

YEARS INEVITABLE

Remnants of Canadianism Approach Their Doom.

of Manitoba's Annual May Precipitate Election.

22.—Haggart is sulking question, being opposed. He has not been two days and did not at committee meeting yesterday is along with him, am said to be openly the remedial bill.

Adams told me to-day al bill would certainly be the government is face to situation here is greatly publication of private between the hierarchy the papacy. Bishop has created a sensation one opinion here, that issue and seriously con-

question that was already cri-

the government. As only servative voted against yesterday morning it is

Haggart had to pledge draw his opposition to the question before the Quebec

represented to remain all for him. At all events a bad temper all day

made it noticeable even a French Canadian

lament stated that Bow at a remedial school introduced in parliament

official answer of Maier. This document cau-

tributed to the premier circumstances, be taken

strong's latest railway Atlantic and Lake Su-

thoroughly exposed and warned against counten-

the finance minister was

tentary estimates Sir said he had heard the

stry complain because ngston made twice was

injuring the business of ry at Brantford.

in the house yesterday government is suing R.

water, Man., for an am- um for binder twine.

council will probably be k which recognizes as

the British red an- le left on the flag.

key announced that city ry would be drilled this

an account of the pro- on the Esquimaux

g the insurance act was a resolution authorizing

the Northwest govern- prosecutions for in-

liquor laws was passed. at the government mes-

age on Monday.

upper gives notice of a e penitentiaries act and

m scale for officers, hereby, a saving of \$4-

ll be effected. Present

at affected.

ham and Rathbone, in- ry commissioners, will

inquiry on the Pacific

ning of July.

rd, of Perth Centre, N. ed to the senate in place

ll, deceased.

rifle matches have been e August 20, instead of

EPWORTH LEAGUES IN SESSION

Opening Proceedings of the Convention of Epworth Leagues of British Columbia.

Glowing Report of Progress From the Secretary—Interesting Addresses.

At the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening the opening meeting of the convention of Epworth Leagues of British Columbia was held. About thirty delegates are in attendance. F. W. Davey, president of the organization, occupied the chair and the meeting took the form of a welcome reception. Rev. Solomon Cleaver, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, delivered an address on behalf of the church, welcoming the delegates and friends. He was followed by Mrs. Chapman, who spoke on behalf of the W.C.T.U. Representatives from Vancouver, Westminster and Nanaimo responded, and at the close some little time was spent in a social manner.

The regular session of the conference opened this morning at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises. After a Bible reading by George Carter, of the Y.M.C.A., the appointing of convention committees was proceeded with. Reports were then read by the president, secretary and treasurer.

The president reported that the general conference had given the convention the right of electing representatives to the League board.

The secretary reported that there were 24 Leagues, junior and senior, with 1,300 members.

A most interesting paper, "Is the extension of the League work beyond the confines of the church work desirable?" was read by Mr. Waddis, of Vancouver.

Great interest was manifested in the address by Rev. J. H. White, of Westminster, "How the League can assist the college." Mr. White thought that several propositions could be accepted with-

out question: 1st. The importance of education in its broadest sense and under Christian auspices. 2nd. Denominational schools and colleges. 3rd. Desirability of a college for British Columbia. Now the intelligent and progressive portion of the church, he said, is sure to take a profound interest in the college and will do everything possible to make it in the house. Members of the Epworth League being among the most intelligent and progressive of the church workers, will take a personal interest and give individual help. This has been the case in the past. But is there any reason why the League, as such, should take a special interest in the welfare of the college? He thought so. The fact that they had chosen to spend three quarters of an hour in listening to the paper "How the League can assist the college," indicated that those who prepared the programme thought so. He had a strong hope that as the result of this consideration the convention might see its way to bring the college work to the special attention of the various Leagues, and perhaps of making for a few years at least, the establishment of the college an object of concerted action. In the first place the convention at present has no work which it prosecutes as a whole. It appeared to him an ideal object—the establishment of the college. The college needed assistance of \$7,000 was required. The way to raise the fund required was to reach the people and gather up small sums at least expense. Members can give in the capacity of church members.

Mr. White's address was listened to with much attention, and it was decided to appoint a committee to assist in canvassing for funds, to secure students for the college and to form a fund to assist students to go into mission work.

The morning session came to an end at 12 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 1:45 p.m.

The afternoon session was begun with a service of song, after which at 2 o'clock some time was spent in discussing the League's ideal social department: Open Parliament. Its work in the League. 2nd. Its work in the church. Rev. R. R. Maitland, of Nanaimo, then took up the "Question Drawer," the closest attention being given to this interesting feature.

Mr. Smith, of Westminster, read a most interesting paper, entitled "Attitude of League members to the church services."

At 4 o'clock a denotation from the W.C.T.U. was received and cordially welcomed, after which the discussion of a paper on "The League and missions" brought the afternoon's proceedings to a close.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quite a large number assembled at the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora street, last evening, the occasion of a public meeting under the auspices of the Epworth Leagues of British Columbia.

The president, F. W. Davey, introduced Rev. R. R. Maitland, of Nanaimo, who was down on the programme for an address on the "Relation of the Church to Social Reform." Mr. Maitland dealt with the subject in a masterly manner, outlining the attitude of the church on all matters of social reform and the need of active, aggressive work along this line. The subject, which was one of great interest, was full of practical suggestions which cannot fail to be of value to the members of the League. Madam, the Laird, Clement Rowlands and others were heard during the evening in a special musical programme, which was well rendered.

This morning the convention resumed business at 9 a.m. President Davey led in the devotional meeting with which the proceedings were opened. The programme called for a paper on "System-

tic Giving," from Kamloops, but owing to its non-preparation a general discussion on the subject of the paper was indulged in with much pleasure and profit.

Mr. J. H. Siddall then read a paper of decided interest on "The League and Sunday school work." In the Sabbath school and Epworth League, he said, our church possesses two engines of power that have accomplished great things and are capable of accomplishing still more for Methodism and the world. They are not separate institutions that may be favored or antagonized according to the whims or the notions of the passing hour. They are not auxiliaries or adjuncts—something tacked on as a kind of a side-show to the church. The Sabbath school and Epworth League are the Methodist church going out along certain lines of activity. The church, in order that it may accomplish its work, adopts a great many methods. This fact has made us what we are, the Methodist church—the greatest institution under the heavens. The church holds class and prayer meetings. It has quarterly and trustee boards, Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues. These are simply some of the lines along which the church extends its energies and performs its work for God and humanity. The speaker then took up the work of the Sabbath school, comparing its work with that accomplished by the Epworth League. The Sabbath school has been called the nursery of the church and some have been foolish enough to speak of it as the children's church. We look upon, speak of and act toward the Sabbath school in this way and then wonder when we see the youths of our schools leave them in blocks when they attain a certain age. The Sabbath school is not in any sense a mere nursery. The true Sabbath school is the non-sectarian—the church-meeting together to study God's word. The League has been organized to carry on the work of our Lord in the world. We as Leaguers are to take or send the gospel—the all embracing gospel—to all men, even to the ends of the earth. Young, intelligent and hungry minds fill our Sabbath schools every Lord's day and the great need of the hour is for spiritual and intelligent instructors for those that are ready to our hand.

The paper pointed out the similarity of purpose between the Sunday school and League work, showing the necessity of co-operation in laboring for God and Christianity.

Miss Breeze, of Homer street junior League, Vancouver, followed with a paper entitled "How to make daily Bible readings attractive to juniors," which was listened to with closest attention and proved very instructive.

A subject which was productive of much discussion was then taken up. Can we continue our Epworth League work so easily to be forgotten. The debate followed, which had the effect of making the morning session a rather lengthy one. Rev. Birks was particularly impressed with the advisability of discontinuing the conventions, but was unable to convince a majority of the members, who, when the vote was taken, decided that the conventions were to be continued—a decision which was received with hearty applause by those present. It was 12:45 when an adjournment was taken.

This afternoon the convention was occupied in praise services, reports of committees and election of officers.

The afternoon session came to a close at about 3 o'clock, when the delegates and their friends were entertained at a picnic up the Gorge. Before departing the delegates were photographed by Jones.

To-morrow there will be special services for the Leagues at the Metropolitan Methodist church and in the evening consecration meeting and closing exercises of the convention.

SASSONIANS APPEAL

To the British, French and Russian Consuls for Protection.

Boston, June 20.—The following is a copy of the petition from certain Sasson sufferers in Erzeroum, Eastern Turkey, which has been addressed to the British, French and Russian consuls in that city:

"We Sassonians, in our homeless condition, are forced to flee and come to Erzeroum to appear before you and narrate our bitter woes, arising from the present severity of the government. Not only does the government use very severe measures to prevent the people of Sasson appearing before the commission to relate the true story, but it also imprisons them if they are bold enough to attempt to appear, or even plan to do so. They have even brought women and girls and imprisoned them, naked and barefooted, under the surveillance of a wild and fanatical people, trying to force them as they did other people (prisoners) to give testimony contrary to the truth, to the effect that the massacre occurred in a quarrel between Kurds and Armenians, and that the Turkish soldiers did no evil, but on the contrary, defended them against the Kurds, and because these poor people were unable to bear witness to such a barefaced falsehood, they were tortured, abused and subjected to the misery of imprisonment for many days. Still at the present time there are in Moosin prison more than twenty Sassonians suffering, while other Sassonians are being present in the Moosin and Kiancos villages by the local governors. Because of this fearful condition of things we are unable to appear before the commission and are forced to secretly flee to place before your excellencies this petition and entreat your immediate pity and assistance for ourselves and those in prison, otherwise we and all the Sassonians will be lost."

The petition is signed by Hagob D'Arakelian of Shenik, Khaco D'Markarian of Shenik, Grago Bosian of Talvorig, Aprilian of Somala.

Druggists say that their sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceeds those of all others. There is no substitute for Hood's.

TO THE GLORY OF GERMANY.

The Closing Ceremonies of the Great Celebration—The Emperor's Speech.

At the Banquet Wilhelm Drains His Glass to All Friendly Nations.

Holtenau, June 21.—In concluding the ceremony of laying the stone the Emperor said: "As we this day with supreme satisfaction see approaching the fulfillment of the anticipations which the Empire attached to the creation of this waterway, suffering for the purpose of the naval and commercial deeds, it is a matter of especial rejoicing that it is surrounded by an illustrious circle of our high allies. In the presence of the representatives of the nation and with the thankworthy participation of the envoys of the foreign powers, whose squadrons we bid welcome to our first naval harbor, now thrown open to them in all hospitality, we are enabled to hand over this waterway to traffic. Even as we regard it as the foremost duty of our imperial office, devolving on us from our fathers, to ensure the preservation of peace and the possessions gained by the German races in the domain of national prosperity, liberty and culture, so also we hold fast to the endeavor to provide a free course for the labor of the fatherland in the hot race of competition and to remove a portion of the dangers of its calling. But, not only is the canal a profit to the fatherland in its trade, navigation and defensive power, but we place it at the service of the world's commerce, throwing open ungrudgingly to all seafaring people a share in its advantages. May it be a work of peace and through all time serve only in the rivalry of nations for the benefits of peace. At the same time we wish a memorial to the opening of this new channel of intercourse to be erected, and we desire by this memorial to renew a portion of the thanks which the German people owe to the great Emperor, who, 25 years ago, united the German races in eternal bonds and with wise foresight began the work now completed. May the rich blessing which attended the rule of the Emperor of uniting memory rest upon this work."

As the Emperor, Empress and young princes, the kings and grand dukes, stood in their places on the dais they formed an eminently picturesque group. The scene presented was remarkably effective and one not easily to be forgotten. The actual ceremony for the great mass of onlookers was a mystery, and outside of the inner circles not one of Prince Hohenzollern's words was audible. When the set of coins was placed in the stone, the Emperor, Empress and other imperial personages, bareheaded, tapped the stone three times, in accordance with German tradition, the massed bands playing different airs as the various persons touched the stone, and all the warships giving a royal salute to the Emperor as the first tap. The whole ceremony lasted exactly half an hour. The Emperor and the imperial party as well as all the foreign officers and other distinguished personages then returned to their respective ships amid renewed cheering and the playing of their national anthems.

The review of the fleet began at three o'clock. The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the imperial family, kings, grand dukes, princes and mayors of the chief cities, etc., on board, left her moorings, and at the same moment the crews of all the vessels in the harbor manned their guns and fired a salute of full strength. The Hohenzollern proceeded slowly down the line, the Emperor in an admiral's uniform standing alone on the bridge. The crews of all the craft in the harbor greeted His Majesty with loud cheers and the bands played "Hell dir, Kaiser!"

The great banquet which wound up the ceremonies took place this evening in the structure representing the old German warship Niobe. About one thousand guests participated in the entertainment, including the diplomats who represented the various nations. The banquet hall was a fac simile of a huge vessel of ancient construction as in vogue in the seventeenth century. The whole structure was 413 feet long and 132 feet wide. The banquet hall itself measured 334 feet by 67 feet. The table arrangement was entrusted to a Berlin caterer, who received \$25 a plate, which sum included wines, service and transportation. During the whole of the festivities the orchestra of the second German naval division furnished music.

The French Admiral Monard sat at the Emperor's right hand, and the Russian Admiral Skrydloff sat on his left. At the conclusion of the banquet the Emperor said: "It is with delight and pride that I look around this brilliant festal gathering, and in the name of my high allies bid you all, guests of the Empire, heartily welcome. We express our heartfelt thanks for the good feeling shown towards us on the completion of the work which was planned in peace and in peace achieved, and to-day opened to general traffic. It was not in our day that the idea of uniting the North Sea to the Baltic by a canal was first mooted. Far back in the middle ages we find proposals and plans to carry out this undertaking, and in the last century the Elder canal was built, bearing glorious testimony to the productive power of that age. But it was only intended for small vessels and did not suffice for present needs. It was reserved for the new created German Empire to complete the great task. My ever lamented grandfather, William the Great, it was who rightly perceiving the importance of the canal for the advancement of the

"IT WELL DESERVES ITS FAME."

So Says Mr. Clair H. Sisson, of Carnarvon, Ont., who was Cured by Paine's Celery Compound.

THE MEDICINE THAT ALWAYS MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL.

In literature, art, music, law and statesmanship, the world has seen but few giants of towering intellect. The same may be said of the profession of medicine, that noble science that aims at assuaging pain, banishing disease and saving precious human life.

Amongst the few noble medical men that have left grand records and imperishable names and memories, Professor Edward E. Phelps, M.D., L.L.D., will always stand high, and rank with the mightiest benefactors that men have seen or heard of.

Prof. Phelps' grand discovery, Paine's Celery Compound, has done more for the sick and afflicted than any other medicine that human skill or science ever devised. Countless thousands of men and women on this North American continent owe their lives and present good health to that wonderful curing medicine that Prof. Phelps gave to suffering humanity.

To-day, thousands are lifting themselves from the pains and miseries of nervous diseases, rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles, headaches, sleeplessness, and impure and poisoned blood, by the curing and refreshing virtues and power of Paine's Celery Compound.

Mr. Clair H. Sisson, of Carnarvon,

Ont., who was so satisfactorily cured by Paine's Celery Compound, after failure with all ordinary means, desires to contribute his quota of praise to a medicine, which, he says, well deserves its fame. Mr. Sisson says:—

"Some time ago, I had a severe attack of Grippe, and I did not recover from the effects of the disease. Later on, the disease attacked me with double force, so that I was unable to work. Previous to this, I was doctoring for catarrh and heart trouble, but received no benefit from the treatment I got."

"One day in my mail, I received a book, 'The Dominion Album,' which was devoted to the interests of Paine's Celery Compound. After reading many testimonials, I concluded it was the medicine for me, and I sent and purchased three bottles. After using one bottle, I was much relieved, and when I had finished the other two, I was more like my former self. Now, I have no symptom of catarrh or heart trouble."

"Your Paine's Celery Compound well deserves the fame that many testimonials have given it. Your is the most wonderful and best medicine of the age, and almost as palatable as milk. I shall consider it my duty to speak of its merits whenever I go."

THE GUILTY UNKNOWN.

Jury in Merrifield Fire Inquest Declares Them the result of Incendiarism.

The jury in the Store street fire inquest returned a verdict at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The verdict was as follows:—

"We the undersigned jurors summoned to inquire into the fire on the property at 45 Store street are agreed that all three fires were of incendiary origin, but the evidence does not warrant us in naming the guilty."

(Signed) "Thomas B. Hall (foreman), J. Fisher, J. L. Forrester, M. McCahill, A. Rusta, J. Mann."

The case is in the hands of the police for investigation, but what will be done is hard to say. There is little or no evidence in the case and it would not be surprising if the whole matter were dropped. The police have their theories but lack evidence to back them up.

The New Governor—What are the comparative and superlative of bad, Bert? (The doctor's son)—Bad—worse—dead.

Watts—Hello! You have let 'your typewriter go, I see.

Potts—Yes. She was too ignorant—couldn't spell at all.

Watts—Did she get mad when you told her she had to go?

Potts—Oh, no. I gave as my reason for parting with her that she was so pretty that the clerks couldn't attend to their work for staring at her.

A New Shortening

If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

Cottolene

IS A NEW SHORTENING, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial. It's a vegetable product and far superior to anything else for shortening and frying purposes. Physicians and Cooking Experts say it is destined to be adopted in every kitchen in the land. This is to suggest that you put it in yours now. It's both new and good. Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

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—The University of Ottawa college has conferred the degree of doctor of law on Chief Justice Davie of British Columbia.

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best to use; they give the true make colors that last long, and the colors never will stand soap and washing, for the "DIAMOND"; re-

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