

HIS HEALTH IN A TERRIBLE STATE

"Fruit-a-tives" Healed His Kidneys and Cured Him

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., AUG. 26th, 1913.

"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect, I found more than satisfactory. Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected. My kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old-time vitality. Today, I am enjoying the best health I have ever had."

B. A. KELLY

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and skin as well as on the kidneys, and thereby soothes and cures any kidney soreness.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

H. MILNE

Electric Carpet and Vacuum Cleaning, Sewing and Laying.

Cleveland, Standard and Falcon Bicycles.

Phone 542. 272 Bagot St.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, restorative medicine. Sold in three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Incorporated in U.S.A.)

Every 10c Packet of

WILSON'S FLY PADS

WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN 50¢ WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

New Hats 35c.

Gentlemen, let us clean and reblock your old Felt Hat. We can save money for you.

We call for and deliver.

Kingston Hat and Feather cleaning Co. Phone 163. 281 Princess St.

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief In Novel Way.

Adrian, Mich. — "I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong." — Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.

Not Well Enough to Work.

In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Finkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ABOUT CHURCH UNION

REV. A. B. JOHNSTONE, NOKOMIS SASKATCHEWAN, WRITES

About This Much-Debated Question—Union Would Do Great Good—Some Interesting Data Presented.

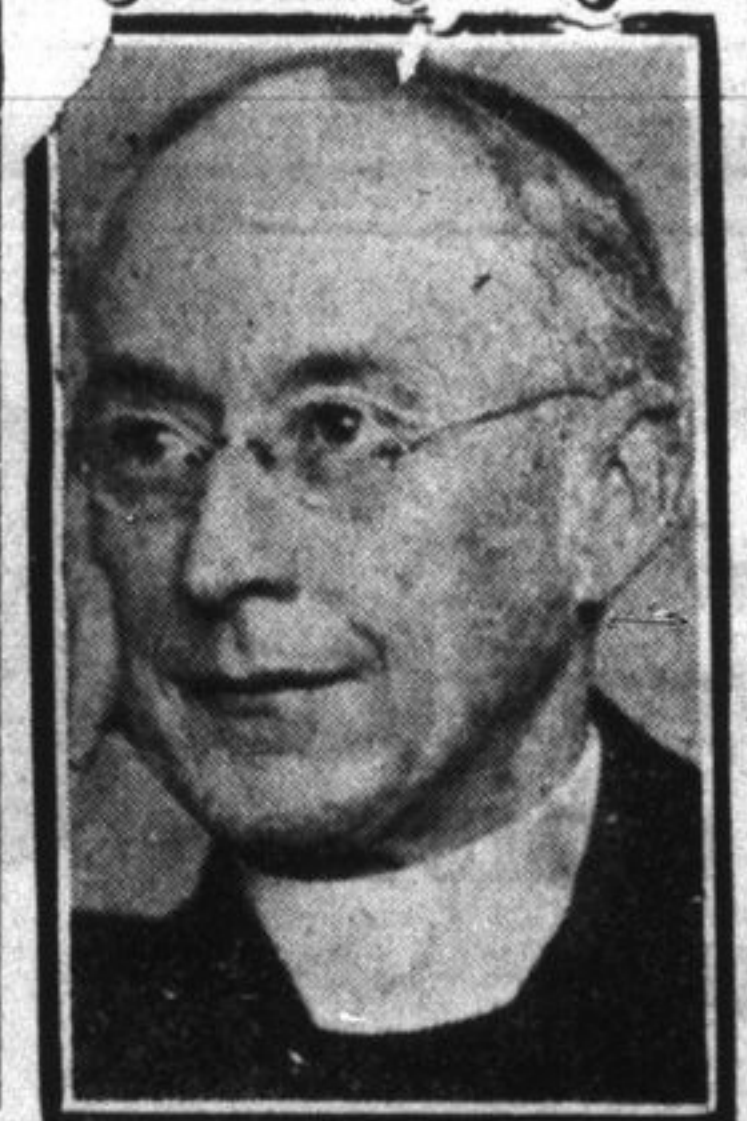
Nokomis, Sask., May 26.—(To the Editor)—That old time and widely influential gathering—the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church—is shortly to meet in the old Limestone city. As Kingston has played an important part in Canada's history, and this Assembly is to determine a question of great importance, it seems peculiarly fitting that its convening should be there.



REV. S. HARPER GRAY, Minister of Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto.

Near your city the writer spent seven years of his early ministry, and for the benefit of his many friends who read the Whig, he would be grateful to you for the insertion in your widely read paper, of a few items on this great question. Being a minister, and of the older school, he can hardly feel sure that he is without denominational ties. For this reason he will make but few comments on the events in the union movement which he has observed and here records, neither are these items which he has selected the only ones that might be given, but he gives these because they furnish stepping-stones thus far across the whole movement.

As early as the year 1900 representations were made by the Presbyterians of the frequent overlapping of the work in New Ontario and other sparsely settled districts, which they said could be prevented by the mutual concession and alternate withdrawal of the Methodist or Presbyterian minister leaving both peoples to the pastoral care of the other. Attempts at this only proved how dear to each are his own. To solve the question the Methodists said: "Let us all be one; let us have organic union," and let it include the Congregationalists too." That was in 1902. Approach and invitation to join were made to other denominations also, conferences, followed, a joint committee was appointed, and outlines of a constitution laid down, and by 1906 a basis



REV. J. W. H. MILNE, Principal Presbyterian Ladies' College, Ottawa.

of union, almost in its present form, framed covering the points of doctrine, polity, the ministry, administration and law. In June 1907 the Assembly voted on this basis and endorsed it by a vote of 137 to 11. In the following year the basis received some mutually acceptable revision and was again endorsed by the Presbyterian Assembly, June 1908, by a vote of 156 to 32.

In all subsequent negotiations I have not any record of any tendency on the part of the Congregationalists or the Methodists to draw back. In the following December, 1908, the joint committee on union again met to consider some changes considered necessary; and in concluding this session they announced: "The Joint Committee regard this work as now substantially completed, they commit it to the great head of the church for his blessing, and to those portions of his church which they represent with confident hope of their approval." The Christian Guardian of that week Dec. 16th, 1908, considering the various church courts through which the basis would then have passed said: "The final decision will be reached before the year 1910 closes," and in the Methodist church there was at once a very perceptible cessation from church extension and of building where such new churches would tend to impede or embarrass union.

In March 1912 a vote of the membership of the three denominations was taken simultaneously on union. The question on the ballot paper of the Methodist church—and I think in the Congregationalists church too was: "Are you in favor of organic union on the basis submitted?" and this ballot they diligently put into the hands of all entitled thereto. The final summing up showed that the

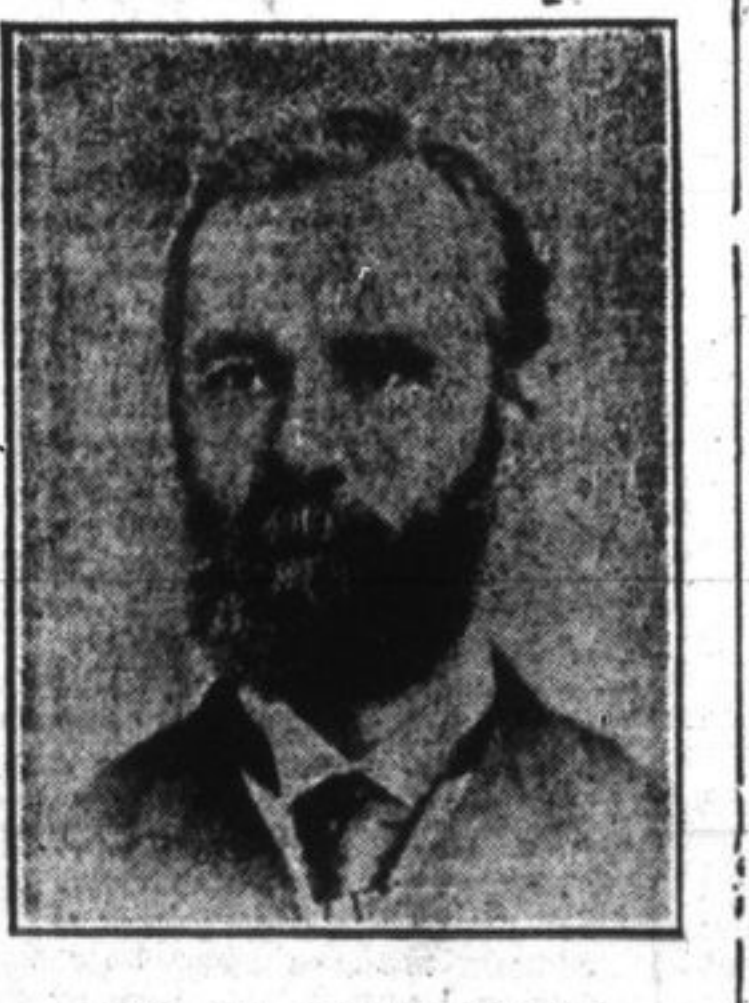
Methodist Church stood about 91 per cent. in favor of union. The figures in Saskatchewan were 13,647 for to 789 against, and this ratio was typical of the Methodist church throughout all Canada. The vote in the Congregationalist church stood over 80 per cent. in favor, whereon they announced themselves as ready and ceased from all further internal discussion.

In the Presbyterian church the question on the ballot paper was not confined to the one question, but it made several alternative suggestions to the voter. In many places too, as will be seen by the results, the ballot, were not diligently distributed to those entitled to vote, consequently the vote was small and the consensus puzzling. On April 7th the Presbyterian members of the joint committee met in Toronto to consider the vote (see "E. Scott, Montreal, in Witness, Aug. 6th, 1912") and "they found that little more than half the communicant members had voted, and that nearly one-third of these had voted 'Nay.'"

Dr. Carman speaking in Edmonton, May 31st, 1912, of the Presbyterian form of ballot declared that its introducing "side issues" was a breach of compact."

On June 7th, 1913 the General Assembly by a vote of 178 to 54 again decided to go forward in union. The report says: "The General Assembly note the cordial and fraternal attitude of the brethren representing the Congregational and Methodist churches, and at the same time the fear of unnecessary delays, and possible dangers, if such are permitted. In view of such fear, it is reminded of the gravity of the situation and the heavy responsibility resting on the Presbyterian church, in Canada in dealing with this important issue."

"We are as a church on trial before the whole of Canada and the Christian world. The onus of proceeding to the consummation of organic union lies principally on our Presbyterian church."



REV. DR. JOHN FORREST, one of Halifax's leading Presbyterian professors.

"A minority report signed by eleven members of the committee was also presented."

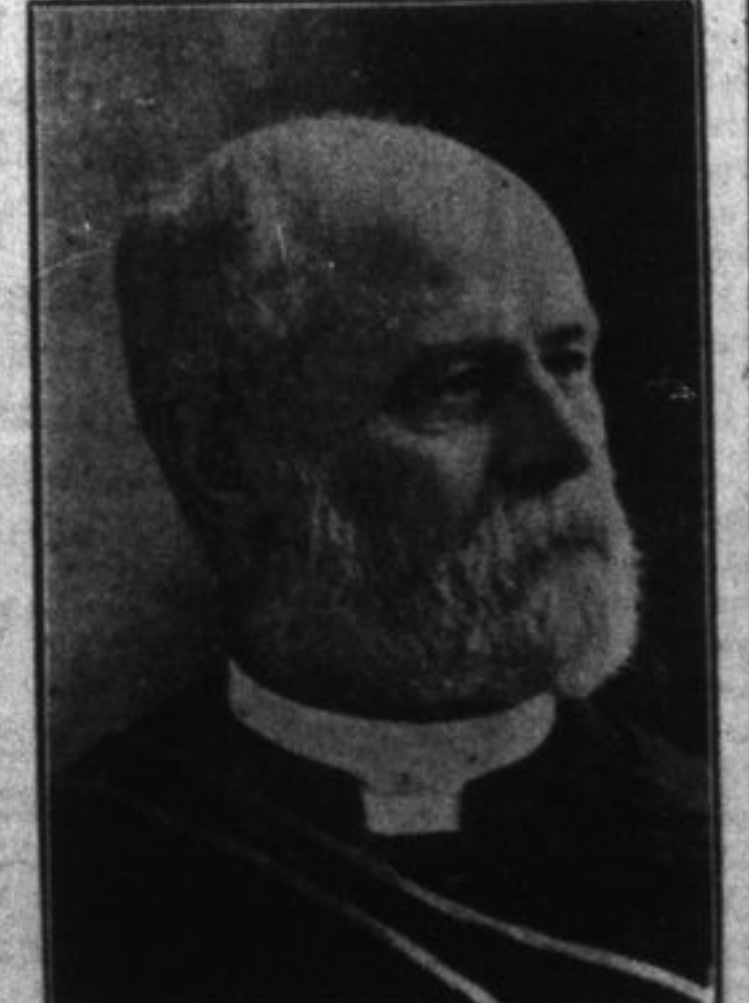
These items would lack one of the most significant events which perhaps revealed in the debate the real motif, of the opposition if the following abridged minute of the Presbytery of Montreal, Nov. 25th, 1913, were to be omitted. Moved Scott-Paul, "That without pronouncing on the merits of organic union this Presbytery is of the opinion that owing to the strong opposition to such union, the hopelessness of obtaining civil legislation, and the impossibility of a union at all complete and harmonious, the whole matter be allowed to rest and the Presbytery overtures the General Assembly to this end."

Moved in amendment of Scrimger-Clark: "That the Presbytery express its approval of union with the negotiating churches and its general approval of the proposed basis of union with such amendments as have been suggested."

"After lengthened discussion the amendment was carried by a majority of 18 to 12. As it is generally conceded that union to be reasonably harmonious must receive at least 80 per cent. of those voting. This was a defeat for union."

But it was in the debate on the amendment that the most interesting statements were made, e.g., "We can get the Methodists without union." People who make such statements mistake broad catholicity and friendliness for disinterest, and think they have a superiority in which we are banking. Do they not know that it is never thus in the Kingdom of Grace?"

Another statement made in opposing the amendment was that Metho-



PRINCIPAL GORDON, of Queen's University, Kingston.

dist ministers are not worthy to take rank with Presbyterian ministers."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

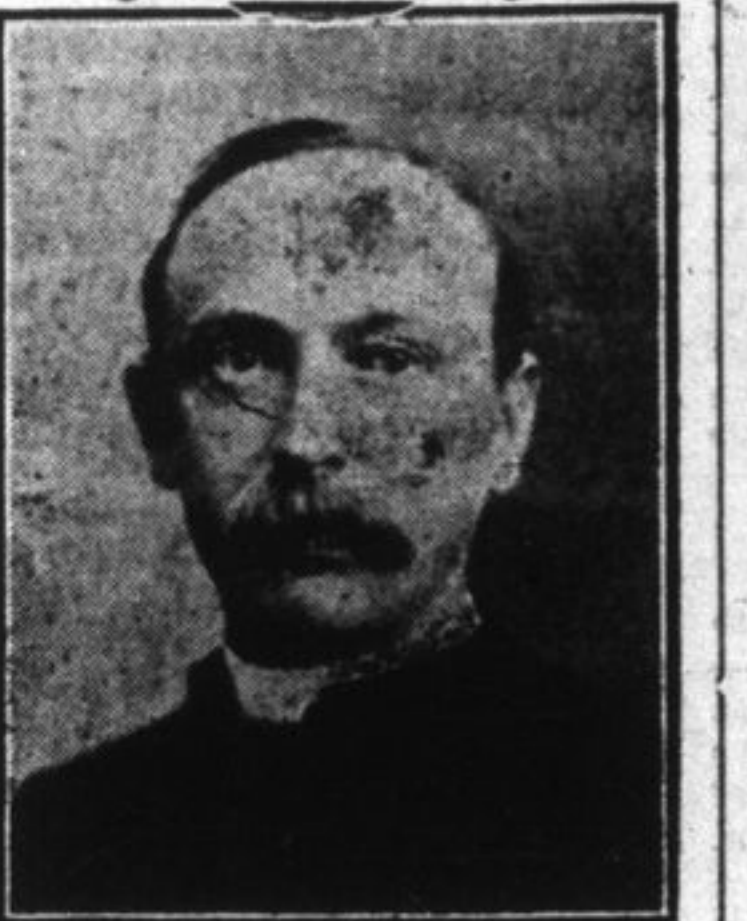
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Being a minister, myself, I won't discuss that statement, but would ask the elderly brother who made it—Is it on the ground of soul winning and character building? or on the ground of the indulgence of degrading appetites? or on the ground of rest while our students sit down to write on the same examinations with yours?"

April 1914, Rev. Dr. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist church, writes that "each movement of the churches concerned seems to bring union more clearly in sight."

May, 1914, a correspondent in the Guardian replies to Dr. Chown, sets forth the repeated delays of the Presbyterian church, and claims that



PRINCIPAL MacKINNON, of the Presbyterian College, Halifax.

indications all point in the opposite direction.

April 6th, 1914, The Lanark and Renfrew Presbytery announced that "Investigation covering eight congregations and five mission stations, convinced them that union would make it possible without injury to close eleven churches and dispose of five manse, release five ministers and three student preachers, convert \$40,500 worth of property not required and save expend amounting to \$4,300" (see Weekly Whig of that date). The Moderator ruled the report "out of order."

June, 1914, the Saskatchewan Conference resolved—"We regret that union is still unsettled. We feel that it is detrimental to our church if union be not now possible let us go forward in the God-appointed task of Methodism."

June 12th 1914, The Montreal conference considered the question whether patience had had "her perfect work." Dr. Chown pointed out that Methodism had suffered much by the slackening of our work in church extension, and said "For the time being negotiations for union are at an end. Methodists must be true to their own ideals and wait for developments," "from the other side." On further consideration it was decided to wait another year. This action was endorsed by the General Conference, Ottawa, Oct. 2, 1914, and the Methodist members to the joint committee on union re-appointed.

Toronto, Dec. 17th, 1914—The



REV. DR. D. G. McQUEEN, an ex-Moderator of the General Assembly.

joint committee met in Toronto, made some slight alterations in the basis which they then commended to the three churches concerned by a vote of 56 to 7.

Your correspondent writes from a circuit where everyone of the 126 ballots was marked in the "yes" column. This shows how he both voted and spoke on the question. Speaking for himself alone, as he has done herein throughout, he would say that he still believes that divisions should cease and a great revival should follow.

With the Congregationalists we have long had intimate and most congenial relations. Hesitancy to unite with them there could not be.

If the Presbyterians believe that union would do them, their work, and the cause of our Great Master, good they ought to say so without further demurring. Union will not accomplish everything. There will still be "foes to face," but union should do much.

The next two weeks will show whether this opportunity will be turned into another Babel-Baboon, or will be the crossing over into the promised land of the United Protestant Church. Faithfully yours, A. B. JOHNSTONE.

What He Asked.

The doors of a certain new house had shrunk horribly, as is the way of the modern door made of unseasoned wood. The builder would not send the joiner to repair them, so the householder tried the ironical method and wrote:

"Dear Sir—The mice can run under most of our doors, but our cat cannot follow them. Will you please send a man at once to make room under the doors for the cat, and much obliged?"

PICTURES ILLUSTRATING ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN ENGLAND FOLLOWING THE LUSITANIA DISASTER.



NOT A SUFFRAGETTE! BUT AN ANTI-GERMAN RIOTER

ENGLISH GIRL BECOMES BUDDHIST NUN IN KIOTO.

Former Teacher's Hair is Shaved, and She Wears Priestly Robes.

Mabel Guppy, an English girl, teaching English in the Hian Girls' High School, Kioato, resigned early in March, and according to the Japan Times, at once became a Buddhist nun, registering at one of the Zen temples.

The girl lost her faith in Christianity in England, and went to Japan to study the teachings of Buddha. She studied Shinran's teachings, which are no other than Sakya's religion rendered easy and popular.

Soon the easiest "gate" of the Oriental religion was mastered by the girl, who then turned to Zen, the hardest and most strenuous line of the teachings of Sakya. She came to Kamakura on Sundays and made vigorous efforts to reach the core of the religion under the guidance of Shaku Shuen, one of the greatest teachers of the sect.

Her progress was so rapid that she was soon formally admitted into the sect and remained according to its custom. Her hair has been shaved and she has taken on priestly robes, changing her way of living and diet. On her resignation Miss Guppy started on a pilgrimage to the "Forty-eight Temples in Shikoku" as a mendicant, first going over to Takamatsu in a small boat.

By the end of March she was expected to return to Kioato, where the preparations for her retired life in a Zen temple at Manakura will be made.

TO SUCCEED DR. CRUMMY.

A Former Kingston Pastor Goes To Vancouver.

Regina Leader.

Rev. Ernest Thomas, pastor of Wesley Methodist church, Regina, has received and accepted a call to Wesley Methodist church, Vancouver, succeeding Rev. Eber Crummy, who goes to the principalship of Wesley Methodist College, Winnipeg.

A meeting of Wesley Church board was held last evening, when the call to Mr. Thomas was considered. It was with deep regret that the board decided to accede to the request of the board of Wesley Church, Vancouver. Mr. Thomas has accepted the call, and subject to the ratification of the Conference, he will leave with his family for Vancouver on July 1st.

Rev. Mr. Thomas came to Regina from Indian Head two years ago, in response to an invitation from the newly-formed board of Wesley Church, thus becoming their first pastor. For a time services were held in a small frame building on Toronto street. Later a property was purchased on Fifteenth Avenue, and in the face of the financial stringency one of the finest small church structures in the city was erected. The building is modern in every respect, and is laid out so as to accommodate the Sunday school along the most approved methods.

Apart from being a powerful speaker, a deep thinker and an organizer of recognized ability, Mr. Thomas is known particularly for his leadership along lines of social democracy. In every movement for the uplift of the people Mr. Thomas is found. When the subject of direct legislation was before the people of Saskatchewan, this question found no more staunch supporter than Mr. Thomas. He was prominent in the councils of the Banish-the-Bar Committee of One Hundred.

The Girl and the Young Man.

Frances Freat, in Leslie's.

No girl who respects herself will accept from a young man attentions which she knows he is not able to give. When a young man on a \$15 a week salary spurs around on a \$15 a day basis, something is wrong, and the girl who allows such a young man to spend money for her entertainment is indirectly a party to the wrongdoing of which he may be guilty. A case in point is a young man, only eighteen years old, who has been brought back from Toronto to New York charged with the theft of \$4,000 worth of jewellery. His first stealing, he confessed, was to "make a front" with a girl at a dancing contest. He took a pin and a ring from his employer, expecting to return them. He never did return them, and this first theft, made in order to shine with a "little beauty" at a dancing contest, led to many other thefts for himself and others. No one would be foolish enough to seek to excuse a young man for stealing in order that he might make a dashing appearance in a tango. The less obvious moral we would draw from the incident is that a girl is not using her influence as she should when she countenances, or encourages extravagance in a young man.

Ignorance of Canada.

Earl Grey tells an amusing story concerning the average Englishman's ignorance about the British Colonies. A young Canadian on a visit to London was much upset at the lack of interest manifested by Londoners in his native country. He made a bet with a friend that three out of four people in the metropolis were ignorant of colonial affairs and it was agreed that they should ask four passers-by in the street if they knew anything about the city of Ottawa. The first person they stopped happened to be a clerk. He confessed that he had never heard of Ottawa. The friends passed on, and next decided to question a young girl who was selling flowers in the gutter. "Excuse me," said the Canadian, politely raising his hat, "but do you know anything of Ottawa?" "Do I know anything of 'co?" exclaimed the damsel angrily. "You get along or I'll smack your dirty face!" After that the two friends decided to declare the bet "off" as they considered that it was wiser not to make any more inquiries.

Amplly Described.

"What kind of a fellow is he?" "O, he's the kind of a fellow who goes out for a walk with you and then tells you how democratic he is; not afraid of being seen with anybody."—Yale Record.

Fire in a Pennsylvania coal mine was extinguished by exploding dynamite in the airways, the concussion blowing out the flames.

The Sun Never Sets on

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Known the world over as "the best baking powder."

Royal Baking Powder contains no alum. It is made from pure cream of tartar, which is derived from grapes. Hence, it assures wholesome and appetizing food, free from all adulterants that may go with would-be substitutes.