

CHRISTIAN HOSTS.

Twenty Thousand of Them Invade Montreal.

The Convention Leaders—Clergy and Laymen Who Will Address the Y. P. S. C. E.—Canadian Hospitality—Marshaling for the Good Fight.

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The twelfth annual Christian Endeavor convention is to be held this year at Montreal, opening Wednesday, July 5, and closing Sunday, July 9. The phenomenal growth of the Y. P. S. C. E. since its humble origin twelve years ago in a Maine parsonage has ranked it among the yearly events of national importance to church societies and railroad managements, to thousands of delegates and the public, who wonder and question concerning the methods and reasons of these annual gatherings. General interest was first excited last summer when 32,000 delegates of societies located in America, Europe, Asia and Africa and an immense following of unofficial visitors docked to New York. They packed the auditorium of Madison Square garden—the largest audience hall on the continent—and overflowed in groups of a thousand and more into the neighboring churches. The last mass meetings were held simultaneously in Madison Square garden, Carnegie hall, the Metropolitan opera house and eight churches. Hotel managers, boarding house keepers and hospitable Christians were put to it to accommodate an influx of people which astonished even flexible New York, although a canvass had been made for the entertainers of visitors. With this in mind the C. E. managers of the convention in Montreal are already making extensive preparations for the thousands of young men and women expected in July.

The hotels can accommodate but a few of the delegates; a personal house-to-house canvass of private houses is in progress. An authoritative statement gives the rate in boarding houses and private families from seventy-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents without meals and from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents with them.

A hospitable idea is that which provides for the reception of guests by a committee which will send coaches to meet each incoming train and boat one hundred miles from Montreal and escort travelers to the city. The members of the committee will wear white yachting caps to distinguish them in the midst of big crowds.

Meetings will be held in Drill hall, a fireproof building, seating 9,000 people, and in an immense tent pitched across the street, seating 8,000. This does not provide for the overflow meetings; they will be held in various churches simultaneously with the regular programme of the two main halls.

Over 10,000 delegates have planned to come—delegates who pay their own expenses can expect no aid from the general convention, which is unique



DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK.

among conventions in that no names are officially handed. A delegate may accept aid only from his local society, voted him upon his election or subsequently.

Pennsylvania sends 2,000, New York 2,000, Missouri 500, Illinois 700, and New Hampshire but 750 delegates; forty-five states, five territories, seven provinces and several foreign countries will be represented by speakers upon the programme, while twenty-five different evangelical denominations will be heard from.

The chairman of the convention is Dr. Francis E. Clark—"Further Endeavor" Clark, as he is known among the members of the society he has founded and fostered. The general secretary is John Willis Baser, a young man who was prominent last year and has identified himself heart and soul with the society. There are numerous conference committees, branch and subcommittees, besides officers and committees to govern the various branches. The leaders include scores of prominent ministers and more laymen than have ever before appeared upon a Christian Endeavor convention programme.

The programme is so elaborate that the endeavors will be forced to select those parts in which they are most interested to the exclusion of many others. Some of the speakers will discuss the following topics, included in the general programme:

The Wednesday evening meetings will be held in the four largest churches of Montreal. They are called "Preparatory," since the first hour will be devoted to prayer. The meetings will close with simultaneous addresses in the four churches by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, on "The Prayer that Has Power;" Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., the evangelist, on "Receiving the Holy Ghost for Power;" Rt. Rev. M. S. Baldwin, D. D., bishop of Huron, on "Individual Consecration;" and Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., of Chicago, on the "Secret of Power."

The exercises "Thursday morning" will be opened by the usual "early prayer meetings," which are held every day of the convention.

Following will be three or four addresses of welcome in Drill hall. The dominion government will be represented by Hon. George E. Foster, minister of finance; the city pastors, by Rev. MacGillivray, the Y. M. C. A., by Secretary Budge, and the Montreal endavorers by A. A. Ayer, chairman of '99's committee.



WILLIS BASER.

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to Junior C. E., under the charge of Mrs. Francis Clark, who has been as active in this work as her husband, Dr. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Minneapolis; Miss Katy H. Haies, of St. Louis, and J. W. Cowan, the first pastor to organize a Junior C. E. society, will give addresses.

President Clark's annual address and the secretary's report will be given Thursday evening, alternately in Drill hall and the tent. Following these will be the presentation of banners to the state which during the year has made the greatest absolute gain in the number of societies.

Friday's speakers include some of the most brilliant men who attend the convention. Hon. W. E. P. Breckinridge, of Louisville, Ky., will deliver an address on "The Age and Its Possibilities," in lieu of that which he was prevented from giving in New York. The tent speakers will be Bishop Arnett, D. D., of Vicksburg, representative of the African church, on "Christian Stewardship," and lastly, Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., of New York, on "Good Citizenship."

Subjects for several discussions Friday morning will be: The five essentials of a C. E. society. It is possible that the foreign representatives will largely occupy the time. No sessions will be held in the Drill hall and the tent during the afternoon. "Committee conferences" will be held in the churches instead.

Saturday morning will be given to missions. Missionary literature will be discussed by Mr. S. L. Mershon, of Evanston, Ill.; "Missionary Meeting" by Miss Ella MacLain, of Chicago, and lastly, a "Free Parliament," consisting of a great number of speeches one and one-half minutes long, will be conducted by Rev. Gilbert Reid, of China.

Saturday afternoon will be the time of friendly rivalry in the denominational rallies held in Montreal's churches. The chairman of the denominational conferences will make all the reports.

At Drill hall in the evening, the roll-call of states, provinces and foreign lands fills the first half of the evening, to be followed by an address on "International Fellowship," by Rev. George Wells, D. D., of Minneapolis.

In the tent will be held a most interesting session known as the pastor's hour. Speeches are but one and one-half minutes long. The closing address on "The Christian Endeavor Society a Typical Church Institution," will be delivered by Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, D. D., of Denver, Col. Sunday, the last day of the convention, will be as crowded as the most enthusiastic delegates can desire.

In the morning the Christian Endeavorers will be expected to attend church. The first regular meetings of the convention will begin in Drill hall and the last at 3:30 p. m. "Gospel Temperance" will be discussed by Mrs. Frances Barnes, superintendent of the National Y. W. C. T. U.; "The Religious Press," by Rev. Hooke, editor of the Independent, London, England; "Poet to Society, Church and the State," by Anthony Comstock.

In the Drill hall meeting T. E. Murphy, the temperance evangelist, will also discuss "Gospel Temperance;" Rev. G. Douglass, D. D., L. L. D., president of Wesleyan theological college of Montreal, gives an address on "Social Purity," and Mr. A. N. Milbury, of

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THE CENTURY'S MARE'S NEST.

A Western Newspaper Takes Seriously a Magazine's Absurd Statement. The Century has entered upon a large and daring task. It has undertaken an investigation of labor unions with a view to finding the status of the American workingman and the chances for the young American mechanic. It affirms that under the present condition of trade instruction the American boy has no rights that organized labor is obliged to respect. He is denied instruction as an apprentice, and if he is taught his trade in a trade school he is refused admission to nearly all the trades unions and is boycotted if he attempts to work as a nonunion man. Character and skill, so The Century alleges, may count against him, but they will not count for him.

The Century believes that the reason of this is that trades unions are so largely composed of foreigners, and that they follow their patriotic principles and continually admit foreigners to their ranks, but close them against Americans. In short, it appears that America has practically surrendered her mechanical laborers to foreigners, and that it has been made so futile for Americans to learn trades that the American mechanic is becoming almost obsolete. The passing away of the old apprentice system and the enormous immigration to this country from all parts of Europe are at the bottom of the trouble. If skill or intelligence were made the criterion by which young mechanics were admitted to the unions, all would be fair enough. The American and the foreigner would then have an equal chance. And that is all that is asked. But a good American workman, it is said, would not stand as much of a chance as a poor foreign workman. The Century promises to show in subsequent articles that while the unions combine in this effective conspiracy against American boys they freely admit to their organizations foreign workmen who have not served full apprenticeship, and who have only a slight knowledge of their craft, and instruct them to a fatherly knowledge, while obtaining for them pay as journeymen.

If this is really so, there is cause for active alarm—there is a demand for a new policy. There must still be a chance for the American mechanic and the American apprentice. The sons of Americans cannot be allowed to grow up in idleness because they have been crowded out by foreigners. There would be neither sense nor justice in such a thing. And there are ways that it can be prevented. We still humbly submit that we have a right to earn our bread in our own country, and that, if it be true that foreigners having trades come over to work only during the "busy season" of their craft, are admitted to a union and return to their homes with the money they have earned here, while American boys are refused admission to the union ranks under the plea that there is no room for them, then certainly it is time to make laws that will touch the cause—laws both prohibitive and active.—Omaha World-Herald.

Two Kinds of Boycotts. Now that the 14 clerks discharged by the railroad on suspicion of betraying office secrets have been reinstated, and peace once more reigns at Fourth and Townsend streets, it may do no harm to give a moment's thought to the statement of the clerks at the time of their removal that so long as they were under the ban of the Southern Pacific they could not hope for employment on any other railroad in America. This fact was not put forward as a grievance. It did not seem to occur to any of the victims that there was anything unnatural in it.

And yet if such a universal boycott had been attempted by the Federated Trades against a corporation, what sermons we should have had on the tyranny of labor organizations! The officers of the federation would have found themselves in jail for conspiracy as soon as a federal judge could get time to look into their case, and it would not have taken him very long to find time.

The boycott is no invention of labor unions. In the form of the blacklist it has been a weapon of employers for a longer time than records can measure. In the hands of capital it is secret, swift and effective. Manufacturers and railroad corporations do not have to distribute dodgers on the streets warning the public not to hire an obnoxious workman. They do not bring themselves into collision with the law. By quiet correspondence, which no labor union has the power to trace, they make a boycotted workman an industrial outcast.

As long as the courts do not touch this form of oppression they should be cautious about interfering with the feeble efforts of labor to retaliate. Of course violence and crime must be suppressed, but if mere advice not to patronize particular firms is to be treated as an illegal conspiracy there should be an attempt to do a little regulating on the other side.—San Francisco Examiner.

"Protection" in Canada. Workmen are apparently now fully cognizant of the fact that protection only protects the employer, not the employee. There is no duty, either ad valorem or specific, on the commodity that he has to sell—namely, his labor. It makes but little difference how high the duty on products may be, the artisan can get for his labor only that reward which he can compel his employer to pay. What this reward shall be is not regulated by the duty or by the employer's profits or his generosity, but by the state of the labor market, and so long as our ports remain free ports for the admission of labor that market will always be pretty liberally supplied and in an active state of competition. This truth was clearly expressed by Mr. Emmet of the Iron Molders' union. He said that "since the national policy had been adopted they had been compelled to fight the manufacturers right along, and the fact was that they had never had to accept such low terms. They had had to submit to reductions such as had been unknown until that time."—Toronto Globe.

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NEWS AND COMMENT.

Prof. William F. Roberts, of Hazleton, a noted geologist, died on Saturday evening at the age of 81 years.

Hazle township school directors elected Peter McKiernan, of Jeanesville, as music teacher for the schools on Saturday evening.

Tillie Baker, an eleven-year-old girl of Hazleton, was run over by one of Arnold & Krell's brewery wagons on Thursday and died the next day.

Anthony J. Drexel, head of the banking firm of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, died of apoplexy on Friday at Carlsbad, Germany, aged 67 years.

Governor Pattison has vetoed the bill which appropriated \$20,571.00 for the expenses of the house committee on election. The question now is who will pay for the contests.

President Cleveland has called an extra session of congress to convene on August 7 for the purpose of taking some action that will relieve the present financial situation of the country.

Stephen Maguire, cashier of White Haven Savings Bank, has resigned upon request of the directors, as the state bank examiner has found him to be \$1,200 short in his accounts.

The Locust Mountain Coal Company is closing up all the coal crop holes on its land to guard against their being set on fire. The recent experience in putting out a fire in a crop hole was a costly one.

John F. Higgins, a prominent citizen of Shenandoah, died suddenly Friday morning of heart failure. He was one of the first three months men in the Union army, and served as tax collector in '91 and '92.

Part of the Hazle Mines school building was burned last night, and the prompt work of West Hazleton fire company saved the whole structure. The damage is over \$500. Origin of the fire is unknown.

A device that will be appreciated by railroad passengers is the new self-opening window, which is released and flies up when a knob is pulled. The Pennsylvania has adopted it for all of its new passenger coaches.

The appointment of Miss Anna G. Webster as postmistress of Weatherly is accredited to the influence of Postmaster General Bissell's wife, who interested herself in the young lady's behalf. Miss Webster is telegraph operator at Glen Summit, where the Bissells have a cottage.

Miss Olive Edwards has sued the editor of the Olympian Gazette, W. J. Schubmehl, for \$10,000 damages for backing out of a marriage contract. If Schubmehl had much dealing with patent medicine men he ought to know how to get out of a little thing like a breach of promise case.

At a "church hugging bee" in Stroudsburg the other evening a man while blindfolded hugged his own wife for several minutes, and when he learned the fact he got mad and demanded his money back. This made his wife mad, and she demanded double rates for her part in the transaction.

The rate of wages to be paid the miners in the employ of the Reading Company in the Schuylkill region for the last half of June and the first half of July was fixed at \$2.46. This rate is 1 per cent. below the basis but 2 per cent. above what was paid last month and at least 50 per cent. less than what they are entitled to.

It has often puzzled people to know why the end of a year's course of study should be called "commencement" day. To those who have had the graduating experience and lived many years afterward the reason is very obvious. It is actually the commencement of real life. What passed before was only visionary and conjured.

If your uncle has an aunt who has a nephew whose wife has a cousin that is married to an old friend of your wife's sister, whose grandfather used to live in the same town with an old school mate of yours whose son-in-law is now living in Chicago, you should at once renew your acquaintance with a view of saving hotel bills while attending the World's fair.

Old newspapers for sale.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Centre street, Freeland, house, 3x25; lot 12x25. For further particulars apply at this office.

FOR SALE—Fine property on Centre street, next to Central hotel storeroom and dwelling; everything in good condition. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A well-built dwelling, with 2 stable and lot, on Washington street, between South and Luzerne. Apply to John Yannes, opera house building, Freeland.

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and the success we have attained through this motto has made us all the more anxious to surpass all of our former successes, and has placed us on the alert for whatever bargains we could buy to offer our many customers.

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