasion was an organ recital and supper at Shawmut Congregational Church, at which the members of the church extended such a hearty welcome as to make the evening a red letter one, even among others that seemed unsurpassed.

Last, but by no means least, the banquet given by the Congregational Club, of Boston, in the great Music Hall, demands mention. That the delegates and invited guests were treated with true American hospitality can be readily believed. Over 1,200 sat down to a feast of good things, including fine vocal and instrumental music. Addresses were given on behalf of the Episcopalian, Unitarian, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and that delivered by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, successor to Philip Brooks, was the one that capped the climax of broad Christian charity lightened by subtle and charming humor.

And now, after this imperfect and rambling sketch, may we not gather up a few echoes of a reunion that will retain a place in the memory as long as it holds sway? In doing this I cannot do better than quote a passage from a summing-up article in the Boston Herald, to which enterprising pa-

per, and the Globe, Journal and Congregationalist, a debt of grateful cognition is due that can never be repaid:

"An intellectual revelation the council has been a notable one. The speakers were selected from the preaching, writing and teaching force of all the countries represented in the council, and hardly a number on the entire programme has failed to present thoughtful, earnest and eloquent words, worthy to be heard and cherished by all who have interest in the educational, social or religious development of the world, while a score of these papers have presented matter that must receive the attention of the leaders of thought on all the lines indicated. A higher, broader and deeper sense of the work of the Christian church has been profoundly impressed upon the public mind by these meetings. It is but fair to say that the foreign speakers, in scope of vision, thought, depth of conviction, earnestness and eloquence of expression, have fully equalled their American brethren, and while there was no rivalry in thought or in the direction of the audience, had a rare opportunity to compare the pulpit and platform methods of the various representatives."

"It would be a grievous misapprehension of the scope of the work of the council to suppose that it was limited to narrow, technical or denominational lines. For the most part the subjects discussed and the matter presented were on the broader lines of the welfare of mankind as a whole, and were inclusive of all that excites the interest and inspires the effort of all who are working for the uplifting and development of the better part of the common humanity."

"And in and through all was the expression of the most full and emphatic purpose to work and pray for the education and development of humanity on all the broad lines of effort which invite Christian service and sacrifice, in the name and to the honor of God as manifested in the historic, revealed and visible Christ. This was the keynote of the gathering, and its influence can hardly fail to be strong and far-reaching in inspiration to grander effort, and in stimulation of spiritual lines upon which all successful Christian work so largely depends."

"I permit me to add a paragraph to say that I, the Rev. W. Wallace, many years ago pastor of the Congregational Church at Burford and London, who is now one of Boston's popular preachers, will interest Torontoans to learn that I have the pleasure of renewing acquaintance with Dr. Sims, predecessor of Rev. Morgan Wood at Bond Street Church. He is comforted in Boston, and is evidently the right man in the right place. Yours faithfully, EDMUND L. YEIGH, Toronto, Oct. 8, 1898.

THE "BLUES"

What Poets Have to Say of These Melancholy Moods.

[Chicago Tribune.] It has been said that much of the modern willingness to get rid of the mortal coil is due not so much to tangible woes as to that intangible English equivalent for this French word, and that state of mind called the blues is much too active a companion to express the apathetic torpor whose tone is the prevailing mood of the day.

John Stuart Mill, in his remarkable "Autobiography," confesses to having been subject to such attacks when the Quaker, who was introduced by Chairman Angell as "one who bears a name that for three generations has stood for high intelligence, noble character and great civic virtues."

A grief without a pang, void, dark and drear,
A drowsy, stifled, unimpassioned grief,
Which finds no natural outlet or relief
In word, or sigh, or tear.

The philosopher believed that with him such a mental state was due to lack of mental stimulation, and he dealt with it by self-analysis, and no doubt analysis is of great help in feeling and capacity for enjoyment.

A modern poet, Stephen Phillips, utters the same cry and protest:

My senses all like weapons rust
And life dissolved in endless dust.
I may as well be dead as I am; I may not hate;
Slowly I feel my life abate.

Many people confess to having endured these visitations of the ennui microbes on a Sunday afternoon when, either because of unwelcome fasting or mere drowsiness, they become more and more gloomy. After all, both the blue and the gray states are but mother nature's way of getting even with the nerve-exhausted individual who has taxed her heavily. The best remedy lies in physical activity and effort, though effort at such times is difficult to command. Yet, as Matthew Arnold says:

Tasks in hours of insight will'd
Be through hours of gloom fulfilled.

A CREED.
I have no faith; but this one fact I find,
That love is growing lovelier every day;
What we call sin is what it leaves behind,
What we call good attracts it on its way.

I have no hope; with God's love in my heart,
What is a selfish loss to care about?
If in the first week I played my little
Let him who lit the candle put it out.

I have no creed but love: is there a hell?
Where some poor tortured thing
cries out in pain?
Then let me take his hand and wish him well.
And wait until he finds his heaven again.

WHEN YOUR DOCTOR
When your doctor writes a prescription for you, it should be very carefully prepared, so that the results desired by your medical adviser may follow.

The preparation of physicians' prescriptions is our forte.

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HAYDN AND THE LADIES

Wonderful Susceptibility of the Great Composer.

When Haydn came to England he succumbed, says the writer of an article on "Music and Matrimony," in the Cornhill Magazine, to the charms of a certain Mrs. Shaw, who figures in his diary as the most beautiful woman he ever met. As a matter of fact, Haydn was always meeting the "most beautiful" woman.

"The loveliest woman I ever saw," was at one time a Mrs. Hodges; while at another time the widow of a musician named Schroeter so fascinated him that he kept her letters for many years, and declared that if it were not for the existence of Anna Maria he would have married her. Certainly Mrs. Schroeter's letters were pleasant enough. "Every moment of your company," she wrote from Buckingham Gate in 1782, "is more and more precious to me now your departure is so near. I feel for you the fondest and tenderest affection the human heart is capable of. I ever am, with the most inviolable attachment, my dearest and most beloved, your most faithful and most affectionately yours."

What would the absent Frau Doctor Haydn have said had she known of it? The composer also got mixed up in a little affair with the beautiful Mrs. Billington. Sir Joshua Reynolds was painting her portrait for him, and had represented her as St. Cecilia listening to celestial music. "What do you think of the charming English picture?" said the artist to Haydn when the work was finished. "It is indeed a beautiful picture," replied Haydn. "It is just like her; but there is a strange mistake. You have painted her listening to the angels, when you ought to have painted the angels listening to her."

If Haydn paid compliments like this all round we can easily understand how he attained such fame as a London society man.

Words From the Heart

A Nova Scotia Farmer Tells How He Regained Health.

He Suffered for Years From Kidney Troubles, Sick Headache and Rheumatism—Although Advanced in Life He Has Found a Cure.

[From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N.S.]

Solomon Meldrum, Esq., of Upper Branch, Lunenburg county, N.S., is a gentleman of Scotch descent, and well known throughout the country. He is an agriculturist of repute and is prominent in the local affairs of the Baptist denomination. Referring to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he says: "I consider them a most wonderful and beneficial revelation in the realm of medicine. Previous to using these pills some two years ago, I had suffered for years from kidney trouble and rheumatism. Many a time had I been so bad that I could do nothing but endure the pain and pray for physical deliverance. My advanced age, being nearly 70 years old, made a cure look almost impossible, humanely considered. In a case of such long standing. But, thanks to the Lord and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I am here today in excellent health, with scarcely an ill feeling to remind me of past sufferings. Something over two years ago I read of the wonderful cures attending the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought if these testimonials are true it is possible that I may benefit even me. I bought six boxes first, used them strictly as directed, and with the Lord's blessing they did me much good. But my ailments were chronic and deep-seated, and I am an old man. The cure was not complete, and I got twelve boxes more with all faith in the result. I only had to use six boxes of the second lot when I found myself quite free from kidney troubles, rheumatism and all other bodily ailments, except the disability incidental to persons of my advanced age, and even these were in a measure relieved. I may add that for a long time before I used the pills and when I began their use, I was the victim of the most distressing attacks of sick headache, the sensation of sickness in extreme violence being not a whit more onerous. These attacks came on once or twice a week. After taking the pills the attacks became less frequent and less troublesome, and finally ceased almost entirely. My son, who lived at a distance, took the remaining six boxes, and stated to me that they did him much good. This I do know that he looked much fresher and appeared in better spirits after their use. Believing as I do that an overruling power suggests to mortals all the wise and beneficial thoughts and inventions which operate to improve our race, and allay and cure our suffering, I say again that I thank the Lord and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for my prolonged life and present good health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box purchased is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE LOVELINESS OF THE ANTIQUE.

Her husband had to eat his lunch where things were very cheap, and all the earthly joys he had come to him in his sleep.

Poor Willie had no dimes to spend, as did the other boys.

For candling gum or toys.

He went without a set of books that pleased his heart and eye.

For they had little money and he was very high.

No pictures worth the framing hung upon their parlor walls.

But antique rugs, worn out and frayed, were scattered through the halls.

Her husband's overcoat was old, his hat was out of style.

And always with his threadbare suit he wore a bitter smile.

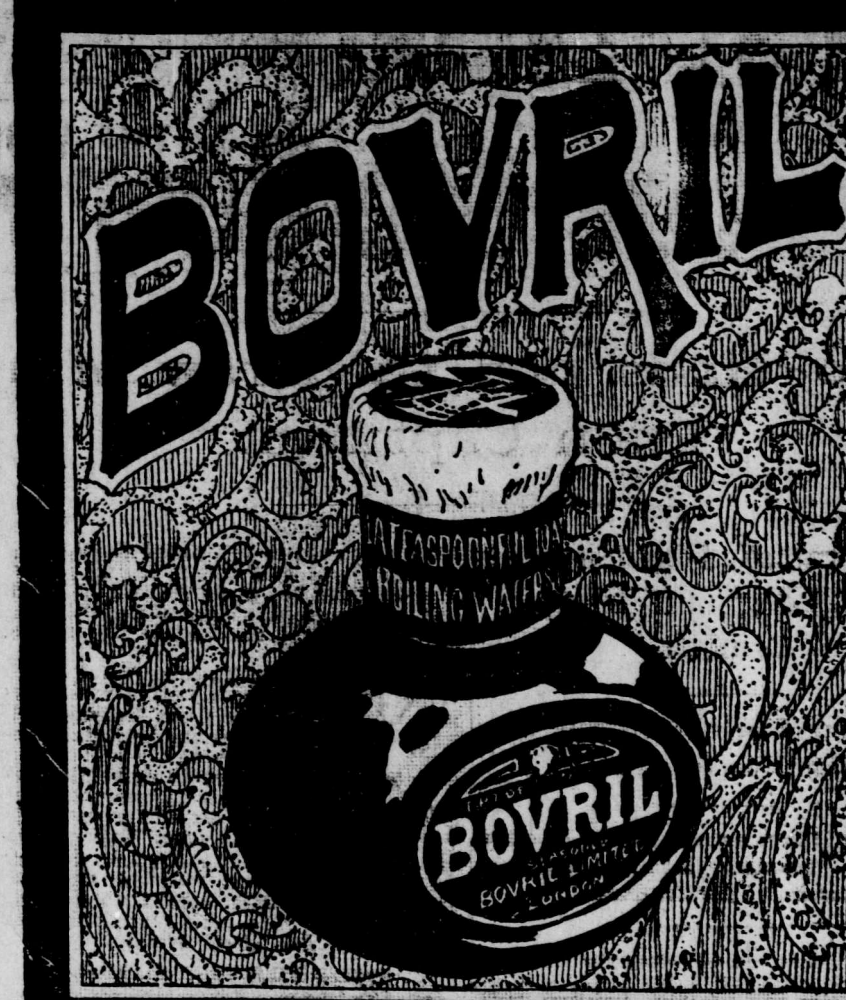
She bought old plates and coffee-pots that folk once threw away.

And ancient beds and bureaus, and was happy night and day.

—S. E. Kiser.

The sandwich was named for the Earl of Sandwich.

Edward's Lament for sale everywhere.



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As everyone knows, Queen Victoria likes young people about her. A lady is sometimes dismissed from attendance because her Majesty has wearied of her company, and another will send in her resignation because she feels physically unequal to the duties of her position.

The Queen, the Princess of Wales and the other princesses have among them a little host of attendant ladies, and though their royal mistresses no doubt display a considerable amount of consideration for them, yet, kindly though they may feel, they have the natural capriciousness of their station and sex.

THE OPINION OF BALZAC.

"A woman's real physiognomy does not begin until she is 30." "Woman lives by sentiment where man lives by action." "A woman who is happy does not go much into society." "Beauty is the spirit of all things. It is the seal which nature has placed on her most perfect creations. It is woman's dowry by divine right." "I have never seen a badly-dressed woman who was agreeable and good-humored." "The woman who has laughed at her husband can no longer love him." "It takes an old woman to read an old woman's face."

"Women of the world have a marvelous talent for diminishing their faults. They can efface anything with a smile, a question, or a feigned surprise." "In the life of every woman there is a moment when she understands her destiny, and in which her organization, hitherto dumb, speaks authoritatively."

DR. PELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM

or Magical Beautifier.

Removes tan, freckles, moths, patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on the face. It is a perfect skin tonic, and is used by the most beautiful women in the world.

Dr. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream is a perfect skin tonic, and is used by the most beautiful women in the world.

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