MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

SIGNIFICANT REPORT UPON TEMPERANCE

Submitted to the Baptist Convention on Saturday Chancellor Jones Elected President-- Report on Foreign Missions Other Matters Discussed.

The sixty-third annual conference of the United Baptist church of the Maritime Provinces opened for business in the Germain street church on Saturday morning. Chancellor Jones, of the University of New Brunswick, was elected president for the ensuing year. Other features of the meetings Saturday and Sunday were the adoption of a strong temperance resolution and the great enthusiasm among both the clergymen and lay delegates with which missionary topics were discussed.

There will be two business sessions today. At 9 o'clock the following committees will report on correspondence on union with the Disciples, on the constitution of the Canadian Baptist Union. The report of the governors of Acadia University will also be presented at the morning session. In the afternoon the obituary committee will report. The consideration of the report of the governors of Acadia and of the committee on the constitution of Canadian union will be resumed. In the evening at 8 o'clock there will be a platform meeting. President W. B. Hutchinson, D. D., of Acadia University; Principal H. T. DeWolfe, of Acadia Seminary and Rev. C. W. Rose, B. D., will deliver addresses on Christian Education. On the conclusion of this meeting business will be resumed and the report of the Sunday school board will be further considered and unfinished business taken up.

At the opening session after devotional exercises, the rules of order were read and the report of the committee of arrangements was received. By a unanimous vote, the president, Rev. W. Hutchinson, of Truro, was empowered to select the nominating committee who then retired to carry out their work.

Visitors to the convention were then called upon to speak. Among those who delivered addresses were Dr. A. K. de Blois, Dr. Wallace, Dr. J. G. Brown, Rev. Mr. Sycamore, Rev. Dr. J. A. Gordon, Rev. W. H. McLeod, Rev. Mr. Dewitt and Rev. Mr. Boetwick.

Correspondence having been disposed of the report of the foreign mission board was taken up. Referring to the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the board reported marked success all over the continent. Laymen in Ontario and Quebec had fully organized, and the movement had already been carried into 150 churches. A start had been made in the Maritime provinces, especially in Halifax and St. John. A committee, with T. S. Simms as chairman, had arranged for a series of men's meetings to be held in the early fall. Leading men from Ontario would assist in the campaign. The appointment of a committee of the convention was recommended to outline a plan of organization for the laymen of the churches. The opinion was strongly expressed that, in view of the needs of the foreign field outweighing all other needs, not less than 50 per cent. of the undesignated money raised through the movement should be devoted to foreign missions.

In dealing with the young people's forward movement, and referring especially to the importance of missionary education, the board expressed regret that a careful examination of the majority of Sunday School lesson-helps revealed the fact that practically none of them gave any missionary instruction whatever. An examination of the books now used in Sunday School libraries would also reveal some startling facts as to the kind of literature the young people were reading. The appointment of a missionary committee was recommended, they to co-operate with similar committees in other departments of church work.

Dealing with the need of re-inforcements in India, the board issued an urgent call for young men. At present there was only one ordained missionary to 250,000 of the heathen population in the field of the board's operations. It was recommended that three or more should be sent out every year until the need was met.

The board recorded with pleasure an offer of $1,500 from T. S. Simms, for the purpose of building a church at Vizianagram. This was one of the first fruits of the laymen's movement and of Mr. Simms' visit to India. The board had decided to call this new church The Simms Memorial. The report added, "Our brother, with characteristic modesty, shrank from the publication of his gift, but we urged it on the ground that its publication would stimulate others who were doubtless watching to see what effect his visit to the field would have upon his practical interest in the work."

The board had now invested in mission plant on the field about $40,000 worth of property. An urgent appeal was made for assistance to equip new stations.

In connection with the foreign department, the board reported that 1907-8 had been a year of severe testing, which was in part due to the unrest, famine and cholera which had been abroad in India.

A detailed report of work in the various fields was given. The number of churches on the field is 8. The membership on April 1 was 550. There are twenty-five day schools in the mission, with an enrolment of 1,000 pupils. Sunday schools numbered seventy-seven, with an attendance of about 1,500 pupils. There are now on the missionary staff, nine ordained men and fifteen single women; and 100 Indian workers are officially connected with the mission. Among the missionaries are eight married women, who, though not officially connected with the mission, are a great factor in the work, and to all intents and purposes are "missionaries."

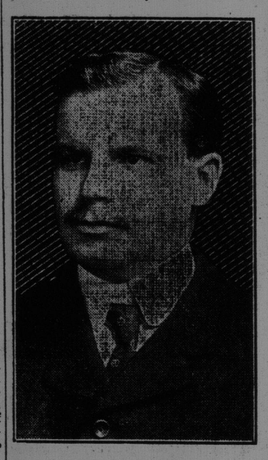
The following missionaries are now in India under the control of the board: Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Gullison, Miss Ida Newcombe, Miss Flora Clarke, Mrs. G. Churchill, Miss Bessie Churchill, Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Tedford, Rev. and Mrs. I. C. Archibald, Miss M. E. Archibald, Miss Dr. Zella Clark, Rev. and Mrs. John Hardy, Miss Barbara Mould, Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Freeman, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Glendinning, Miss Maud Harrison, Miss Elizabeth Gaunce, Miss Martha Clark, Miss Alberta Patton, Rev. and Mrs. H. Y. Corey, Rev. R. Sanford, DD., Miss Laura Peck, Miss Cora Elliott, Miss Lottie Sanford.

Rev. and Mrs. W. V. Higgins, of Wolfville (N. S.), and Miss H. Blackadar, of Summerville (N. S.), are on furlough.

The report was read section by section and the discussion opened. Further discussion was deferred until the afternoon session.

At the afternoon session after the opening religious exercises, the following visitors were invited to seats on the plat form: Dr. G. U. Hay, St. John; Dr. E. M. Keirstead, Rev. H. R. Laflamme, Toronto; Rev. W. F. Parker, Ottawa; Rev. S. Howard, Rev. James Crisp, St. John; Prof. H. C. Henderson, Milwaukee.

The report of the nominating committee was then submitted by Rev. W. C. Goucher and adopted as follows:



Chancellor Jones.

President—Chancellor C. C. Jones, LL.D.

Vice-presidents—Revs. H. H. Saunders and J. K. Ross.

Secretary (for three years)—Rev. J. H. MacDonald.

Assistant secretaries—Revs. H. G. Kennedy and A. A. Rideout.

Treasurer—Donaldson Hunt.

Editor of Year Book and statistical secretary—Dr. H. C. Creed.

Treasurers of denominational funds—Rev. J. W. Porter, Nova Scotia; Dr. W. E. McIntyre, New Brunswick; A. W. Sterns, P. E. Island.

Committee on resolutions—Dr. B. H. Eaton, Dr. Edwin Crowell, Dr. Jas. McLeod, A. H. Chipman, R. H. Jenkins, R. Barry Smith, Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, W. P. King.

Committee on estimates—J. B. Oakes, Rev. J. W. Porter, Dr. W. E. McIntyre, A. W. Sterns, Col. D. McL. Vince, Rev. G. A. Lawson, Rev. E. J. Grant.

Preacher of convention sermon—Rev. J. H. MacDonald; alternate—Rev. J. W. Bancroft.

Obituary committee—Revs. R. O. Morse, A. W. Currie, N. A. McNeil, O. N. Chipman, G. M. Wilson.

Committee on state of denomination—Dr. H. C. Creed, Dr. C. T. Phillips, Revs. A. F. Newcomb, G. R. White, H. G. Colpitts.

Temperance and moral reform—Dr. W. C. Kierstead, Rev. F. H. Beals, E. D. King, Rev. G. W. Schurman, C. W. Weyman, Rev. H. G. Kennedy, Rev. Milton Addison.

Sunday school committee—Rev. S. W. Cummings, Rev. D. H. Simpson, N. B. Smith, Rev. H. G. Dockrell, W. C. Cross, F. E. Cox, Rev. R. W. Ferguson.

Travelling arrangements—The secretaries of convention.

Representative of Grande Ligne—Rev. A. B. Cohoe.

Representative of the Northwest—Rev. Z. L. Fash.

Finance committee for Nova Scotia—Rev. J. W. Porter, Dr. J. W. Manning, J. B. Oakes.

Finance committee for New Brunswick—The executive of the New Brunswick Association.

Finance committee for P. E. Island.—A. W. Sterns, Rev. W. B. Crovell, Rev. E. A. McPhee.

To fill vacancies on the H. M. board—R. K. Rose, Rev. C. H. Martell, R. B. Hilton, G. E. C. Burton.

To fill vacancies on the F. M. board retiring 1911—Rev. D. Hutchinson, Rev. W. Camp, Rev. W. C. Goucher, W. W. White, A. A. Wilson.

After the retiring president had welcomed Chancellor Jones to his new office, he delivered his retiring address, taking for his subject The Lordship of Christ.

The report of the foreign mission board was adopted after some discussion by Dr. Crowell, and Rev. Mr. Laflamme.

Rev. H. C. Newcomb presented the report on temperance. It was discussed by Hon. George E. Foster, E. D. King, K.C., R. Barry Smith, Rev. J. A. Corbett, Dr. McLeod, W. N. Hutchins, Dr. W. C. Kierstead and others.

In presenting a review of the record during the past year along the lines of temperance reform, the report stated that the storm centre of the world's great temperance movement had been in Great Britain where the new licensing bill, "one of the most revolutionary measures against the liquor traffic ever presented by a national government," had been introduced by the government in power. It provided for the ultimate suppression of more than 30,000 licenses—or more than one third of those at present in force—and had met with cordial acceptance at the hands of British temperance workers of every church and creed. At the second reading of the bill it passed with a majority of 246.

In the United States the year had been one of unceasing warfare against drink and the drink interests. The anti-saloon league and the local option methods looking to state prohibition had been very successful. It was now estimated that nearly 40,000,000 people in the states were living under prohibitory law of a local option nature. In the state of Illinois alone nearly 2,000 saloons were put out of business with an estimated loss to the liquor trade of $25,000,000 next year.

Dealing with Canada, the report reviewed the conditions in each province. In British Columbia, organization had been effected in every centre. During the coming autumn, simultaneous campaigns had been planned, and it was intended to present to the provincial government at its next session the most largely signed petition ever secured in the province for a local option law.

In Alberta, the temperance and moral reform league, organized two years ago, had been active in securing the restriction of licenses. It had laid down a platform which included provincial prohibition, the abolition of the bar-room, and restrictions to prevent license holders or those interested in the manufacture or sale of liquor from holding municipal positions.

In Saskatchewan the new license law granting local option to municipalities on a majority basis passed the legislature in June. The province now had the prohibition of the liquor traffic practically in her own hands.

In Manitoba a great advance had been made. In an amendment to the local option law the unjust three-fifths majority had gone, and a bare majority vote was now sufficient to secure veto in any municipality. Penalties had also been greatly increased.

Ontario had been the scene of a most insistent campaign against the liquor traffic. Temperance workers were strenuously aiming for provincial prohibition by the local option method. The chief handicap was the three-fifths majority required to secure the local option law. A determined stand was being made for its repeal.

In Quebec, out of less than 1,000 municipalities more than 700 were dry, but the liquor license act was lamentably weak. The anti-alcoholic league promoted by Archbishop Bruchesi, and which had accomplished magnificent results, recently joined forces with the Dominion Temperance Alliance, the provincial W.C.T.U. and other organizations, and presented a petition containing more than 100,000 names to the government. In response, a new licensing bill had been brought down but which had not yet become law.

Reviewing conditions in the Maritime Provinces, the report continued:

In P. E. Island, the pioneer province to apply the axe to the root of the evil, and where today the only provincial prohibitory law in the Dominion is in force against the liquor traffic, the temperance people are seeking to have that law rendered as effective as possible. The chief difficulties they have to contend with are inefficient officials and those inimical to the enforcement of the law. Yet notwithstanding these and the lying reports of the "Trade" as to the success of the measure, our Island province wears a diadem whose lustre is undimmed by the baneful shadow of the traffic, and rejoices in a prosperity, healthful and unshared in by the minions of this monstrous evil.

In New Brunswick the Government has been requested by the N. B. Temperance Federation to pass a prohibitory law similar to that of P. E. Island. This request was submitted to the Executive council by the Hon. J. K. Flemming. The reply was that the Executive Council had previously determined not to introduce at their first session any amendments to the liquor laws, but would carefully consider the representation of the temperance people "when the government are dealing with this question." This reply is so non-committal that it would appear that there are strenuous times ahead in temperance circles in New Brunswick before provincial prohibition is secured. At a recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. it was decided to renew the demand for a prohibitory law, and to further request the government to submit the question to a plebiscite vote. The Grand Lodge also favored woman suffrage as one of the best means of securing prohibition and otherwise uplifting and purifying the moral tone of the country.

During the year the Scott Act has been more thoroughly enforced, and violations of the License Act more trenchantly dealt with than for some time past. In the city of Moncton the traffic has had a sore time. That city is now declared to be practically "dry." In the city of Fredericton the question of Scott Act vs. License brought the temperance people and the liquor interests to the place where they must again measure strength, with the result that in the capital city where for 30 years the Scott Act has been in force, it was again sustained by a magnificent majority, and license sentiment received a blow which sent it down and out, we trust for all time to come.

In Nova Scotia there is also a growing demand for provincial prohibition. The movement towards this end is under the leadership of the N. S. Temperance Alliance. The whole province is being strongly organized for definite, concentrated and united effort, by the general field secretary of the alliance, the Rev. H. R. Grant. The Sons of Temperance, and other organizations of like nature, are also largely augmenting their work throughout the province. In February last a deputation of a hundred men, representing every part of the province, waited upon the government with the renewed demand for a prohibitory law. Though they received but little encouragement, they did not fail to assure the government that "the people will not rest until they get what they want."

As a result of the resolution embodying provincial prohibition, brought into the N. S. Legislature in 1907 by a member of the government, Mr. E. H. Armstrong, M.P. for Yarmouth, a government amendment was also introduced to kill it, and at the same time effect a compromise with the temperance people. This was to the effect that the Scott Act should be amended to prohibit the sending of liquors into counties in which the Scott Act is in force. This was carried, and the parliament of Canada was asked to make it law. This has been done, and in some quarters has been unhesitatingly hailed as advance temperance legislation. In this your committee trust the temperance people of these provinces may not in any sense be disappointed.

Attention was also called to the following facts: That the C.P.R. has abolished the bars in its hotels at the stations; that the Dominion government had passed a bill prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of opium except for medicinal purposes; and that the consumption of hard liquor in Canada and the revenue resulting from its importation had both appreciably declined during the past year.

The report recommended a systematic study of the problem of temperance and moral reform, and an agitation for the signing of the temperance pledge. It suggested that the convention seriously consider the advisability of establishing a department of temperance and moral reform and of appointing a strong committee to have charge of the department.

"Finally," concluded the report, "We would urge upon the voters of our United Baptist constituency, that on the question of temperance and moral reform, they rise above party and party interests, thus making their franchise independent, and, consequently, of much greater power. It is votes every time that count with political parties; and whether we are liberals or conservatives we submit that no candidate for election is worthy of our support who will not pledge himself to do his level best to give us the most advanced temperance legislation possible, and who will not hold himself free from party dictation in order to secure this end."

The report was adopted with the following amendment:

Resolved that this convention regrets the attempt to encourage, under any circumstances the introduction in any form, of government ownership and control of any part of the traffic in intoxicants for beverage purposes, being unqualifiedly opposed to any form of complicity with the drink traffic, the convention hereby expresses its strong disapproval of the government control system as being fuller of danger to the temperance sentiment and advanced temperance legislation than any existing system of authorization and so-called regulation of the traffic.

A resolution presented by Rev. H. H. Saunders was referred to the committee on resolutions.

On motion the following committee was appointed to prepare some plan of organization for the laymen's missionary movement: T. S. Simms, E. M. Sipprell, W. H. White, J. W. Spurden, N. B. Smith, John Burgoyne and the secretaries of the home and foreign mission boards.

Rev. G. A. Lawson presented the report of the annuity and ministerial relief and aid fund. This report and the treasurer's report were adopted.

E. D. King, K.C., submitted the report of the committee on amalgamation of boards. Consideration was deferred until the first session on Monday.

The convention then adjourned.

There was a large gathering on Saturday night at the mass meeting in connection with the Laymen's Missionary movement. Rev. W. V. Higgins, secretary of the foreign mission board presided and stirring addresses were delivered by the Misses Blackadar, Churchill, and Sanford, who will return to the mission field in Indiana on September 30; Rev. Mr. Laflamme and Dr. DeBlois.

The convention sermon was preached in the Germain street church yesterday morning by Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Canning (N.S.). It was an able and eloquent address and was listened to by a large congregation. His topic was, Being in Subjection to the Power of the Kingdom of God in Jesus Christ.

The mass meeting of buisness men in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the afternoon was largely attended and the addresses by T. S. Simms and others were listened to with marked attention.

The church was filled in the evening at a mass meeting held in connection with the Laymen's missionary movement. T. S. Simms was in the chair. Deeply interesting addresses were given by E. M. Sipprell, Joseph N. Shenstone, manager for the Massey Harris Company, Toronto; and Rev. W. T. Stackhouse.

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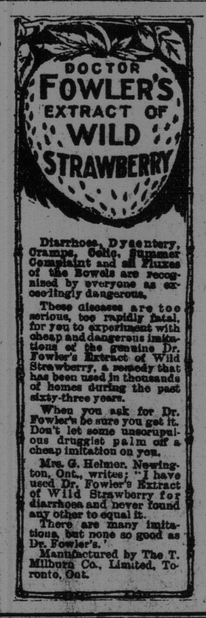

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Mrs. G. Hohner, Neestington, Ont., writes; "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for diarrhoea and never found any other to equal it.

There are many imitations but none so good as Dr. Fowler's.

Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

TOKIO UNIVERSITY HAS 3000 UNDERGRADS

Tokio University, chief of the educational institutions of Japan, numbers some 3,000 undergraduates on its rolls. At first the tuition was largely at the hands of foreign professors of which at one time there were nearly twenty, but as the Japanese have gained proficiency in the various departments, the foreigners have been replaced with native lecturers so that now there are only a few of the foreigners left. In law there is an American, and a Swiss in addition to Dr. Loenholm, who is a German, while a German lectures on literature and an Englishman occupies the chair of engineering. The foreigners lecture for the most part in their native languages, for the students must themselves be conversant with either English, German or French. The student specializes upon entering the university, for the preliminary work of what would be called in Canada the "arts course," is performed in Japan by the High school. The student upon entering the university is generally twenty-two or twenty-three years of age and the average age of graduation is twenty-seven years. The students are drawn from all classes, especially from the samurai class, though the sons of farmers, merchants and laborers are numbered in their ranks. The course of study is a severe one, the school year lasting ten months and from 24 to 26 hours a week of lectures being attended. As would be expected they are very studious, very patient and very orderly. They excel in medicine, and are also proficient in law and post graduate courses in England or on the continent are very common. Philosophy also has its followers, and though on the whole of a materialistic turn of mind, there are still a large number of Japanese who occupy themselves with the pros and cons of the Question. Herbert Spencer, of course, is the prime favorite, while Nietsche has a distinct cult.

VETERANS TO THE WILLOWS

The excursion of the N. B. Military veterans to the Willows tomorrow promises to be one of the most enjoyable of the season. A large number of the members and their friends have already secured tickets and the indications are that the excursion will be well patronized. J. H. Flewelling, whose house is conveniently situated, will provide dinner and other refreshments and the usual games will be carried on at the grounds. Prizes have been donated by members of the association. The steamer will leave Indiantown at 9 o'clock in the morning and return at 8 o'clock in the evening. Members are asked to wear their medals.

SYDNEY WAS DRY

Sydney, N. S., Aug. 23.—By an act of the Lord's Day Alliance, all drug stores in the city were closed today. The pharmacists were given orders to fill nothing but prescriptions and immediately shut up shop.

One physician who had several patients seriously ill could not get any medicine and he promises to take action against the parties responsible.

While George Carlin, stevedore, was boarding a car in Mill street on Saturday afternoon he missed his footing after catching hold of the rail and his shoulder and arm were wrenched quite badly. Dr. J. W. Daniel attended him.

Blinded With Headache

The most common result of constipation. Simplest remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which enliven the bowels, tone the stomach, help the whole system. No headaches or bilious attacks for those that use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c. per box.

NEWCASTLE SUFFERS FROM SERIOUS FIRE

Anderson's Furniture Factory burned with loss of $100,000 and fifty men idle.

Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 23.—Last night the Anderson furniture factory, worth $100,000, was entirely destroyed by fire, which started in the dry house. The wind was blowing fair and the fire blew straight towards the Main building. The firemen's efforts had no effect upon the flames as the building was as dry as tinder.

Four carloads of furniture, ready to ship, was destroyed, also vast quantities of lumber, fire wagons, a carriage, etc. The firemen worked all night and saved Hickson's mill from catching.

So hot was the fire that several hundred dollars worth of hose had to be abandoned to the flames. The town had a mortgage of $19,000 on the building and the plant, which is fully covered by insurance. Andersons had some insurance. The firm was in litigation with the Royal Bank a heavy stockholder. Fifty men are out of employment.

Yesterday morning Alfred C. Allan's paint shop, containing five wagons belonging to R. H. Gremley, a lot of wagons and parts owned by John Morrissy and other parties, including the proprietor, was burned. There was no insurance and the loss is more than $1,000. The fire is thought to be incendiary.

Friday afternoon John Brander's icehouse was burned. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A horse belonging to the Stothart Mercantile Company backed into the river yesterday off the ferry boat and was rescued with difficulty.

LEG CUT OFF TO SAVE LIFE

Earl Branscombe, a lad of fourteen years is in the General Public Hospital fearfully injured. He was brought to the city on Saturday from Knightville, Kings County, where he met with his injuries in a lath mill.

The boy went to adjust a belt in the mill while the machinery was in motion and in some way became caught in it and was carried among the machinery before the wheels could be stopped. Both his legs were broken, one of his arms also broken, his back injured and his face and head also bore marks of the terrible experience.

He was brought as quickly as possible to St. John and taken to the hospital. Besides the right leg being broken the main artery was torn and it was necessary to amputate the leg above the knee. The operation was performed by Dr. William Christie.

At an early hour this morning the boy was reported in a critical condition.

GENERAL BULLER'S WILL

London, Aug. 21.—The will of General Sir Redvers Buller has been proved in the Exeter Registry, the gross value of the estate being sworn at £24,992, including net personalty £22,488.

The piece of plate presented to Sir Redvers by the county of Devon, the lamps presented to him by the Frontier Light Horse, the clock and vases presented to him, by Baker's Horse, and the two shields presented to him by the ladies of Cape Colonly are to pass as heirlooms. He bequeathed all his real and leasehold estate and the residue of his personal estate to Lady Audrey Buller and Mr. Arthur Tremayne Buller (who are appointed trustees) upon trust to pay to his widow $2,000 and also to pay his daughter Audrey Charlotte Georgina the sum of $10,000.

He made these dispositions in the belief that his daughter will receive $23,000 under the trusts of his marriage settlement and the conditions of her mother's will but in the event of anything occurring to change this he directed that $30,000 should be paid to his daughter out of his personal estate and marriage settlement funds.

Sir Redvers expressed the hope that his successor at Downes would continue to those in receipt of them the allowances he had made to old servants and workmen of the estate, and grant similar allowances to any hereafter worthy of them.

B. F. SMITH NOMINATED

Woodstock, N.B., Aug. 22.—A large and representative gathering met yesterday afternoon in the Hayden-Gibson theatre for the purpose of nominating a candidate in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party in this county for the next federal election.

The president of the county organization, Mayor Balmain, presided and delivered an address.

A resolution moved by Rev. A. Gibberson, advocated purity of elections in the federal contest.

E. R. Teed reported that the committee had no names of candidates to suggest and the matter could be dealt with by convention.

Dr. W. D. Rankin, whose name had been mentioned as a possible candidate, in an able speech, nominated B. F. Smith, M.P.P.

Several speeches seconding the nomination were made. On motion of T. C. Strong, seconded by E. L. West, the nomination was ratified by a standing vote.

B. F. Smith spoke for an hour on the questions of the day and accepted the nomination. He was followed by J. K. Flemming, Donald Munro, M.P.P., J. C. Hartley, Fred. C. Squires, John McIntosh, Mayor Balmain and others.

DEAF MUTES CONVENTION

The religious services of the Maritime Deaf Mutes Association convention held yesterday in the rooms of the local association were largely attended. The morning was left free in order to allow the members an opportunity to attend their respective churches. The afternoon and evening sessions were commenced in prayer by J. T. Boal, Methedist lay reader for the deaf mutes of the Maritime Provinces. Instructive addresses were given by E. E. Prince, Mr. Boal Miss Tufts, and President MacKenzie. Hymns were given in the sign language by Mrs. Alfred Harvey of Halifax; Miss Ada White, of Hartford (Conn.); Miss Beatrice McLean, of Chipman; and Mrs. Dixon, of Portland (Me.)

The business meetings will open this morning at 10 o'clock, when the mayor will deliver an address of welcome.

On Tuesday the delegates will go up river on an excursion on the steamer May Queen. Tickets will be sold at the wharf for the low rate of sixty cents and it is suggested that tourists or anyone wishing a delightful outing take advantage of the opportunity.

Guelph, Ont., Aug. 23.—(Special)—John Newstead, mayor of Guelph, was nominated Saturday by the Conservatives of South Wellington to contest the riding in the coming election.

TREATY CONCLUDES LEOPOLD'S REIGN OF TERROR IN CONGO

Brussels, Aug. 21.—King Leopold's reign of terror in the Congo, where his maladministration and atrocities have been for years the cause of investigation and bitter complaint by humanitarians the world over, came to an official end yesterday.

His personal rule in Africa ended when the Chamber of Deputies adopted the Congo annexation treaty by 83 votes to 55. The Congo charter then passed to its second reading by 90 votes to 48. King Leopold and the Senate are ready to indorse the treaty.

In the future King Leopold will have nothing to do with the State, which is to be administered by Belgium, and the hope is widespread that the terrible atrocities that again and again startled the world during his sway will now come to an end.

After several months of bitter struggle, the Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Congo annexation treaty by 83 votes to 55; and, although this action probably will insure the solution of the great Congo problem, there still remains open the important question of Belgium's financial responsibility.

This action on the part of the Chamber had not been expected, and at the last moment nearly caused the collapse of the cabinet. During the first reading of the Colonial bill, which provides for the administration of the Congo Independent State, and which with the treaty, was adopted yesterday. Herr Woeste, leader of the Right, secured the adoption of an amendment relieving Belgium of the responsibility of guaranteeing the payment of the Congo debt, but the government made a determined effort to secure the restoration of the stipulation that Belgium would make advances to Congo in case of necessity. The government was defeated in this, however, and it was generally believed that the ministers would be forced to resign.

At the conclusion of a long meeting of King Leopold and the members of his cabinet, it was announced that the ministry would not resign, the government temporarily accepting the chamber's action on the financial question. It was pointed out, however, that a direct contradiction exists between the treaty and the colonial bill as voted, the treaty shouldering the financial responsibility, while the bill rejects it.

It is understood that the government will make an effort in the Senate to amend the bill, so as to reconcile the provisions of the two. Among the important modifications of the original articles of the bill are the abolition of forced labor and the prohibition of members of the Belgium Parliament from exploiting Congo concessions.

The situation regarding the annexation of the Congo independent state was thrown into great confusion last year by the action of King Leopold in withdrawing the control of the crown domain, the richest part of the Congo, from the regular Congo administration, in order to prevent the passing of the domain to Belgium should annexation be consummated.

This action was bitterly resented by the friends of annexation in Parliament as a usurpation of Belgium's national heritage, and the opposition became so great that in February of this year, King Leopold changed his attitude and agreed to abandon the crown domain and the crown foundation to Belgium, stipulating that Belgium should not only assume all the Congo obligations, amounting to $21,000,000, but undertake also to continue the King's usufruct in the Congo's revenues during his lifetime. Belgium was required specifically to respect the concessions granted to two American companies in 1906. Thomas F. Ryan is interested in these companies. These stipulations were embodied in the final draft of the treaty.

Under the terms of the treaty the Congo's revenues are charged with the following annual allowances: $24,000 to Prince Albert, son of the Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold; $15,000 to Princess Clementine, the King's third daughter and, as an especial token of gratitude to the King the sum of $10,000,000 in fifteen annual instalments, for his use in constructing hospitals and schools and forwarding scientific work in Africa. Furthermore, Belgium must expend the sum of $9,000,000 in work for which contracts already have been made. In addition King Leopold retains in fee simple 40,000 hectares of land at Mayumbe for coffee and cocoa growing experiments, and during his lifetime he is to enjoy his interests in the Congo concessory companies, and the property in Belgium and France, which he purchased out of the funds of the Congo Foundation. Upon the death of the King, all this property will revert to Belgium.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE SALOONS

Rev. Mr. Dockrill of Moncton Would Have Them Set Down Among the Best Homes.

Remarking that half the people on the American continent are living under prohibition, Rev. H. G. Dockrell, of Moncton, said last evening in the Every Day Club that he believed the whole continent would be under prohibition within twenty-five years. He was led to entertain this belief by the progress made in the last five years. It was not so very many years ago when, in the treasury report of the First Baptist church in Boston, there was an item for beer, whiskey, tobacco and snuff for a minister's convention. There is now a Baptist convention in St. John, but Mr. Dockrell doubted if any brewer's wagon had backed up to the door of Germain street church.

A man who fifty years ago had predicted such a change as had taken place, would not have been believed any more than the prophet Isaiah was believed.

Referring to the saloons in St. John, Mr. Dockrell said that the church people of this city had two great institutions. One was the church, which was a power for uplifting humanity. The other was the saloon, which was a millstone around the neck of the poor. He charged that the saloon was an institution of the church people, because they permitted it to exist, when they had the power to crush out the cursed traffic that was damning the souls of men. The saloon, he said, was set down beside the poor man's door to degrade him.

"Do you know where I would place the saloons?" he demanded. "I would set one down beside the door of my friend Rev. Mr. Camp (who was in the audience). I would place them in Princess street, in Orange street, in Douglas avenue. That's where they ought to be—and not in the slums and poor districts of a city—and if you put them there you will soon get rid of them."

Referring to the statement made to him by a socialist who denounced social conditions which resulted in poverty and hunger among the families of unemployed workmen, while elevators were crammed with grain, and warehouses with flour and clothing, Mr. Dockrell said his reply was that the millions annually thrown away on drink would buy all the grain and flour and wool and cotton and leather necessary to feed and clothe the poor.

Referring to men who were addicted to drink, the speaker pleaded for kindly sympathy and help for them, and declared that there was no cause so hopeless that the power of Jesus Christ could not uplift and save.

The hall was crowded with people, who frequently applauded the speaker, and at the close quite a number of signatures were added to the petition in favor of a prohibitory law.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—On Tuesday the cabinet ministers will be back in Ottawa and an important meeting of the council will be held. It is expected that dissolution will be agreed upon and a date fixed for the general election.

The impression now is general that the appeal to the people will be made during the first week of November.

There are other important matters to be dealt with also, including the appointment of two additional members to the board of railway commissioners and of the two members of the civil service commission.

STIFF LIQUOR SENTENCES

Owen Sound, Aug. 23.—William Leach, Joshua Warrelon and Andrew Fogarty, three of the best known hotel keepers in this part of the province, were found guilty of a breach of the license act in selling liquor in Owen Sound, a local option town, and were sentenced to four months each in jail without the option of a fine. The men had all been convicted before and the magistrate had no choice but to send them to jail.

Fines ranging from $60 to $100 were imposed on seven other hotel keepers, while a number of cases are still to be heard.

The song service in the Seamen's Institute last night was well attended. The manager, S. L. Gorbell, addressed the men. All seamen who are in port at the time are requested to attend the decoration of the graves in the marine lot in Fernhill tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JAPANESE TO TEST NATURALIZATION

Subject of Mikado, Who Would be American Citizen, Carries Case to Federal Court.

Washington, Aug. 21.—In order that a test may be made for reference to the Japanese government, Masakechi Suaki, a Japanese who has obtained first naturalization papers from the United States Circuit Court in New York, has appealed to the Department of Justice because of his inability to become a naturalized American citizen.

The action places the department in an embarrassing position, as naturalization will be strictly denied and one of the delicate questions never satisfactorily settled will be revived. Acting Attorney General Russell admitted today that naturalization would be refused and that the Japanese would be notified to that effect. No one would comment on the aftermath of the action.

Whether or not Japan is purposely making a test case is not verified, but it is admitted that Tokio will watch developments in the case with a keen interest. Having for some time made effort to obtain naturalization of its subjects, Japan may investigate the final ruling of the United States court and submit communications based on the result of the investigation to the State Department.

It has been explained by an official of the Japanese Embassy that the question of permitting Japanese subjects to become naturalized was one of the most delicate problems confronting the United States and Japan. When Viscount Aoki was Ambassador, it was explained that it was not because Japanese subjects wanted to become American citizens that the Tokio government was so solicitous about naturalization, but because the Japanese did not wish it said that their subjects were excluded by the American government.

In many of her recent dealings with the State Department, Japan has proposed a clause permitting naturalization of Japanese in exchange for some advantage accorded the United States by Japan. Secretary Root, however, has always been averse to permitting it.

BEATS VETERAN FOR ATTENTION TO BRIDE

Washington, Aug. 21.—Thomas Kalbfus, a white-haired veteran of sixty-eight years, was soundly thrashed and then horsewhipped in the suburb of Glendale, because an angry husband, about half his age, believed the old soldier was paying too much attention to his young and pretty wife.

Richard B. Hall, a business man of Glendale, who has been married only a couple of years, wielded the lash. He accused Kalbfus of offering devotions to pretty. Mrs. Hall, which were anything but gradfatherly.

Until recently Kalbfus boarded with the Halls, and he and the young wife were apparently friendly companions. Hall became suspicious, and though his wife assured him she regarded Kalbfus merely as an entertaining old gentleman, vowed he would have revenge.

Three days ago Hall, with a cartwhip concealed beneath his coat, overtook the old man in a lonely ravine, and punished him first with his fists and then with the whip, lashing him so severely that he had to come to a hospital here.

Kalbfus's discharge from the hospital today caused the story to become public. Both he and young Mrs. Hall assert that there was no cause for whipping.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday to arrest Edward Stevens, of Prince of Wales, on a warrant sworn out by his father-in-law, David Sherwood, charging assault. A Fairville constable went down to Prince of Wales on Saturday morning to serve the warrant but reports that both Stevens and his friend, Laskey had left the settlement. Search was made in the direction of Westfield but without success.

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