

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Canadian Cow Greater Than the Canadian Gold Mine.

Mr. Mulock as Acting Minister of Public Works Versus Mulock the Postmaster General.

Mr. Blair Reminded of the Days When He Led People to Believe He was a Liberal Conservative—Made Higher by the Favor of J. Israel Tarte.

OTTAWA, April 20.—Five budget speeches were made yesterday, two in French and three in English. Mr. Davin filled in the afternoon with a "wild and woolly" discussion after his kind. Mr. Davin being rather rude in speech and also in knowledge. Towards the beginning of his address he offered some reflections upon Mr. Davin's business relations, which led the latter to suggest that the course was not conducive to proper debate or to the peace of mind of gentlemen on the treasury benches. "Shall we go into your private business?" asked Mr. Davin. "Shall I, for instance, inquire into the private business of the minister of the interior and go into the statement made to me that a man has gone into a bank in this town and placed to the credit of the minister \$40,000 and marched out? Am I going to go into the private conduct of the minister of militia and defence? Am I going to drag his conduct before the public which I would be justified in doing on the principle that justified that man's conduct? Am I going to drag the conduct of this same gentleman, Mr. Davin, before the public as to the way by which he got whatever means he has? Am I to take the opportunity of suggesting these things? If so I will drag from the lurking places where they now hide men who dare not for one moment stand before parliament, once the light of day is let in on their conduct."

Mr. Casgrain, the accomplished exhortatory general of Quebec, followed Mr. Davin in French, and administered a dignified rebuke, calling the attention of Mr. Davin to his wanderings and impertinent observations. Mr. Casgrain would obtain additional argument in favor of his scheme of closure from Mr. Davin's conduct. Mr. Casgrain himself in a speech of an hour and a half covered very successfully and effectively the legitimate ground for budget discussion. Mr. Tarte, on the other side, spoke in the same language at a reasonable length. His French is not easy to follow by an English ear, but he is a rather witty man and an agreeable speaker.

Mr. McLaren of Perth is well known as the leading Canadian operator in butter and cheese. His own special brand of Imperial cheese is known in all households, and he has made a competence as a dealer in dairy products. Mr. McLaren has sent in his retiring members of the house. But last night in a speech of considerable length he discussed, with the familiarity of an expert, the Canadian problems connected with the dairy industry. Mr. McLaren believes that Canada will in ten years export twenty million dollars' worth of butter and five million of all dairy produce. He sees great possibilities for the shipment of condensed milk and of eggs. He knows no reason why the example of his own county of Perth should not be followed all over Canada. It was Perth which produced the monster cheese of the Chicago exhibition, and Mr. McLaren had a good deal to do with that enterprise. He holds that the Canadian cow is a greater institution than the Canadian gold mine, or anything else in Canada, and strongly urges the people in public life to place more reliance upon her virtues. As he expresses it himself, the Canadian people have only to press the button and she will do the rest. The departure of such men as Mr. Dillon and other dairy experts who have been called away to New Zealand to teach our rivals how to produce butter and cheese for the English market fills Mr. McLaren with regret. He thinks it would be better to keep them at home or to send some of them to England to instruct the British purchasers how good an article we can send them. Incidentally he observes that it would have been better for the government to have sent experts to take charge of the exhibit at Paris than to entrust the work to party hacks.

Of course Mr. McLaren is in favor of preferential trade, with a preference both ways. He sees in it immense possibilities for the Canadian dairy industry. As yet we are only on the fringe of the British market. The great possibilities are all before us. If only some inducement were held out in England for the purchase of Canadian butter and cheese in preference to the products of the United States, Denmark, Switzerland, France and other competing countries, the cheese and butter industries in this country would go forward by leaps and bounds. From the same causes the production of bacon and other hog products and of beef would be immensely stimulated. Mr. McLaren is not impressed with the wisdom of importing United States corn free of duty. He does not recommend corn fed pork and prefers to stimulate the production of coarse grain in Canada, rather than the surrender of the Canadian market to the United States with no reciprocity.

On the other side of the house, Mr. Burnett, another quiet member from Ontario offered some observations. He made more of a party speech, especially commending the course of the government, and in a rather sweeping way claiming that the taxation of the people has been greatly reduced. He was not very specific in this matter, for reasons that are obvious, nor did he claim that the government had fulfilled all its pledges. In fact, he candidly admitted that there were several things yet remaining to be done, and mentioned among the unfinished work a forward movement in the direction

of free trade. Mr. Burnett said he did not think the promises would all be fulfilled this session, but after the government was returned in the next general election they would perform the second instalment of their duty, presumably in the same way that they have performed the first. There was a good deal of laughter across the house as Mr. Burnett performed the pioneer service in the way of promises for the next term of parliament. By no means whatever views Mr. Burnett may entertain, the opinion on the conservative side is that the ministers now in power will have very little to do with the direction of affairs after the next election. But it is comfortable to know that at least one liberal does not agree with his leaders in claiming that all the pledges have been kept.

The interesting device whereby Mr. Mulock is gaining information of the needs of the country was mentioned in the despatches. Mail carriers, letter carriers, and small contractors generally, in the post office department find Mr. Mulock a pretty close-fisted minister. It is said that the big railroads which carry mails for him, and the transportation companies in the west and the Yukon, have no reason to complain. He is not ungenerous with the rich contractor. While he has behaved toward the mail carriers stage wagon to some extent for a mile trip, the allowance of \$125 a mile a year to the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk companies goes bravely on.

But Mr. Mulock recognizes that as acting minister of public works he has gorgeous traditions to maintain. Mr. Tarte has invited the people to wait till they see us next year, and Mr. Mulock is not allowing himself to obscure the vision. Consequently he issued his remarkable call to the favored members supporting the government, asking them to name what they wanted for the supplementary estimates. This call for tenders has never been made before and the chances are that the experiment will not be repeated. One member has sent in a score of applications covering a few hundred thousand dollars, and if the rush keep up, Mr. Mulock will require about four surplusage such as he has now to meet the demands. One can easily foresee the result. The member of parliament is made happy by the request to ask for what he wants, even to the extent of the half of Mr. Mulock's kingdom. He is not going to be mean about it, so he writes to his friends at home to assist him with suggestions. The ingenuity of all party advisers in a constituency is put to the test. They are invited if they don't see what they want to ask for. In the end Mr. Mulock finds himself with something less than a million dollars to spend and applications as large as the area of the dominion for more than five cents on the dollar. Then comes disappointment. Bright hopes are out of their early prime. Wharves that were invented, buildings that suddenly burst on the enraptured vision of many a neglected district are swept away, and the hard outlines of the old familiar landscape are left. The last state of the constituency is worse than the first. From constituency to constituency, and from member to member, the chorus of vituperation waxed stronger and stronger. Mr. Mulock will never do it any more. He knows better now the things that belong to his peace.

A happier man is Mr. Connors of Buffalo. He has made a great fortune in a few months with the help of Mr. Tarte. Two years ago the minister of public works declared with emphasis that no private company should own elevators in Montreal. The harbor board controlled the situation, and the minister of public works, Mr. Connors, appeared on the scene, backed up by a few Ontario and Montreal political capitalists. Mr. Tarte took a sharp turn. Mr. Connors got all he wanted, the right to build elevators in Montreal, the franchises at Toronto, and all the required monopoly privileges.

Now we have the announcement that Mr. Connors has formed his company, with \$4,000,000 of capital in stock and bonds, which is expected to pay large dividends. No less than \$1,500,000 of this capital goes straight to Mr. Connors for the franchises and privileges obtained for nothing from Mr. Tarte. What division of profit Mr. Connors may have made with those whose influence he used and whose favor he obtained no one knows. The stock is expected to be worth par or a little more, and Mr. Connors, after making his divisions, will carry off to Buffalo the remainder of the million and a half which is the cash value of the concession obtained from the government. One would have supposed that if this million and a half were the value of the franchises, the government itself might have held it as an asset or as a share in the business. Mr. Tarte thought so himself two years ago. His opinion at that time was that this asset should be kept for the people. His change of mind is worth a million and a half to some one, we shall not know whom until after the elections. The campaign fund may hear from the transaction.

Mr. Blair showed some signs of indignation Wednesday night when Mr. Davin reminded him that he once claimed to be a conservative. "Never," said Mr. Blair, and repeated it perhaps six times. Later when Mr. Davin suggested that negotiations had once been opened to procure for Mr. Blair a seat in Mr. Mackenzie Bowell's ministry, the minister of railways again interposed by saying that there were no negotiations with him. There is a cheerful gentleman in St. John to be grieved to find himself repudiated in this abrupt way, and Mr. Costigan has perhaps some cause of complaint. Mr. Davin might have forced Mr. Blair to a fuller explanation if he had asked him whether he had spoken and voted in favor of the liberal conservative candidate in the national policy election of 1878. As Mr. Blair on that occasion contributed his voice and vote in York county to the overthrow of the Mackenzie government, he ought to have been a conservative. Of course Mr. Blair would probably explain that the offset this vote by driving the same day to another county to vote for a grit candidate. But

this would only have justified Mr. Davin's statement that Mr. Blair was one of several members of the cabinet of doubtful politics and opportunist proclivities. A reference to the Parliamentary Companion as being long about 1878 and some years after shows Mr. Blair as a liberal conservative without qualification, and the then leader of the New Brunswick opposition seems to have accepted the classification without disapproval.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The five great spending departments at present are the public works, the railways, the interior, the militia and the post office. After them come the marine and fisheries, the penitentiaries, the mounted police. For a month the house has been discussing the budget, which is or ought to be a statement of the financial operations of the government as a whole and of the various departments. But not one of these departments has yet brought down a report of the operation of the year that ended last June. The house has been asked to vote supply for the year beginning next July without knowing what was done with the money voted for the same department two years ago. This is simply a scandal. The like of it has not been seen since the union of the colonies. Undoubtedly this is the poorest business administration that Canada has yet seen.

The heads of two of these departments are out of the country. The head of the militia department might almost as well be away, considering the amount which he does not know when he is present. The postmaster general puts in a fleeting appearance occasionally, but though he has Mr. Tarte's department in addition to his own, he is seldom in his place to answer questions. When Mr. Tarte was in Ottawa he was pretty regular in his attendance. Mr. Richard was usually present in the afternoons, but nobody ever thought of asking him anything. Mr. Tarte in Canada gives his attention to "business is business" questions, such as the bargain with Mr. Connors. The rest of his time he devotes to an appeal to the people of Quebec to stand by him in resisting the bigotry of the "Orangists." Mr. Tarte's favorite work is "the call to the unconverted," and Sir Richard Cartwright's is "the saints everlasting rest." But now that both have gone, Mr. Sifton has departed, and there was no sadness of farewell when he embarked. Everything about the house, except the budget debate, stagnates.

The budget is an old story, but Mr. Henderson of Halifax renewed the interest yesterday by an exceedingly lively discussion chiefly from the farmer's point of view. He brought to the debate a good deal of original research, and was unusually vigorous and aggressive. It does not strike him that the government has done much in the way of reducing the burden to the farmer. The additional free list, which is not one-tenth as large as that established by Mr. Foster in '94, is of no value to any farmer except those who buy corn, and the benefits of his constituents are not farmers at all. He insists that the average agriculturist is not made happier or more comfortable by the admission of mushroom spawn to the raw material for mushrooms.

Mr. Henderson does not believe this is a good business government. He does not think that it is business when you are negotiating with the United States to get out by making a free gift of all the United States wants, leaving nothing for them to gain in the transaction. He does not think it is business when the government starts out to give a preference to England that all the countries of the world should be included. He does not regard the fast line enterprise as managed by Mr. Dobell to be good business. He does not see the business quality of a ministry which started out to abolish railway subsidies and wound up by increasing the rate from \$2.50 to \$6.00 a mile.

As to pledges he finds some inconsistency in the ministers who promised free coal and free iron to the maritime provinces, free farm implements to the Northwest, and free trade as it is in England to Ontario. But he finds a certain consistency in the fact that all the pledges are violated without regard to locality.

As to the claim that the high price of binder twine is due to the cost of raw material, Mr. Henderson observed that the cost of raw material and the price of binder twine last year was less than seven cents, while the farmer was required to pay fourteen. He finds further argument in the fact that the binder twine company of Bramford divides 10 per cent of the profit with the farmer, while the extra cost of raw material would pile up the profits of the company that had to buy it.

The member for Halifax exposes the inwardness of the preference to Great Britain when he says that it was given on the same principle as bargain day snaps in a departmental store. First the price is advanced, or in this case made on the higher price. As to the preference which England gives us out of gratitude it is pointed out that last year we gave England a preference of a quarter, and the year before of an eighth. Yet England bought less from Canada last year than the year before, while buying more from other countries than in '98.

They make gloves in Mr. Henderson's county, and he has had occasion to investigate the operation of the preference tariff in that article. He shows that the duty on gloves from England is reduced by the preference. The English glove maker is only a fisher; nearly all the work is done in France, or some other European country. The Canadian manufacturer pays a duty on his raw material, while the Englishman gets his partly finished material free of duty, and then obtains a preference not only on the cost of his own work, but on the cost of the work done in Europe.

While the government has removed the duty from corn and claims to have

made some other slight reductions, it had added \$1,100,000 to the tax on tobacco, which, as a rate, is paid by people in moderate circumstances, and often out of the wages of a laborer or the scanty earnings of a fisherman. Mr. Henderson for some does not see why the one-fifth of the Canadians who use tobacco should have to bear this additional burden, besides the heavy tax which was always levied on tobacco before Mr. Fielding reformed the tariff.

Mr. Henderson suggests that the minister who promised to retire in five years if he didn't carry out his promises was in a "parlous state," by Mr. Cochrane, interrupting, declared that "the promise would be carried out." Whatever doubt other members may express, Mr. Henderson invites the loyal electors of Halifax to pronounce on his judgment, that Canada should obtain from Britain a preference for preference, or else withdraw our own. He is willing to pay for the defence of the empire by assisting to defend the Empire. He is willing to contribute treasure and the blood of Canadians if that shall be necessary. But he asks that in a business arrangement the concession should be mutual, and insists that if England treats her colonies as she does foreign countries in the matter of trade she does not expect the colonies to treat England in a different way from foreign countries. The same rule which binds the British people to give no preference to the colonies binds them to expect no preference from the colonies.

One preference at least our government might fairly ask, the removal of the embargo on our cattle. If England does not feel free to give up free trade for the sake of the colonies, she might give up protection to the sale of the colonies. Every Canadian knows that the exclusion of Canadian cattle from the English live cattle market is not to protect English herds from disease, but from competition, and Mr. Henderson claims that in this jubilee year a free trade principle, adopted with Canada in live cattle as a return for our preference. Even a Cobden club medalist ought to be free to advocate this reciprocity. At all events, Mr. Henderson, who is willing to make any sacrifice for the Empire, declares that the strength of the Empire depends on the progress of Canada. He takes the responsibility of urging that effect be given to Rudyard Kipling's suggestion that "if the gates are mine to open, the gates are also 'mine to close.'"

Mr. McMillen has been saturated with a speech, but he refused to be silenced at a late hour Friday evening. He proposes to make the first speech of the day and get a good report in the paper, and Mr. Semple, who is not much of a speaker, was sacrificed to that ambition. In this way it came about that towards 11 o'clock the attention of the house was turned to Mr. Monk of Quebec. Now, Mr. Monk is a Frenchman and a conservative, and had a desire to make his argument in French. It is, purely a preferential trade argument, and it was to his advantage and to the advantage of the country, that he calculated in their own language. But when he was called upon there was only one French speaking member in the house except himself and Mr. Semple had put him to sleep. The French member of the house, Mr. Fielding, sought Sir Henry Joly's ribs and brought him back to consciousness, and to a sense of the awful responsibility that rested upon him as a complete audience. Mr. Monk wanted to postpone the speech until Monday, when some Frenchmen might be there to hear it. There are only seven on his side of the house, and most of them had gone home, not supposing that Mr. Monk would speak, and desiring to spend Sunday in the bosom of their families. But Mr. Fielding was obstinate and Mr. Monk was fair to make the most of the situation. Somebody found Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Casgrain before Mr. Monk had got far along with his argument. It was fortunate, because even a good speaker like Mr. Monk cannot keep Sir Henry awake 10 o'clock the next evening. Only a lady or a dinner party can do that. The speaker, who follows it when it does not go too fast, the Hansard man and Mr. Casgrain, the press gallery, gave Mr. Monk moral support. The speaker looked grave, wondered whether there was any departure in the rules of order, and longed for Deputy Speaker Brodeur.

The member for Jacques Cartier set about to show that there was nothing in the Canadian demand for a preference which could in any sense be regarded as improper in a loyal colony. He based his argument almost wholly on the report of the discussion in the congress of chambers of commerce of the empire. This was the meeting which Mr. Chamberlain addressed when he expressed the kindly opinion of the resolution from Toronto which is substantially the same as Sir Charles Tupper's amendment now under discussion. Reading Mr. Chamberlain's remarks and the arguments of other speakers, including eminent British public men, commercial men from the great centres of trade, and shrewd men from the colonies, rendering all into excellent French, Mr. Monk showed that the ideas of Sir Charles resolution were at least not considered unworthy of attention by the best minds in the empire a few years ago. Nearly the whole time of the congress was given up to this discussion, which was serious, thorough and practical. Whatever may be said now it was undoubtedly a practical question at that time, and one which was treated as a fair business proposition. If the situation is different now the present government of Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are more to blame for it than anyone else. It was from Canada the original proposition came and Canada makes no mistake to stand by it. Such at least is the opinion of Mr. Monk.

OTTAWA, April 23.—The opposition press seems to have become slightly excited over Sir Charles Tupper's speech in Quebec on the subject of colonial representation in the imperial parliament. The fact is that Sir Charles spoke in Quebec and Montreal exactly in the same sense as he has

spoken in the Canadian house of commons in other years and as he spoke at the time he was high commissioner. Sir Charles has always taken the ground that the first step towards the consolidation of the empire should be a commercial arrangement. He has never consented to the doctrine that an imperial parliament should be vested with the responsibility of taxing the colony for imperial purposes, not even for defence. The position he has taken is that for the present and some time in the future the colonial contributions to imperial defence should be voluntary and should be regulated as to time, place and manner by the colonies themselves.

At the same time, as we know from what happened last year, Sir Charles has favored and now favors the participation of the colonies in imperial defence. He was prompt in urging the offer of troops for Africa, and has stated that he would have been glad to have had Canada pay the whole cost of her contingents while they are in the field. He does not believe that it would be right for Canada to hand over to an imperial body the control of Canadian taxation, or to yield our local autonomy. It will be remembered that the price doctrine of the imperial federation league was that the colonies should control their own local affairs. The time may come when the self-governing colonies can organize an imperial body with the mother country which might have some executive and legislative authority. At present Australia is a group of provinces and South Africa is disorganized.

Probably Sir Charles Tupper would favor the establishment of an imperial council for purposes of conference and advice, a council which would discuss and settle upon a general plan of action, leaving the colonies free to act, but providing a line which all can act in harmony. In regard to South Africa the colonies have acted haphazardly, as all were actuated by the same impulse, and the colonial secretary gave certain directions and uniformity to the course of action. After the first offer of troops from the Australian colonies the other colonies in the south and Canada (last of all, because the premier held the dominion back) followed the example, and so there was what amounted to united action.

This was a question in which it was easy for the colonies to act in accord. The next problem might be one offering a larger range of opinion. In such a case it would probably be found useful for the representatives of the colonies to meet in conference and draw up a plan of action. Already such conferences have been held, notably the one in Ottawa, which passed the resolution in favor of imperial preferential trade. So far the colonies and the empire have not carried out the preferential programme, but Canadians have no cause of complaint against the mother country or the other colonies on that account, because it was a Canadian premier who threw the weight of this dominion into the balance against it.

When Sir Charles Tupper takes the ground that it is not expedient to seek representation in the imperial parliament, and at the same time give that there might be a delay in the deciding what contributions Canada shall make to the empire, he is not only following the same doctrine that he always taught, but is in complete accord with Mr. Chamberlain, who is himself a strong advocate of imperial union. On the third day of April Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the imperial parliament on a motion in favor of the colonial representation in the imperial parliament, said: "As soon as we alter the constitution of this parliament, and give to the self-governing colony representation proportionate with the population, what is the new parliament to do? What is to be its attitude towards the colonies? . . . I think that the colonies would consider that an enormous change was made if, in return for proportionate representation we should undertake to legislate for them. The idea is absurd. It is not in that way that the federation of the Empire is to be accomplished. . . . Hon. members have dwelt upon the principle that there shall be taxation without representation. But will not the hon. members admit the reverse of that and say that there can be no representation without taxation. They could not for many years be anything but a minority in this house, and if we are to have the right to tax the colonies in return for representation, I think the proposal should come to us from them."

But Mr. Chamberlain gave abundant reasons for supposing that such a proposal would not come, and his whole argument is precisely the same as that made by Sir Charles Tupper at Quebec. Mr. Chamberlain was not appealing particularly to any French speaking community, and Sir Charles Tupper was speaking simply as one who, like Mr. Chamberlain, takes a thoughtful view of the situation. Whether the view is right or wrong, it is the one that Sir Charles Tupper has ever held so far as is remembered here. The only members of the Canadian parliament who have yet insisted that Canada should not contribute to the defence of the empire until she is represented in the imperial parliament are Mr. Tarte, Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monet, Mr. Angers and the rest of the anti-imperialist party. We know, of course, that what they want is not imperial federation, but that they simply desire to stir up in Quebec the jealousy and a fear of imperial control.

If we refer to the press of Quebec we shall find that the Laurier papers are all at one and the same in their attitude against Sir Charles Tupper. They declare that while he talks against Canadian representation at Westminster, he is chiefly responsible for the offer of troops for service in Africa. They declare that Sir Charles not only compelled the government to send these soldiers, but that if he had his way he would have had the Canadians taxed to pay the whole cost of the expedition. They point out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte have saved the country from that calamity.

Mr. Tarte's La Patrie and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Le Soleil show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is more strongly opposed to imperial federation than anybody else. In proof of this they refer to the conference of premiers held in the jubilee year. At that conference the motion was made:

"Resolved, That the prime ministers here assembled are of the opinion that the present political relations between the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies are generally satisfactory under the existing conditions of things."

This resolution was carried by the following vote: Yess—Laurier, Canada; Reid, New South Wales; Turner, Victoria; Nelson, Queensland; Sprigg, Cape Colony; Kingston, South Australia; Whiteaway, Newfoundland; Forrest, West Australia; Escombe, Natal. Nays—Siddons, New Zealand; Braden, Tasmania.

The two dissenting premiers were in favor of imperial federation in some form. The Laurier organs say that though the proceedings were private it is well known that the premier of Canada brought in the resolution opposing any changes in the organization of the empire. If Sir Charles Tupper had been one of the premiers he would very probably have voted with the minority in favor of some form of closer organization, though he certainly would not have advocated such a parliament as that which he and Chamberlain now propose. He would then do as he did before and has done since, have advocated a closer commercial relationship as a basis of mutual advantage, holding that in this case, as in all others where nations have come together on anything else than a military basis, commercial and business relations come first and political organization comes after.

The burning of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in effigy is another of those boyish proceedings which do not serve any useful purpose. Sir Wilfrid can afford to be burned in effigy every day of the week. The act is, however, the result of a feeling that an injustice is proposed. It is hard to see why in a small community like ours, where the regular forces are so few, there should be a necessity of disfranchising them. We have a few hundred mounted policemen in the west and a few hundred regulars in the east. Many of them are drawn from among the best and most intelligent people in the country. They are serving a short term and will soon be absorbed into the community of citizens. In the meantime they have as much interest as anyone else in securing good government for Canada. They are perhaps the heaviest tax payers we have, since they are giving all their time to the service of the country, and only receiving a mere subsistence. Naturally they do not feel that they ought to be deprived of their citizenship.

On the contrary it is a question whether those soldiers of ours who are now in South Africa and who, because they are serving their country abroad may not be able to be at the polls at the next election, should not in some way be allowed to participate by voting where they are and sending their votes home. It is true that the practical difficulties are great and there might be a delay in their leaving the result in some constituencies long uncertain. But as a question of right these young men have as good a claim for the exercise of their franchise in the community to which they belong as if they were not risking their lives for the defence of the empire. These practical difficulties do not exist in regard to the soldiers at home, and there seems to be no sound reason why the government or parliament should erase the names of the country's defenders from the roll of the country's citizens.

The death of Dr. Haley, M. P. for Hants, which took place at an early hour this morning, has caused much regret in the House of Commons. Dr. Haley was one of the quiet members of the house. He took absolutely no part in the general debate, but occasionally was heard in the committees. Personally he was one of the most genial and kindly of men, making no enemies and having a large circle of friends in both parties. Such men are often more missed in the house than those whose names appear more often in the papers.

Mr. H. A. Powell of Westmorland is making a considerable reputation as a public speaker throughout Ontario. He is in great demand at political meetings, and has frequently addressed audiences on non-political subjects. A recent lecture at the address of his at Peterboro on the Acadians seems to be greatly appreciated, and was reported extensively in the press of that growing city. Mr. Powell gave an account of the wars between the French and English for the possession of Acadia, told the story of the expulsion, and gave an interesting account of the present condition of the Acadian population. He testifies that the French speaking people in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are among the most moral and industrious in the country, and that though formerly they were less advanced in education and behind the English in their general circumstances there has been in the present generation a great intellectual and industrial revival among them. He attributes this remarkable advance largely to the colleges that have been established and to the self-sacrificing labors of a few leading men and particularly of the clergy and of the teachers. Mr. Powell reports that the Acadians of his county are an ambitious and progressive people, who have shown a worthy determination in overcoming the disadvantages under which their fathers labored. He made particular reference to St. Joseph's college as one of the potent influences for the advancement of the Acadian people.

S. D. S.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 28, 1900.

THE WAR

Important operations are in progress in South Africa. The relief of Col. Dalgouty has been accomplished and Wepener has been occupied by the British forces.

The relief of Mafeking is not just now a live issue of the campaign. Col. Baden-Powell and Lord Roberts understand each other.

WANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Substantial progress is being made with the movement to endow a great Roman Catholic university at Washington.

Four years ago the Department was opened for the lady. There are complete schools of law, of letters, of the pure and applied sciences.

While Archbishop Keane is laboring for the university, Archbishop Corrigan of New York is assailing the public school system of the United States.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

It is stated that nine great American railroads will this year spend \$50,000,000 on new equipment, betterment and extension of lines.

Take into account your bad habits and the expense they entail and then invest fifty cents in a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and see if your digestion for the next month is not vastly improved.

Ask the clerk in any drug store the name of the most successful and popular stomach remedy and he will say "Stuart's."

HULL AND OTTAWA.

The twin cities on the banks of the Ottawa river, Hull in Quebec province and Ottawa in Ontario, were scourged by fire Thursday to a very severe degree.

Says the London Timber Trades Journal: "The project to develop the timber resources of the Newfoundlands, originated by Mr. Lewis Miller of Charlottetown, has taken the form of a limited company, with a capital of \$250,000."

When the grit editors think of the result of the coming elections their spirits droop. Immediately they sit down and write that a wave of depression is sweeping over the territory.

The Richmond, Que. Guardian observes: "We have got a queer sort of government that is unable to either stop the wagging of Mr. Tarte's tongue, or to get rid of him."

A Vienna despatch to the London Times says: "The Boer peace commissioners will not be received either at Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg or Rome."

PREBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

HALIFAX, N. B., April 25.—The closing convocation of the Halifax Presbyterian college took place at the residence of Mrs. S. Sutherland, in the devotional exercises.

THE ABERDEEN MEDAL.

OTTAWA, April 26.—Senator Ferguson of P. E. Island has learned that his son Collin has won the Aberdeen medal at McGill medical school.

MARRIED AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, April 26.—A quiet marriage was solemnized at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at Pleasant street, the residence of the bride.

THE HEALTH HABIT.

Just as Easy to Form as Any Other. We do not deliberately form our pet habits, but they are unconsciously acquired and grow as we grow, and by the time we learn they are hurting us we find them too strong to be easily broken.

Then, why not form a good habit, a habit which will counteract the many bad ones, in other words contract the unfeeling habit of being always well.

The best health habit to get into is to have and keep a vigorous stomach; if you have a healthy digestion you can drink your beloved coffee, smoke your favorite brand of tobacco, with little or no harm; the mischief begins when these things are forced upon the faithful stomach, without any assistance.

Form the habit of taking after meals some harmless but efficient digestive which will relieve the stomach of such much extra work.

Nature furnishes us with such digestive and when they are combined in such a pleasant preparation as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, they give the overworked stomach just the necessary assistance to secure perfect digestion without any of the harmful effects of cathartics and similar drugs.

Take into account your bad habits and the expense they entail and then invest fifty cents in a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and see if your digestion for the next month is not vastly improved.

Ask the clerk in any drug store the name of the most successful and popular stomach remedy and he will say "Stuart's."

HULL AND OTTAWA

Swept by a Destructive Fire Thursday, that Left Thousands Homeless.

The Loss Various Estimated Between Ten and Twenty Million Dollars.

Several Large Lumber Mills, Eddy's Big Factories, Millions of Lumber, the C. P. R. Depot, Hon. G. E. Foster's Residence, Schools and Churches Totally Destroyed.

OTTAWA, April 26.—Ottawa and Hull, neighboring cities, in neighboring provinces, were visited today by the most destructive fire ever known in this part of Canada.

On the Ottawa side the residences burned are less numerous, but are larger. Among the residences burned are those of Mr. Eddy, Mr. Booth, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

It is impossible to estimate the loss with anything approaching accuracy, but there is probably three million dollars, or say two hundred million feet, of lumber, and a large quantity of other goods, valued at five million dollars.

When the house met this afternoon at 11:15, the fire had spread to the electric power which supplies light to the public buildings.

At 11 o'clock parts of the track of the fire is burned black, but the fire has not yet reached the city.

Provision has been made for the shelter of the homeless in the exhibition buildings, churches, religious buildings, and with private families.

The Canadian Pacific railway depot on the Chaudiere flats was among one of the first buildings to go, as it was a wooden structure.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—Five square miles of territory burned over; more than 2,500 dwellings, factories, mills, stores and other buildings destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

Most of the lumber piles in Ottawa

and Hull have disappeared, and are now heaps of only charred wood and ashes. Hull a dozen churches and schools, a number of mills, the Hull waterworks, the Hull court house and the post office, the convent, almost every business place, and about 1,000 dwellings and shops in Hull have been destroyed.

The spot where the fire originated is about a quarter of a mile from the main street of Hull and as a gale was blowing from the northwest right in the direction of the lumber piles and mills on both the Hull and Ottawa shores of the Ottawa river and Chaudiere falls, it was soon seen that the fire was almost certain to be a large one.

Practically there is not a house left in the street. About this time the fire made a good hold of Main street, and the entire street with dozens of cross streets, on Victoria island, and in a few minutes the lumber piles on Victoria and Chaudiere islands.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26, 8:30 p. m. The fire has been burning since noon today, and all that remains at the present time is a small corner in the east end of the city, and before long it will be in ashes.

Among the establishments swept away are J. R. Booth's saw mills, the McKay mill, flour and oatmeal mills, Eddy's establishments and the Victoria brewery, Ros's foundry, electric power houses, Export Lumber Company's yards, C. P. R. station, Park's planing mills, Oliver & Sons' mill, Brown's lumber, Upper Ottawa mill, and Victoria Foundry.

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was injured and taken to the General Hospital in Ottawa. The fire originated through a fire in a dirty chimney, and the high wind caused the flames to spread rapidly, coming to the Ottawa side of the river, and that portion of the city east of Division street, the old boundary line of the city before Rochester was annexed, was almost entirely burned.

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CITY

Recent Events Around

Together With from Correspondents

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the office, that of the office is sent.

Remember! The Office must be secured promptly on request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, WEEKLY SUN, circulation of all papers Maritime Province please make a note.

May the eighteen as Arbor day by C. E. Gross of charge of C. M. Woodstock.

Edmund Allen of Co., N. B. died at Chatham, Maine, la pneumonia.

Digby has a bo John Daley, president of the Coast, secretary.

Rev. W. B. H. First Baptist church, C. B. has accepted Baptist church of Mla.

Frederick W. E. and the late Jan Friday after a residence of his Baxter, 168 St. John.

A horse swam away on City road. The steven to which collided with a both shafts were.

James McManis received notification of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace, 1877, twenty-three.

These are still six and the local streets. It is raining Dalhousie a team morning, and in the had run out of steam launch ran.

A Digby letter of Cordic, with lamps off Digby, having as Petrie Passage, Ing. The Cordic schooner of 120 to S. Henshaw of Cle built at St. John.

Warren Webster of age, who was Collins of the I. C. Police Magistrate. He was cautious out of the railway with the switches a serious accident.

Of the seventy-are graduated the Baltimore College six are Canadian Wilson, son of Canada north end, passed His many friends said to hear that to practice his pro.

Among the guest is Sir Thomas H. of Liverpool, Eng. is the head of Thor ber firm of Thor who have extensive ships with our N. B. will be here a co which he will go.

Employees of the company all over a voluntary fund Canadian patriots to follow the plan Pacific railway giving a half-day man, H. C. Creighton St. John, are mem committee having.

SUCCESS FOR SIX the record of Perry sure cure for rheu- is but one Pain-Kil cents and 50 cents.

NEW G

Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matts, Rugs, Yarns, Feather Ties.

W

Tru

Good Good

SHARP &

N. B.—Any of the

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John. Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers please make a note of this.

May the eighteenth will be observed as Arbor Day by the Sussex schools.

C. F. Gross of Albert county is in charge of C. M. Sherwood's store at Woodstock.

Edmund Allen of St. Mary's, Kent Co. N. B., died at the City Hospital, Ottawa, Maine, last week, of typhoid pneumonia.

Digby has a board of trade, with John Daley, president; G. I. Letteney, vice-president, and Editor Durham of the Courier, secretary-treasurer.

Rev. W. B. Hinson, pastor of the First Baptist church of Vancouver, B. C., has accepted a call to the First Baptist church of San Diego, California.

Frederick W. Evans, son of Richard and the late Jane Evans, died last Friday after a very short illness at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Joseph Baxter, 168 St. James street.

A horse owned by Chas. King, set away on City road yesterday evening. The steven to which it was attached collided with a telegraph post and both shafts were broken.

James McManus' letter carrier, has received notification of his superannuation, to take effect May 1. Mr. McManus is sixty-two years of age and was appointed to office in November, 1877, twenty-three years ago.

There is still drifting at Campbellton and the ice is not all out of the river. It is running out, however, at Dalhousie a steam crossed on Monday morning, and in the afternoon the ice had run out at that place and a steam launch ran up to the wharf.

A Digby letter says: "The schooner Cerdic, with lumber for Boston, is still off Digby, having sailed once at first as Felice Fargate, but returned leaking. The Cerdic is a two-topmast schooner of 120 tons and owned by F. S. Henshaw of Clementsport. She was built at St. John, N. B., in 1886."

Warren Webster, a boy nine years of age, who was reported by Officer Collins of the I. C. R. for turning a switch in the I. C. R. yard, was before Police Magistrate Ritchie yesterday. He was cautioned and ordered to keep out of the railway yard, as playing with the switches, there might lead to a serious accident.

Of the seventy-four students who are graduated this month at the Dalhousie College of Dental Surgery, six are Canadian. Of these Edward M. Wilson, son of Captain Wilson of the north end, passed with high honors. His many friends in this city will be glad to hear that Dr. Wilson intends to practice his profession here.

Among the guests at the Royal Hotel is Sir Thomas Hughes, ex-Lord mayor of Liverpool, Eng. Sir Thomas Hughes is the head of the big Liverpool timber firm of Thomas Hughes & Son, who have extensive business connections with our New Brunswick lumber shippers. Sir Thomas Hughes will be here a couple of days, after which he will go north.

The Employees of the Canadian Express company all over Canada are raising a voluntary fund to augment the Canadian patriotic fund. The idea is to follow the plan of the Canadian Pacific railway employees, each man giving a half-day's pay. L. B. Coleman, H. C. Creighton and T. J. Stone, St. John, are members of the advisory committee having the matter in hand.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS—This is the record of Pain-Killer. It gives relief in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and all other forms of nerve pain. It is sold by one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis. 25 cents and 50 cents.

Notice to Subscribers.

John E. Austin is travelling in Queens Co. N. B. in the interests of the Sun.

Joseph R. Goggin, hardware merchant, and a leading citizen of Chatham, died on Tuesday, aged 56 years. He leaves a widow and quite a large family.

Mrs. Edgar Smith, died suddenly at her home in Middleton, near Dorchester, on Tuesday. Deceased was in her twenty-eighth year, and a daughter of the late Deacon Buck of Dorchester Cape. She leaves a husband and two children, the youngest an infant.

W. C. Balcom of Ashlawn farm, Hantsport, has leased the Parrsboro driving park, and will have a big day of sports there on May 24th. The events will include a 230 trot, and a 250 class. There will also be bicycle races and various other attractions. A firemen's tournament will also be held.

G. & I. Prescott of Albert, A. Co., have their drive about all at the mill and commenced sawing on Monday. Turner & McClellan's mill, at Riverside, also commenced sawing on Monday. Mann & McClellan's rotary saw mill has moved from Forestdale to Albert, and on Monday commenced sawing a large lot of logs on Ezra Taylor's property. Isaac C. Prescott intends building a nice residence this summer. The timber is already being hauled for the frame.

By flaming, itching eczema, find comfort and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation which has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. Eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head, old people's rash, and all itching skin diseases are absolutely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

On Sunday afternoon a man named Parks driving along the road near the Narrows, Queens county, saw a dark object floating on the water. It was brought ashore and proved to be the body of Mrs. W. E. Burleigh, who was drowned two days before last Christmas. Mrs. Straight and her husband were walking on the river, when the ice broke and both fell in. The man was saved, but the woman perished. The body, which was much decomposed, was buried on Monday. On Sunday next a memorial service will be held in the church at McDonald's Point.

Eighteen McGill students who joined the steamer Lake Huron as cattle punchers, and who are working their way to the Paris exhibition, called last night at Sam Ritchie's store and sang a number of patriotic songs. Speeches were made by W. M. Wallace and Norman McLeod. A vote of thanks was given to the citizens of St. John for the kind hospitality extended to the students while in the city. Thanks were also extended to Messrs. Ritchie and Davidson for souvenir writing paper and badges, and to W. M. Wallace for copies of his song, the Queen's Brave Canadians.

BOER WAR MAP.

Send FIVE CENTS to the Daily Sun Office for a large map of the Transvaal, showing all places where fighting is likely to take place.

Capt. W. A. Pitt of Gondola Point, who secured a subsidy from the government for a steamer to be run between Rothesay, the Island, Moss Glen, Upper and Lower Chatham, has been negotiating with H. H. Hamilton, of G. J. Hamilton and Sons, Pitton, for the purchase of the steamer Maple Leaf, 129 tons, which has been running between Pitton and Pitton Head. A bargain had almost been reached, when Capt. Pitt received word that the Maple Leaf had sunk at her wharf, Pitton, on the 23rd. Had the accident happened a day or so later, the loss would have been Mr. Pitt's. He will make no further move in regard to this vessel until she has been raised and examined. Meanwhile the scow will still be run on the river.

A quiet event took place at the residence of Chas. W. Holder, Bridge street, on Thursday morning, when their daughter Sadie was united in marriage to Chas. L. Lamb in the presence of a few relatives. The ceremony was performed by Rev. David Long. The bride received a number of nice presents. After breakfast was served Mr. and Mrs. Lamb left by the morning train for Kingston, Kent Co., where they will reside for the summer. Read the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON VI.—May 6. GOLDEN TEXT. Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. 11: 28.

THE SECTION includes Matt. 11: 15-30, and similar writings uttered more than a year later in connection with the mission of the seventy.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Just beyond the middle of his second year—the Year of Principles of the Kingdom.

After the Sermon on the Mount, New motives for entering the kingdom of heaven.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—Latter part of the summer of A. D. 28, immediately after the departure of John in our last lesson (others put it a year later during the mission of the seventy).

Place.—Galilee, probably in the vicinity of the cities on the shore of the lake.

John the Baptist in prison at Macherus, since March A. D. 28.

JESUS WARNING AND INVITING.—Matthew 11: 20-30. Read Isaiah 28: 30. Commit verses 28-30.

20. Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done, because they repented not.

21. Woe unto thee, Chorazin! woe unto thee, Bethsaida! for if the mighty works, which were done in you, had been done in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes.

22. But (a) I say unto you, it shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon (b) at the day of judgment, than for thee.

23. And thou, Capernaum, (c) which art exalted unto heaven, (d) shalt be brought down to hell, for if the mighty works, which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day.

24. (e) But I say unto you, that it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom in the day of judgment, than for thee.

25. At (f) that time Jesus answered, and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, (g) because thou hast hid these things from the wise and (h) prudent, and (i) hast revealed them unto babes.

26. (j) Even so, Father: for so (k) it seemed good in thy sight.

27. All things (l) are delivered unto me of my Father: and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son (m) will reveal him.

28. Come unto me, saith ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

29. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

30. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light.

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the meaning.) Ver. 22. (a) Howbeit I say. (b) In. Ver. 23. (c) Shall thou go down into Hades. Ver. 24. (d) Howbeit. Ver. 25. (f) At that season. (g) That thou dost hide. (h) Understanding. (i) Hast revealed. Ver. 26. (j) Yea, Father. (k) It was well-pleasing. Ver. 27. (l) He willeth to reveal him.

RIGHT ON THE TEXT. 20. Upbraid—To chide, to reproach, with wrong-doing. 21. Woe unto thee—Not a wishing of woe, but a statement of a fact. Chorazin.—Capernaum. (See "Bible Dictionary.") Tyre and Sidon—Two celebrated cities on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, famous cities, and very wicked. Sackcloth—A coarse cloth of camel's or goat's hair, used for bags. It was worn as a symbol of sorrow, in a dress like a sack, with two holes for the arms. Ashes—They used to strew ashes on the head as a mark of mourning. 22. Exalted unto heaven—In privileges; more of Christ's miracles were done here than in any other place. The better reading is that of the R. V., "shall thou be exalted unto heaven?" 23. Thou shalt be brought down to hell—To Hades, the abode of the dead; that is, shall be utterly destroyed. The cities were utterly destroyed. And the inhabitants must suffer the consequences of their sins. Sodom—Once the chief city of Palestine, just south of the Dead Sea. It was destroyed by fire and brimstone. (See Gen. chaps. 18, 19.) 25. Hast hid—Because they would not receive them. These things—This mystery of God's dealings, the gospel truths. Wise—Worthy wise, wise in their own eyes. Babes—One who lacks power, willing to learn. The meaning is that religious truth is received, not through the intellect, but through a teachable heart. 28. Come unto me—To himself, to his love, to his care, to his life, to his character. With sins, cares, sorrows, I will give you rest.—The rest of forgiveness, of fatherly love and care, of the assurance that seeming evil shall work out good. 29. Take my yoke—A sign of service with Christ. A good yoke is to make work easy. 30. Christ's yoke is easy, because the service is one of love, it is free, natural, joyous, and with him. My burden—Refers to the duties he lays upon us, and they are light because he gives abundant strength to do them; they are done in love; the reward is abundant. It is like the burden of wings to

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

(For written and oral answers.) Subject:—Two Great Motives Urging Men to the Christian Life. Connection.—To what part of Christ's life does this lesson belong? Why does it naturally belong here? What new departure did he make in his method of persuading men?

I. Warnings. A Foresight of the Evil of Sin (vs. 20-27)—How had the gospel message been treated? Meaning of "upbraid"? In what cities had Jesus done many mighty works? With what purpose? (vs. 20; John 11: 15.) What must come upon them for not repenting? In what spirit did Jesus utter these woes? (Matt. 23: 27; Ezek. 18: 23, 32.) How was Capernaum exalted up to heaven? Were the woes of Christ wishes for evil to come, or warnings that it would come? Why does greater light revealed, deserve greater woes? To whom is religious truth best revealed?

II. Invitations.—The attractions of the Christian life (vs. 28-30). What is to come to Jesus, who are invited? By what motives? Between what two burdens have we the choice? What is the burden of sin? What is the burden of Christ? Why must we all bear burdens? Between what two yokes must we choose? Of what is the yoke a symbol? What is the yoke of sin? Why is Christ's yoke easy? What two kinds of rest (vs. 28, 30) are offered to us? How does God give rest? What is the rest we find? What is it to learn of Christ?

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Preliminary Examination of James A. Little, at Lakeville Corner.

Several Witnesses Testify as to Little's Movements During the Morning of the Fire.

LAKEVILLE CORNER, N. B., April 26.—The preliminary examination of James A. Little, charged with the murder of Edward Lawrence, at this place on the morning of the 21st of February last, was commenced here Wednesday afternoon before Magistrate Isaac W. Stevenson. The tragedy of which Little is suspected of being a criminal principal was one which has stirred Sunbury county. On the date mentioned the house of Edward Lawrence was burned and his wife and three children were consumed in the flames. The mysterious part of the affair is that the fire originated in the oil of the house and the people were sleeping in the main house and were aroused and are known to have been moving about, and yet none came out except Little, the prisoner. The suspicion is that Little murdered Lawrence and the family for the small sum of money Lawrence possessed. C. E. Duffy of Fredericton appears at the examination on behalf of the crown. The prisoner is not represented by the crown.

Duncan Logan was the first witness examined. Edward Lawrence was his brother-in-law. He knew nothing about the fire, as the house was burned before he got to the scene. He had since made measurements and drawn a plan of the house, which plan was put in evidence.

Evelyn London was the next witness. She was a sister to Mrs. Edward Lawrence and resided with them. The night before the fire she went to bed at 10 o'clock, leaving Mrs. Lawrence and Little, the prisoner, in the kitchen, all the other members of the family having retired. Little had been at Lawrence's since September. Little went to bed a few minutes after the witness, Mrs. Lawrence soon following. There were two bedrooms, one upstairs and a large unfinished room. The witness slept in a separate bed in the same room with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence. The prisoner and the two Lawrence boys occupied the other bedroom. In the morning the witness awoke and heard a noise like the roaring of fire. She opened the bedroom door and saw that the attic of the ell was all ablaze. Jumped out of bed and awoke Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence. Witness and Mrs. Lawrence went down stairs and Mrs. Lawrence took two pails of water and went up stairs, witness following her and seeing her throw the water on the fire. Mrs. Lawrence then went in the bed-

room and witness went down stairs again. She heard scuffling like several feet on the floor up stairs, and thought they were getting out. She got some things out of the kitchen and carried them to the kitchen stove. She heard some heavy objects fall on the floor up stairs. She called to Wood Lawrence, the eldest son, who was at the barn feeding the cattle, to get a ladder and get it at the bedroom window. He went to the barn to get a ladder and after taking some things up, witness helped Wood put the ladder up to the bedroom window. Wood told her Little had come out of a window, but no one else had. Wood went up the ladder and called, "Where are you?" three times. The smoke then drove him away from the window. Witness then ascended the ladder, but the smoke was so dense she could not get in the window. Neighbors then began to arrive and witness was taken to a neighbor's (Simmons) in a sleigh. She saw Little (prisoner) come back from a hog pen. He, too, went to Simmons. Witness asked him where the others were. He said Lawrence awoke him and asked him to help him to get the children out. He broke the window and asked Lawrence to pass him the children. Little said he heard Lawrence say "Lord have mercy on us all." Little told witness he did not remember when he went out of the window. Little was partially dressed and had on a white outside shirt. Witness noticed a spot of blood on the breast of Little's shirt and on the cuff of the right sleeve. His right hand was out and bleeding, as was also his left foot. His face was also burned. He told her he was burned in getting out of the window. She told of the conversation she had with Little three or four days afterwards, in which she told him that he was not burned at the window, as she had been there after he was, and there was no fire then. She told Little that the neighbors said he went into the woodshed and burned himself, to which he made no reply, and went out of doors. Little had a trunk and tool chest at Lawrence's, which he kept in the woodshed attached to the house. He told witness he would not take them in the house for fear of fire. Lawrence had some money, at least \$45 in his possession at the time of the fire, and he said he intended going to Fredericton the day after the fire to spend it. Little knew of this. Little was in-

debted to Lawrence, who had endorsed a note for him.

Wood Lawrence was the next witness. He told of getting up at 5 a. m. and making a fire in the kitchen stove. He then went to the barn, and in about fifteen minutes heard some falling from the house. "Saw the fire on the roof of the ell and ran towards the house. His aunt (previous witness) met him and asked him to get a ladder, which he did. "When he got to the house Little was just getting up off the ground beneath the bedroom window. Asked Little to help with the ladder, but he walked away. Witness got a ladder up, and got past way in the window when the ladder slipped and he fell to the ground. There was some smoke but no fire in the bedroom. The window was broken out. His aunt then helped him to put the ladder up again, and again he tried to enter the window, as told by previous witness. There was no fire in the bedroom when he went up the second time, but a great deal of smoke. Witness then helped to get some things out of the house and the hogs out of the pen. Saw Little back of the woodhouse when he was getting the hogs out. Talked with Little since the fire, and he said he wanted Lawrence and others to jump out of the window with him, and they would not.

Isaac Carl testified to Little coming to him some time after the fire occurred and telling a pitiful tale of how much he had lost in the fire, and asking for a subscription, which Carl gave him.

Witness Skewett told of assisting to recover the charred bodies of the four victims from the ruins. He saw Little around at the time, but did not speak to him then, but had some conversation with him afterwards.

Dr. Camp of Oromocto told of Little coming to him with a wound in the foot and burns about the face and hands dressed. Had some conversation with the prisoner about the fire, and he repeated the story he had told others.

This brings the proceedings up to Thursday noon. A dozen witnesses are yet to be examined.

RICHIBUCTO.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., April 25.—The Norwegian bark Handy, from Madeira, consigned to J. & T. Justice, arrived on the harbor this morning. Her arrival is the earliest ever recorded at this port. The pilot was not expecting any vessels for a fortnight, and there was a pretty rowing race down river in about boats Pilot, Waithe and John Curran boarded her.

Advertisement for 900 Drops, a vegetable preparation for assisting the stomach and bowels, promoting digestion, cheerfulness, and best containing neither opium, morphine nor mineral. Not narcotic. A perfect remedy for constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness and loss of sleep.

Advertisement for Castoria, a signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. See that the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria is put up in one-piece bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea of 'imitation' that is 'just as good' and 'will answer every purpose.' See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A.

Advertisement for Sharp & McMackin, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B. New Goods. Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Rugs, Yarns, Feather Ticking. Boys' Clothing. Window Blinds. Trunks, Bags, Valises. Good Goods. Lowest Prices.

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Advertisement for Scovil Bros. & Co., Saint John, N. B. Ordering Goods by Mail. Our mail order service is always at your disposal, making it convenient and pleasant for you to do your shopping at the store of your choice. Don't imagine for a moment that it is at all bothersome to us to fill your orders. You are our patrons, and as such are entitled to every consideration at our hands, as we serve you when you come to the store so we endeavor to serve you when you write to us from your home. Most out-of-town people know the value of our mail order service, and hundreds make free use of it to their profit and comfort. Our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing is ready for mailing. This book contains samples of 140 different kinds of cloths, and gives pictured illustrations of the different styles worn. It also tells you what is the correct dress to wear on certain occasions and contains full directions for taking measurements. DON'T FAIL TO WRITE FOR IT.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.

Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting Begun Last Tuesday.

Annual Reports of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary—Appointment of Committees, Etc.

The opening session of the 57th annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge was held on Tuesday in Orange Hall, Night Worshipful G. M. David Hipwell presided, and about one hundred and thirty delegates were present.

An address of welcome from the district L. D. L. of St. John, signed by Robert H. Rubins, D. M. and R. L. Sheppard, D. S., was presented.

The grand master in presenting his annual report referred to the loyal city of St. John as a fitting place to meet, and to those of Canada's sons in South Africa, and particularly emphasized the righteousness of Great Britain's cause in the present war.

In regard to the work of the order there has been good progress. Halls were dedicated at Hampton, Fosterville, Richmond, No. 439, Wellington, No. 11, Hipwell lodge, Simonds, also had halls dedicated, at most of which the grand master was present.

The report paid a hearty tribute to the officers who have worked in so much harmony with the grand master. Reference was made to the celebration in St. John last July, and satisfaction was expressed at having so many of the Maine brethren present. A request has been received from the grand master of the United States asking that delegates be sent from the grand lodge to the triennial council, which will meet in New York on July 26th, and which will be a very important session. The report suggested that one or more delegates be sent.

Reference was made to the Sentinel, the organ of the order, and it was resolved that every member do all in his power to increase its circulation. The reasons why Grand Lodge did not meet in Campbellton this year were given, and it recommended that the meeting be held at that place next year. During the past twelve months several of the members have died, and special mention was made of D. F. Merritt, P. G. M., a great worker in the order, who has passed away. In conclusion the grand master referred to the great advance of the order in New Brunswick, and tendered his thanks to all who had assisted him.

The secretary, Neil J. Morrison, presented an extremely comprehensive report. In opening he referred to the fact that a large number of members had gone to swell the ranks of the soldiers of the Queen. The following statistics were given: Four new lodges organized Royal Blue, L. C. L. No. 104, Nixon, Albert Co., Shepody lodge, No. 105, Harvey; Star of the East, No. 106, Blackville; Weiford, No. 111, Weiford.

Resuscitated—Anderson, No. 23, York Co.; No Surrender, No. 18, Queens (west); Admiral Nelson, No. 124, Kings (east). There was a gain of eight lodges for the year. Incorporated, Boyne Water, No. 54, Williamsburg, York Co.

Returns were received from the following county lodges: Albert, Carleton, St. John, St. John (west), Kings (east), Kings (west), York, Westmorland, Queens (west), Queens (east), Victoria, Sunbury, Restigouche, altogether 110 lodges reported and 9 are to be heard from.

The past year was very successful in every way. Lodges were added and the finances are in a splendid condition. The number suspended for non-payment of dues is smaller than last year.

The secretary stated that he was in accord with the motion of which H. E. Pitts gave notice at Toronto, that no manufacturer or dealer in spurious liquors for beverage purposes shall in future be eligible for membership.

In conclusion the grand secretary thanked the officers for their courtesy and referred to the obligations which he was under to A. J. Armstrong, P. G. M. He recommended that a respectable sum be voted for propagation work.

The following committee were appointed: Credentials—A. D. Thomas, Arnold Porter, Angus McDonald, John Williamson, R. S. Rubins.

Correspondence—A. F. Lockhart, C. W. Anderson, Warren, William, O. N. Mott, M. L. Macfarland, M. D. Finance—A. J. Armstrong, J. A. Moore, H. F. McLeod, J. A. Lindsay, G. E. Stiles.

Petitions and appeals—O. Doyle, J. McArthur, R. Gaddis, R. M. Grenley, H. Allingham.

Constitution and laws—D. McArthur, Rev. A. F. Brown, J. A. White, P. Palmer, R. G. Magee.

Expulsion and suspension—E. C. Blackhouse, G. L. Havensland, J. Menzer, T. Carter, T. Lison.

The grand treasurer, P. E. Heine, submitted his report, showing a balance from last year of \$6,500.00; receipts this year, \$10,277.90; total, \$16,777.90; expended, \$911.53. Balance on hand, \$15,866.37.

It was moved by Dr. J. H. Morrison, seconded by Major Armstrong and unanimously carried:

Whereas, the field forces of the empire are now engaged in a fierce and mighty struggle with the joint armies of the South African Republic and the British Empire;

And whereas, this war is the culmination of a vast conspiracy of all the Dutch or Afrikaner residents of all South Africa to obtain complete possession of her majesty's fair dominions in the southern portion of the African continent and to drive the flag of England from those vast domains, which British blood, valor and enterprise and an enlightened Christianity have rescued from savage barbarism and blackest heathenism;

And whereas, the whole course of the South African republic as a semi-independent state has been one of cruel and intolerable oppression of British residents who, upon the invitation of the president of the republic, embraced thither and developed

with their capital and their energy its vast mineral and other resources; And whereas, the treatment afforded the native Kaffir population of the South African republic has been that of abject slavery coupled with the most unparalleled and barbarous cruelty;

And whereas, the laws of the South African republic have persistently withheld from a certain portion of its white population civil and religious freedom, and have debared them from exercising their own altars and from worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience, a privilege which we as Orangemen have always held most dear to ourselves and which should be freely and fully accorded to others of whatever creed or belief;

And whereas, while the British government was engaged in peaceful negotiations with the South African republic, looking to the rectification of these glaring wrongs by mutual forbearance and concessions, the president of the South African republic sent to her majesty's government a most insulting and arrogant ultimatum, and the united armies of the two republics simultaneously invaded British territory and proceeded to devastate and lay waste British homes and firesides;

Therefore resolved, That this grand lodge notes with intense satisfaction that in these closing years of the nineteenth century our great empire has been true to its noble traditions, and has not hesitated to make a grand sacrifice of the blood and treasure in a struggle to strike down the oppressor, or strike the shackles from the slaves, and to give and restore to all classes of people in South Africa their God-given liberties, and the inestimable privileges of personal freedom and religious tolerance, coupled with that justice, equity and protection which has been not only the glory of our race, but which has down the centuries, formed a refulgent halo around the flag of Great Britain wherever its folds have been given to the breeze; and further

Resolved, That this grand lodge places itself on record as affirming and proclaiming the unassailable justice of the position taken by our empire in this great struggle; and further

Resolved, That this grand lodge proudly recognizes the bravery, patriotism and loyalty of the sons of Canada who, at the sound of the tocsin of war, have taken up arms not only to maintain the honor and dignity of our beloved Queen and her glorious empire, but to fight and die for the sacred cause of humanity and right; and who, by their splendid courage upon the field of battle have shed lustre upon their own Canadian home; and it is with pardonable pride that we recall the fact that among these noble Canadians, it is to be found a just quota of the members of this Loyal Orange Association; and further

Resolved, That this grand lodge extends to the friends and relatives of our fallen heroes its sympathy and love, which is the only consolation it can give in this dark hour of their sad affliction, and bids them remember that, not only does a grateful country fondly cherish the memory of its gallant sons who die fighting for Queen and fatherland, but that our whole people pray that the God of heaven, the God of our fathers, will take to His own bosom those who lay down their lives in the sacred cause of liberty, justice and the inalienable rights of humankind; and further

Resolved, That this grand lodge expresses its conviction that the duty of Her Majesty's government is to push to a successful conclusion this war which has been forced upon us, and that the armies of England will continue the struggle until the whole of South Africa is once and forever united under the sheltering folds of the flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

The Grand Lodge reassembled at 9 o'clock on Wednesday, Grand Master Hipwell presiding. The greater part of the session was devoted to a discussion of constitutional questions and matters pertaining to the working of various lodges.

A communication was read from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in reference to a donation towards erecting a monument in Winnipeg to mark the spot where Thomas Scott was killed.

The committee on credentials reported nineteen two representatives.

At the afternoon session the finance committee reported that the books had been examined and found correct. The following appropriations were voted: Grand Lodge dues, \$120; deputy G. sec., \$15; tyler, \$8 each; deputy G. sec., salary, \$30; propagation fund, \$300; Transvaal contingent fund, \$150; India famine fund, \$50; grand master, \$100.

The report of the committee on the grand masters' address was read by H. H. Pitts. It endorsed the patriotic sentiments of the address; spoke of the fact that the son of M. W. Grand Master Wallace was sick of fever at the front; spoke in appreciation of the work of the grand secretary and officers; and approved of the action of changing the place of meeting; spoke feelingly of the gaps in the ranks and referred to the fact that no appeals or controversial questions had arisen.

The Grand Lodge appointed the following delegates to the triennial council to be held in New York on July 1: A. J. Armstrong, H. F. McLeod, D. McArthur, D. E. Heine, N. J. Morrison, Robt. Maxwell, Dr. J. H. Morrison; alternates, J. Lehman, A. L. Heining, H. G. Wadman, R. G. Magee, Dr. McFarland, A. F. Lockhart, J. J. McLaren.

Reports were received from County Masters: A. F. Lockhart, Carleton (south); H. G. Goddis, Westmorland; Rev. S. C. Moore, Albert; Gleason, Kings (east); F. Baird, Victoria; G. H. Galbraith, St. John (west); A. D. Thomas, York; J. A. White, Kings (west); J. Pettit, Queens (west); T. S. Carter, Restigouche; Robt. Maxwell, St. John; Isaac T. Hetherington, Queens (east); A. W. Porter, Carleton (north).

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting on the 14th Tuesday in April, place not yet fixed.

In the evening a supplementary report was handed in by the committee on correspondence. It went to show that the reports of the county masters

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The genuine bears the signature of each wrapper.

Catarhooze cures Catarrh and Asthma were very satisfactory. The committee spoke in a very complimentary manner of the way in which Grand Secretary Morrison had performed the onerous duties of his office.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

POLITICS AND THE MILITIA.

(Canadian Military Gazette.) We repeat what was said in our last issue, that we have no hope of any betterment of things in the militia under present arrangements. Since our last statement, the outlook has been made still more gloomy by the extraordinary utterances of the minister of militia, the Hon. Mr. Borden, who has said that he has no hope for a fair field and no favor, may well despair. "Other things being equal, he will give the preference to his own political friends." And we must always remember that it is the minister himself, and no one else, who is to be the judge as to whether these "other things" are equal or not. What a vista it opens up!

To anyone who read the correspondence about these cancellations from the staff course, it was abundantly evident that the two questions of spite and politics were the real and only ones. As for the expenditure, the minister admits that it had already been provided for by himself. No one who knew the ins and outs of the case could doubt that the reasons were; but now, since the debate, the minister stands judged by his own words. He has laid down the rule by which he intends to make appointments, and to take them away. According to the Globe, the result of the debate in this discussion was the question of parliamentary control over the militia of Canada. "Dr. Borden," it says, "was the advocate of the rights and powers of the Canadian parliament, and parliament ought to have the right to elect him to 'man.' How the Globe can so twist a fragment of justice and equity and tyranny into the advocacy of the rights and powers of parliament is a marvel.

(Military Gazette.) People wonder why Col. Foster does not come out and make a statement to clear himself. Col. Foster is a British officer—one of those who is content to do his duty and let time be his vindicator. Since it has come to be a question of civility between him and Major General Hutton on the one hand and Dr. Borden on the other, he probably sees no need for an affidavit.

Three who looked to find in the official correspondence in reference to Major General Hutton's resignation an account of how the minister had turned the major general out were disappointed. Dr. Borden worried him out, but he did not leave the satisfaction of turning him out. Those who have been pluming themselves on the fact that the crown of the debate was in their hands were going to deride the major general's future prospects will, it is hoped, see the irony of the situation when that soldier is placed over Canadians in South Africa.

There is still a British officer in charge of the Royal Military College. Let us make hay while the sun shines, and get all the dirty and contemptible 'k's, which papers will be glad to print, and perhaps he may be induced to seek service elsewhere. The sooner we are rid of all the men who know anything of how to teach the art of war, the sooner will Canada be free from "military despotism."

PROOF TO THE POINT. (Co-operative Farmer.) A private dairyman near Waterford, N. B., Wm. McEwen, recently made a very practical test of the thoroughness of his work in getting the butter from his milk by the deep setting process. He set 200 lbs. of milk from fresh calved cows, and after removing, as he considered, all the cream, he took the skim milk, 121 lbs., to the Waterford creamery, when it was put through the separator and he got from it enough cream to make 2 lbs. 2 1/2 oz. butter. This would be good proof of the value of a creamery, even if it did not also secure from 4c. to 6c. per lb. higher price for the butter than the average farmer obtains.

Walter Hicks, formerly of Amherst, but now of Boston, and Alice, daughter of Mrs. Francis Carter of Amherst were married by Rev. J. L. Batty, presby and left for their future home in Jamaica Plains, Mass.

THE BOYD'S.

How Can We Interest the Boys in Farm Work?

The fact that the time is drawing near for the annual immigration of young men from the farms of our province to the cities of the United States may well lead us to consider whether there is nothing which can be done to check this exodus. It is no doubt true, as some one has said, that we are building up a great nation to the south of us, and this may be very gratifying in its way; but it is a very serious matter (ought to), and I firmly believe this annual exodus is one of the greatest problems before us today.

The question of why farm life is not more attractive to boys is about on a par with the one, "Why doesn't farming pay?" and perhaps the immediate cause will not be the same in one case as in the other. There are few underlying principles governing this, just as we find underlying principles in farm practice, and the application of these principles must be varied to suit the individual cases. I believe that one very important way in which farm life may be made more attractive to boys is to make the farm itself more attractive.

Another thing which will encourage boys to go to the farm is to allow them to earn some money for themselves, or rather to pay them some of the money that they earn. It is along this line that we should make a suggestion to the farmers of Nova Scotia. I would suggest that in each of the fruit-growing districts of the province the farmers should allow their sons to do all the work of the orchard, the fruit for which they shall be allowed to have for their very own, to dispose of as they see fit, and to keep the proceeds as they like. And let the boys choose the trees for themselves; don't give them some old seedling tree which will never bear fruit, such as is only fit for cider, and poor cider at that. Allow the boys to take full charge of this tree and perform all the operations necessary, pruning, spraying and cultivating it, and you will find that you can give them a stronger liking for orcharding than by any other method you can adopt. I am sure that if you do this, you will find that I want to do what little I can to help test it; therefore, if any boy who secures a tree of this nature further information as to the best treatment of it in any way, and will write to me, I will endeavor to send him the desired information, or to secure it for him. And those farmers who do not choose to do this, but who wish to try it, would urge to do so as soon as possible, as they can. Give the boys something for their own, and encourage them to do the best they can to make it a profitable venture.

Do not wish anyone to infer from what I have said that I believe the fathers in the past have not done their duty by their sons. Perhaps they have; but they have done all that could reasonably be expected of them, and it is now for the boys to do their part. I am sure that if they do this, they will find that they have a better chance of making a success of it than if they do not. Give the boys something for their own, and encourage them to do the best they can to make it a profitable venture.

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PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. The Royal Gazette contains these appointments: The Honorable Albert S. White, to be a member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, in room of G. E. Outhard, M. D., deceased.

City and County of St. John—Charles B. Allan, to be issuer of marriage licenses, in room of W. Albert Lockhart, resigned; Lewden R. Ross, to be a justice of the peace; Charles A. Sampson and David S. Peacock, to be justices of the peace; John Crookshank, to be a provincial constable.

Kings—Robert G. Earle, to be stipendiary magistrate for the parish of Hampton.

Victoria—Walter J. Wheeler, to be coroner; Charles R. Williamson and Manzer Giberson, to be justices of the peace.

Gloucester—John F. Robichaud, Daniel D. Landry, Benjamin McDonald, Robert N. Doherty, for the parish of Walkerville; Gordon Livingston, for the parish of Harcourt; John Fraser, for the parish of Richibucto; Moise Barriean, for the parish of Saint Paul; John Kelly, sr., for the parish of Carleton; Abraham Pineau, for the parish of Acadieville.

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CHRIST AND CREEDS

Dr. Talmage's Timely Discourse on Religious Doctrines

WASHINGTON, April 25.—At a time when the old discussion of creeds is being vigorously and somewhat bitterly revived this discourse of Dr. Talmage has a special interest. The text is John xii, 44: "Loose him and let him go."

My Bible is at the place of this text written all over with lead pencil marks made at Bethany on the ruins of the house of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. We dismounted from our horses on the way up from Jordan to the Dead Sea. Bethany was the summer evening retreat of Jesus. After spending the day in the hot city of Jerusalem he would come out there almost every evening to the house of his three friends. I think the occupants of that house were orphans, for the father and mother are not mentioned. But the son and two daughters must have inherited property, for it must have been, judging from what I saw of the foundations and the size of the rooms, an elegant home. Lazarus, the brother, was now at the head of the household, and his sisters depended on him and were proud of him, and very popular and body liked him and these girls were splendid girls—Martha a first rate housekeeper, and Mary a spiritual, somewhat dreamy, but affectionate and as good a girl as could be found in all Palestine. But one day Lazarus got sick.

Even the characteristics of the disease developed. I judge that Martha prepared the medicines and made tempting dishes of food for the poor appetites of the sufferer, but Mary prayed and sobbed. Worse and worse got Lazarus until the doctor pronounced that he can do no more. The shriek that went up from that household when the last breath had been drawn and the two sisters were being led by sympathizers into the adjoining room all those of us can imagine who have had our own heart broken. But why was not Jesus there as he so often had been? Far away in the country districts, preaching, healing other sick, how unfortunate that this omnipotent Doctor had not been at that domestic crisis in Bethany. When at last Jesus arrived in Bethany, Lazarus had been buried for days and dissolution had taken place. In that climate the breathless stultification more rapidly than in ours, if immediately after death, the body had been awaked into life, unbelievers might have said he was only in a comatose state or in a sort of trance and by some vigorous manipulation or powerful stimulant vitality had been renewed. No! Four days dead.

At the foot of the sepulchre is a crowd of people, but the three most memorable are Jesus, who was the family friend, and the two bereft sisters. We went into the traditional tomb on a December day, and it was deep down and dark, and with torches we explored it. We found it all quiet that afternoon of our visit, but the day spoken of in the Bible there was present an excited multitude. I wonder what Jesus will do? He orders the

about steamboats and reject the adobe-quest improvements in navigation, and go back to John Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing, and reject all modern newspaper presses, and go back to the time when telegraphy was the crowing of signals or the burning of bonfires on the hilltops and reject the magnetic wire which is the tongue of nations as to ignore all exegeses and the philologists and the theologians of the last 330 years and put your head under the sleeve of the gown of a sixteenth-century doctor.

"But," you say, "it is the same old Bible, and John Calvin had that as well as the present students of the scriptures." Yes; so it is the same old sun in the heavens, but in our time it has gone to make daguerotypes and photographs. It is the same old water, but in our century it has gone to run through steam engines. It is the same old electricity, but in our century it has become a lightning footed errand boy. So it is the old Bible, but new applications, new uses, new interpretations. You must remember that during the last 900 years words have changed their meaning and some of them now mean more and some less. I do not think that John Calvin believed, as some say he did, in the damnation of infants, although some of the recent words would seem to imply that there is such a thing as the damnation of infants.

We must remember that good John Calvin was a logician and metaphysician, and by the proclivities of his nature put some things in an unfortunate way. Logic has its use and metaphysics has its use, but they are not good at making creeds.

What a time we have had with the dogmatics, the apologetics and the benevolentia. The defect in some of the creeds is that they try to tell us all about the decrees of God. Now the only human being that was ever competent to handle that subject was Paul, and would not have been competent had he not been inspired. I believe in the

SOVEREIGNTY OF GOD.
and I believe in man's free agency, but no one man can harmonize the two. It is not necessary that we harmonize them. Every sermon that I have ever heard that attempted such a thing, I have regarded as a piece of blasphemy as clearly as if my mother of the nineteenth century, give us Paul's statement and leave out your own. Better one chapter of Paul on that subject than all of Calvin's institutes, able and honest and mighty as they are. Do not try to measure either the throne of God or the thunderbolts of God with your little steel pen. What do you know about the decrees? You cannot pry open the door of God's eternal counsels. You cannot explain the mysteries of his government five hundred quillion years ago.

I move for a creed for all our denominations, made up of scripture quotations, pure and simple. That would take the earth for God. That would be impregnable against infidelity and Apollyonic assault. That would be beyond human criticism. The denomination, whatever its name is, that can stand up to that will be the church of the millennium, will swallow up all other denominations and be the one that will be the bride when the Bridegroom cometh. Let us make it simpler and plainer for people to get into the kingdom of God.

But there are those who would add unto the tests rather than subtract from them. There are thousands who would not accept persons into church membership if they drink wine or if they smoke cigars, or if they attend the theatre, or if they play cards, or if they drive a fast horse, or if they substitute tests which the Bible does not establish. There is one passage of scripture wide enough to let all in who ought to enter and to keep out all who ought to be kept out. "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Get a man's heart right, and his life will take care of itself.

Again, there are Christians who are under superstitious shadows and fears and hopped by doubts and fears and sin long ago repented of. What they need is to understand the liberty of the sons of God. They spend more time under the shadow of sin than at the base of Calvary.

What many of you Christians most need is to get your graveclothes off. I rejoice that you have been brought from the death of sin to the life of the gospel, but you need to get your hand loose, and your feet loose, and your tongue loose, and your soul loose.

THERE IS NO SIN
that the Bible so seriously and punctures and flagellates as the sin of unbelief, and that is what is the matter with you. "Oh," you say, "if you knew what I once was and how many times I have grievously sinned you would understand why I do not come out brighter!" Then I think you would call yourself the chief of sinners. I am glad you hit upon that term, for I have a promise that fits into your case as the cog of one wheel between the cogs of another wheel, as the key fits into the labyrinth of a lock.

"A man who was once called Saul, but afterwards Paul, declared, 'This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief.'" Mark that—"of whom I am chief." Put down your ornaments and hats and I will take care of them while you kill Stephen." So Paul said to the sinners of the first martyr. "I do not care to exert myself much, but I will guard your surplus apparel while you do the murder." The New Testament account says, "The Jews needed to cast down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul." No wonder he said, "Sinners, of whom I am chief."

Christ is used to climbing. He climbed to the top of the temple. He climbed to the top of Mount Olivet. He climbed to the top of the cliffs about Nazareth. He climbed to the top of Golgotha. And so the top of the hills and mountains of your transgression he is ready to climb with pardon for every one of you. The groan of Calvary is mightier than the thunder of Sinai. Full receipt is offered for all

indebtedness. If one throw a stone at midnight into a bush where the hedge bird roosts it immediately begins to sing, and into the midnight hedges of your consciences these words I have, hoping to awaken you to repentance. Drop the tunes in the minor key and take the major. Do you think it pleases the Lord for you to be carrying around with you the debris and the wreckage of your transgressions? You shake me think of some ship that has had a tempestuous time at sea and now that it proposes another voyage keeps on its davits the damaged life-boats and the splinters of a shattered mast and the broken glass of a smashed skylight. My advice is: "Clear the decks, overhaul with all the damaged rigging, brighten up the salted smokestacks, open a new logbook, haul in the planks, lay out a new course and set sail for heaven. You have had the spiritual damps long enough. You will please the Lord more by being happy than by being miserable."

AGAIN, MY TEXT
has good advice concerning any Christian hampered and bothered and bound by fear of his own dissolution. To such the book refers when it speaks of those who, through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage. The most of us, even if we have the Christian hope, are in bondage; about death. If a plank fall from a scaffold and just graze our hat, how pale we look! If the Atlantic ocean dings with the steamship, plunging it towards the heaving sea, letting it suddenly drop, how even the Christian passengers pester the steward or stewardess as to whether there is any danger, and the captain who has been all night on the bridge and chilled through, coming in for a cup of coffee, is asked why he, whose duty it is to question, and to many of the best people, as Paul says, throughout their lifetime in bondage by fear of death. My brothers and sisters, if we made full use of our religion we would soon get over this.

Our first realizations in getting out of this world, I think, will be that in this world we were very much pent up and had cramped apartments and were kept on the limits. The most, even of our small world, is water, and the water says to the human race, "Don't come here or you will drown with the great ship, the sea, up in the atmosphere is uninhabitable, and the atmosphere says to the human race, "Don't come up here or you cannot breathe." A few miles down the earth is a furnace of fire, and the fire says, "Don't come here or you will be burned up." The great ship, the sea, up in the atmosphere is uninhabitable, and the atmosphere says to the human race, "Don't come up here or you cannot breathe." A few miles down the earth is a furnace of fire, and the fire says, "Don't come here or you will be burned up." The great ship, the sea, up in the atmosphere is uninhabitable, and the atmosphere says to the human race, "Don't come up here or you cannot breathe." 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