

of circuit riding and backwoods preaching. With all his rugged qualities, he had a sensitive appreciation of beauty in nature and in literature. No one dwelt more familiarly with poets and romancists. He knew the note of every Canadian singer, and was the eager patron of all creative and enduring work in our native literature. He has left some verse of his own of genuine insight, and of excellent spirit and finish. He will not be chiefly remembered, however, either as a poet or as a preacher. He was pre-eminently a journalist and a controversialist. In much of his work there is the pure note of dogmatism, and the resolute temper of the autocrat. He took his ground surely and firmly. He argued to establish in other minds the conviction which possessed his own, and scorned to compromise. If this sometimes gave to his teaching the flavor of partisanship, it was still so strong and so vigorous, and so whole-hearted, that it always commanded respect and carried authority. His partisanship was mitigated by his infectious optimism, and he was so frank, straightforward and courageous that he easily took leadership in any cause for which he enlisted. He as much at least as any other man reconciled the Methodist church to the policy of university federation, and under his control The Guardian had an authority which no other religious journal in Canada has ever possessed. He was a Liberal, and indifferent touching the times and places where his Liberalism found expression. He fought Catholic dogma with zeal and energy and yet advocated Home Rule for Ireland and contended strenuously for equal rights of citizenship and ample political recognition for men of all creeds. A British loyalist of a very robust type, he refused to suspect the loyalty of the French-Canadian, and had no fear of the influence of French Canada in Canadian affairs. A Liberal in political and economic faith, he staunchly upheld the old theology, and there was something almost merciless in his attitude toward that higher criticism which verges upon rationalism. But much more of his writing than the public knew was political, and it is, perhaps, in this field that his chief influence was exercised, and exercised in genuine zeal for the up-building of Canada, and unflinching enthusiasm for the political party in whose fortunes he was so unselfishly concerned.

**Belfast Witness:** Shall we venture to hint that perhaps the gift of conducting a week night service is not possessed or cultivated by all Presbyterian ministers. A man may preach a good sermon on Lord's Day, yet fail to make the mid week prayer meeting a success. A plastic adaptation is needed, a perception of popular needs and tests, a simplicity, directness, and fervour, a spiritual interestingness. To make it another preaching service is surely a mistake.

**Christian Intelligencer:** The mission of the Gospel of peace and salvation is to restore to men their reasons, and to subdue their passions, and thus to bring them into harmony with their environments, their fellowmen and their God. The carnal, or natural mind, is enmity against God; it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can he be made to be by any natural process of man's invention. This enmity must be slain, and can be; only, however, by the power of divine grace and truth. The precious Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is the saving leaven the whole lump. Proclaim it, therefore, unto all the nations that strife may cease and peace reign.

FOR DOMINION PRESBYTERIAN.

**Aspirations.**

BY GEO. W. ARMISTONG.

Who has not felt with some surprise,  
Great, dormant aspirations rise;  
That would not rest?  
Strong, true ambitions, full of power,  
Like Spring at its awakening hour,  
Or buds before the opening flower,  
On nature's breast!

New birth, new life, activity,  
As at the soul's nativity,  
When death is past;  
Bright visions of a coming day,  
Made glorious by the morning ray,  
Dispelling darkness, gloom, dismay,  
Which overcast.

The distant fields of living green,  
On faith's horizon clearly seen,  
Away so far;  
But still to patience ever near,  
To hope, a flame undim'd and clear,  
To aspirations ever dear,  
A golden star!

Mirage of desert to the faint;  
But he who utters no complaint—  
The strong of heart:—  
The future is a present bliss,  
A target which he cannot miss,  
Questions ne'er trouble: that or this,  
He plays his part.

Rising superior to doubt,  
Puts difficulties all to rout,  
A man of soul;  
Deaf to complaints and idle moans,  
And to procrastinations groans,  
But, rising as on stepping stones,  
To reach the goal.

Such aspirations make the man,  
Honour and truth his body plan,  
His conscience bright;  
Blending his will with the Divine,  
Life's structure, like a planet live,  
In God's eternity shall shine,  
Enthroned in light.

London, Ont.

The misery produced by labor strikes is sadly illustrated by a tragic episode which recently occurred in New York—the suicide of a brick-layer. He was sixty-three years old. The strike forced him into idleness, and constrained him to spend the little money he had saved. He became despondent, told his wife that he could see nothing to live for, and repeatedly said to her: "It's a serious state of affairs when a man wants to work and can't. It's no use to try. It looks as if these strikes would never be over, and I am an old man with nothing saved. What little we had is all gone. I think I will end it all." And he did with a dose of carbolic acid. The Christian Intelligencer referring to the tragedy says: "Strikes do cause 'a serious state of affairs,' which should have no existence in this land of freemen, where labor receives larger remuneration than in any country in the world. Strikes are evil, and only evil. The loss and suffering entailed by them is a costly price for any little advantage gained. Strikes in the long run, tend to poverty instead of riches, and increase the list of suicides. This their history proves. Pity that labor troubles when they arise could not be settled by other methods more rational and less harmful. There ought to be wisdom enough on the part of those who represent capital and labor to devise some such method." The people who chiefly suffer when strikes are "on" are, first, the families of the strikers, especially those who may have no resources to fall back upon temporarily; second, the innocent public. The only people who reap any advantage are the "walking delegates" and the salaried officials who order and superintend strikes. What gigantic follies labor strikes are!

**Poison—**

In the Blood brings  
Humors and Boils, Salt  
Rheum, Eczema and  
Scrofula

**WEAVER'S  
SYRUP**

Will cure them perma-  
nently by purifying the

**Blood.**

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.,  
MONTREAL, PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

The treasure of proper religious instruction is an inheritance which neither bereavement nor bankruptcy can take away. You may stand unsupported in your loneliness like some desolate oak on the crest of a hill, but you will feel all the nearer to God. "When thou goest, thy steps shall not be straightened and if thou runnest, thou shalt not stumble. "When thou liest down thou shalt not be afraid; yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet." The interest on religious instruction is better far than any dividend this earth can give. There should be no divorce between the literary and the religious in the curriculum of our schools.

A college town should be free from the licensed grogshop and all its kindred evils. The saloons want young men and are anxious to go where they are; but manly virtue is ever menaced by their presence and Christian integrity is impossible in him who seeks their patronage.

Schools are the arc-lights on the cross-ways of civilization.



**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Friday, July 21, 1903, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion. Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, **FRED. GELINAS,** Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 11 1903. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.