

WHY MEN WILL NOT ACCEPT THE SAVIOUR

Dr. Torrey Addressed Large Audience
at Arctic Tabernacle on This Im-
portant Subject.

There was another good meeting at the Arctic tabernacle last night. The frigid temperature of the Arctic rink has given way to the warm spiritual atmosphere of the Gospel Tabernacle. It is simply wonderful how Dr. Torrey keeps his sermons and addresses up to such a high level of Biblical exposition and argument. He is preeminently a teaching evangelist and if his converts have not an intelligent knowledge of the way of life it is certainly not his fault. His sermons and addresses delivered during the afternoons and evenings are so planned as to carry the hearers over a wide range of essential Bible truth as applied to the various phases of Christian experience. His illustrations are drawn almost entirely from his own experience which has been unusually wide and varied. He frequently relates experiences which took place during his Australian tour which was one of the most remarkable series of evangelistic campaigns in the annals of evangelism. He also draws from the ministry of the late D. L. Moody with whom he was closely associated in evangelistic work for many years, and for whom he has great admiration.

His theme last night was one of the saddest utterances which ever fell from the lips of the Son of Man: "Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life." It was a most searching analysis of the real reasons why men refuse to yield to the claims of the Son of Man. So searching was it that one of those present said afterwards some one must have told the evangelist the story of my life. At the close of the meeting a large number came forward and confessed the Saviour.

The following are selections from last night's discourse:

He came down from Heaven with its glory to earth with its shame, to bring life to men. He went up and down among men proclaiming that life could be obtained by simply coming to Him, but men would not come. And at last He turned round upon the men who had come to Him, and with a heart aching with disappointment, and with tones full of yearning pity He said: "Ye will not come to Me, that ye might have life."

If any man is lost it will be because he will not come to Christ. If any man or woman goes out of this hall tonight unsaved, that will be the reason.

No man is lost because he needs to be lost. No man needs to be lost. God has provided salvation for every body. The atonement of Jesus Christ covers the sin of every man. He tasted death—as we are told in the Word of God—for every man, and the offer of salvation is made to every man.

It is the will of God, we are told expressly in His Word, that all men should be saved, and He "is not willing"—as we read in 2 Peter iii 9—"that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." And if any man is lost, it is solely because He will not come.

No man is lost because he has gone down so deeply into sin.

No man is lost because he is too weak to lead the Christian life.

If any man or woman or young person goes out of this hall tonight unsaved it is no one's fault but your own, and the whole reason will be that you will not come to Christ and obtain life.

But why will not men come to Christ? There are many things that keep them from coming. The first one is sin.

The love of money keeps many men from coming to Christ.

Love of pleasure is keeping many a man and woman from coming to Christ.

The fear of man is keeping many a man and woman in Texarkana from coming to Christ and obtaining life.

I would a great deal rather that men would laugh at me down here for doing a wise thing, than the devils in hell should laugh at me for all eternity for doing a foolish thing.

I tell you that a day is coming for these men and women who laugh at you, because you choose Christ and you will bring them with you.

An unforgiving spirit is another thing that is keeping men and women from coming to Jesus Christ.

Are you going to reject Christ and eternal life for the sake of hating somebody? God have mercy upon you.

There is one thing that is keeping people from coming to Christ, and that is pride.

Some of you people are not willing to lay your pride in the dust. You are not willing to throw your pride to the winds and go to God and seek pardon through the atoning blood of the Son of God. You will never be saved any other way.

I tell you among the people who are in this hall there are a lot of people who are being kept away from Christ by spiritual pride.

If you say I won't do a thing, you have got to lay your pride in the dust before you can find Jesus Christ

SWEARING IN OF SOUTH AFRICA'S GOVERNOR GENERAL

Ceremony at Pretoria was Imposing but Somewhat
Sombre—The Constitution of the New Union
Differs from that of Canada and Australia in
many Important Details—Main Features of it
Outlined.

Pretoria, South Africa, June 2.—Lord and Lady Gladstone, and members of the Cabinet attended a special service in the Cathedral yesterday. Thence Lord and Lady Gladstone and the Ministers proceeded to the Legislative Assembly, where the swearing-in took place. It was a distinguished gathering, but a sombre one, owing to the death of the late King.

Sir Louis Botha and his Ministers in procession, the judges, headed by Sir J. De Villiers, Chief Justice having taken their places, Lord Gladstone, accompanied by a brilliant staff, entered the hall and went to the Speaker's chair, in which he took his seat. A short and simple ceremony followed. The Commission appointing Lord Gladstone as Governor-General was read in English and Dutch. Chief Justice De Villiers then administered the oaths to the Governor-General and the members of the Cabinet.

The Gladstones have created a good impression.

The scheme of union laid down in the new Constitution of South Africa differs radically from that of Canada, and, indeed, of Australia, in the distribution of powers as between the Union Government and the Provincial or State Governments. In the Australian Constitution the Colonies are said to be united in a Federal Commonwealth. In the Canadian Constitution, the Provinces are united in a Federal Union.

In the South African Constitution the Union is described as a Legislative Union, that is to say, the legislative power is not parcelled out and divided between the central Legislature, but rests with one central body. The powers of Parliament are thus supreme, subject to the necessary limits of a Colonial Legislature. Parliament is not limited, even by the Constitution itself, since it is not bound by anything which itself cannot change, subject to certain restrictions with regard to time and procedure.

Briefly the main features of the new Constitution are as follows:—The Government of the new Union is vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and consists of a Governor-General, an Executive Council and two Houses of Parliament, named the Senate and the House of Assembly. The salary of the Governor-General is fixed at \$50,000 a year. The Senate is to consist of thirty-two elected and eight nominated Senators, four of the latter to be appointed in virtue of thorough acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the colored races of South Africa. The appointment of the eight nominated Senators is to rest with the Governor-General-in-Council, and they are to hold office for ten years. The eight elective Senators for each Province are to be appointed originally by each Colonial Legislature, both Houses sitting together and voting on a system of

proportional representation. Subsequent elections are to be made by the Provincial Councils, sitting with the Assembly members for the Province. Thus permanent provision is made for the Senate.

The House of Assembly is to consist of 121 members, chosen directly by the voters of the Union and assigned to the various Provinces in the following manner: Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Orange River Colony, 17; Transvaal, 36. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent and have resided in the Union for five years. The existing Colonial franchises are to be maintained unless and until the Union Parliament otherwise provides. No voter is to be disqualified on the ground solely of race or color and the native franchise in the Cape Colony is not to be altered except by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament. Automatic redistributions of seats is to take place every five years. The principle of proportional representation, with the single transferable vote, is adopted for all elections provided for under the Constitution. When the number of members of the House of Assembly reaches 150, the Provinces are to have representation solely and strictly in proportion to their European adult male population and no further increase of members is to take place unless Parliament so provides. In both Houses the provisions for the oath of affirmation of allegiance are the same as in the British Parliament.

The Provinces, which will correspond to the existing Colonies, are to be administered by an Administrator appointed by the Governor-General, an Executive Committee and a Provincial Council. Pretoria is to be the seat of Government offices and Cape Town the seat of the Parliament. The Provincial Capitals will remain at Cape Town, Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg. Both the English and Dutch languages are to be official languages of the Union, and are to enjoy equal rights and privileges. There is to be a Supreme Court of South Africa, of which the Colonial and Supreme Courts will be parts. All South African appeals will go to the Supreme Court of South Africa, and an appeal shall only lie to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of South Africa on cases where the Privy Council has granted special leave.

The Union Government will take over the debts of the existing Colonies. The control of the railways is to be vested in a Commission. The Provincial Councils are to retain the control of education, other than higher education, for five years, but all their ordinances in this as in other matters are to be subject to the veto of the Governor-General. Provision is made for the taking over of the protectorates by the Union Government at some future date, upon terms laid down in the Constitution.

ROOSEVELT PLANS ONE BIG SPEECH IN EACH OF THE 24 STATES

Washington, June 1.—Theodore Roosevelt will make a series of political speeches during his triangular swing through the West, Northwest and South. He will confine himself to one thorough and comprehensive review of pending questions to be made at a mass meeting in each State through which he passes.

Col. Roosevelt has made his plans known in a number of letters to members of Congress. In each of these, especially those two insurgents and near-insurgents, he has added the expression: "I would be glad to see you and have a talk with you."

Except in the case of Hamilton Fish and a few others he did not specify a meeting in New York, but simply indicated a wish that during his travels he might meet every Senator and Representative from the States visited and have a general conversation on all matters affecting their localities.

The ex-President's junket will take him through twenty-four States, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, South

"Ye will not come to Me, that ye might have life." The Lord Jesus Christ, who died on the Cross of Calvary, is standing here, with His thorn-crowned brow and pierced hands saying, "Ye will not come to Me that ye might have life." Men and women rise and say, "I will come, Lord, Jesus; I come now."

PHILADELPHIA MAN SHOT BY POLICEMAN

Philadelphia, June 2.—James O'Neil, 27 years old, was shot and killed by John O'Rourke a policeman in the northeastern part of the city during an encounter today between the policeman and a boisterous crowd of young men. Whether O'Neil was a member of the party or only a passerby is not known. The policeman was attacked and badly beaten, and while lying on the sidewalk he drew his revolver and fired at his assailants, hitting O'Neil.

Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey.

Aside from these two dozen speeches he proposes to fully inform himself as to the changes that have taken place since he left the United States for his African trip. He is especially anxious to learn all possible of the insurgent movement.

To gain the requisite knowledge the ex-President has formally invited a number of Senators to confer with him in New York before the period of speechmaking begins. He has selected both reactionaries and straight out progressives. Those requested to participate in the talk did not receive personal letters, but a message through a central distributing point. This is construed to indicate that one of Col. Roosevelt's personal friends, probably belonging to the Back from Elba Club, was instructed to quietly suggest that certain reactionaries and insurgents drop over to New York and discuss the present situation with the ex-President.

It was made clear tonight that each Senator receiving an invitation to the conference will gladly accept.

MIDSUMMER AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

Series Proposed by the Provincial
Department of Agriculture

It is proposed to have speakers in attendance at the following places on the dates mentioned to give demonstrations and lead discussions at afternoon meetings and to address evening meetings. The subjects to be taken up are Soil Cultivation, The Judging of Horses and the Judging of Dairy Cattle. Each meeting will be in charge of the Agricultural Society of the District and it is suggested that a picnic meeting be arranged so that those in attendance may get their supper on the ground and then be on hand for the evening meeting.

A small piece of land, (about a quarter of an acre), which will have been plowed and harrowed, will be required to demonstrate cultivation and a few horses and dairy cattle will be needed for the judging demonstration and Agricultural Society officers interested are requested to make the necessary arrangements.

One or more men of long practical experience and expert knowledge such as Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ontario, Dr. J. Standish, Geo. E. Fisher and others will conduct these meetings.

The following is the list proposed: Tuesday, June 14—Andover. Wednesday, June 15—Glassville. Thursday, June 16—Centerville. Friday, June 17—Debec. Saturday, June 18—Harvey. Monday, June 20—Hoyt Station. Tuesday, June 21—Armstrong's Corner.

Wednesday, June 22—Jerusalem. Thursday, June 23—Greenwich. Friday, June 24—Kingston. Saturday, June 25—Sussex. Monday, June 27—Elgin. Tuesday, June 28—Havelock. Wednesday, June 29—Hillsboro. Thursday, June 30—St. Anselme. Friday, July 1—Sackville. Saturday, July 2—Shediac. Monday, July 4—Buctouche. Tuesday, July 5—Rexton. Wednesday, July 6—St. Louis. Thursday, July 7—Ford's Mills. Friday, July 8—Napan. Saturday, July 9—Bathurst. Monday, July 11—Balmoral. Tuesday, July 12—Doaktown. Wednesday, July 13—Stanley. Friday, July 15—Bear Island. Saturday, July 16—Campbell Settlement.

BRITISH RAILWAY RETURNS MAKE GOOD SHOWING

The railway returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1909, issued in a summary and preliminary form by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, indicate that the railway companies of the kingdom last year enjoyed a considerable increase in prosperity as compared with the preceding year. The total number of passengers carried during the year, exclusive of season ticket holders, was 1,264,857,000. This shows a falling off of over 134 millions compared with the preceding year, accounted for, no doubt, by the rapid growth in the use of motor vehicles, and, perhaps, by the inclemency of the summer weather. The number of season ticket holders, however—729,000—shows a substantial increase. There was an increase of nearly eight million tons in the quantity on minerals and general merchandise carried, the total being 499,322,000 tons. The total working expenses were £75,033,000. The net receipts were £45,136,000 against £43,486,526 in 1908 and £44,936,729 in 1907.

HALLEY'S COMET
The comet glided by the earth, No man was killed or wounded; No deluge swept this little world And not a ship was foundered.

The comet glided its tail a point, Before it raised its undergird And cleared the earth by many miles But caused some snow and thunder.

It's guiding power is perfect quite This has been proven true; It glides away through open space Beyond the starry blue.

By world and moons and orbs and spheres, It has gone for many ages; A mystery alike to man Astronomers and sages.

Cheer up, you nervous people all, Try and believe what's true; The Power that guides the solar orbs Can guide the comet too.

—John Calhoun.
Boiestown N.B., May 29.

There are some "intellectualities" who cannot sell their stories to the magazines, but every word that Johnson the ear-burger, says is flashed round the world and sold for real money.

A man can't help smoking an expensive cigar if he likes an old pipe better.

GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS

INTERCOLONIAL

DEPARTURES.

No. 303—Mixed for Loggieville, 5.45
No. 317—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.
No. 321—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.
No. 323—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.
No. 301—Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.
No. 327—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.
No. 329—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 21.20.

ARRIVALS.

No. 306—Suburban from Marysville 8.15.
No. 302—Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction, 13.20.
No. 308—Suburban from Marysville 13.30.
No. 304—Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction, 18.50.
No. 310—Suburban from Marysville 19.15.
No. 316—Suburban from Marysville 21.55.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DEPARTURES.

6.20 a. m.—Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.
7.30 a. m.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North. Leaves St. Marys at 8.10.
9.45 a. m.—Express for St. John and points east.
4.25 p. m.—Mixed for Woodstock, via Gibson branch on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
5.45 p. m.—Express for Montreal, and Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.
9.00 p. m.—Express for St. John and points east.

ARRIVALS.

9.10 a. m.—Express from St. John and points east.
11.40 a. m.—Mixed from Woodstock via Gibson branch, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
11.50 a. m.—Express from Montreal Boston, etc.
7.50 p. m.—Express from St. John and points east.
9.10 p. m.—Mixed from Woodstock and points North.
10.40 p. m.—Express from Boston, Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.

STAR LINE S. S. CO.

Steamer Victoria leaves for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a. m. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4.30 p. m.

ST. JOHN RIVER S. S. CO.

Steamer Elaine leaves for St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at eight o'clock. Arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m.

Steamer Hampstead leaves Fredericton every week day for Gagetown at 4 o'clock p. m. Arrives from Gagetown at 10.30 a. m.

Stage line for Meductic and points on western side of river leaves the post office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a. m.

AMUSEMENTS

Bijou TO-DAY

BEATRICE TURNER

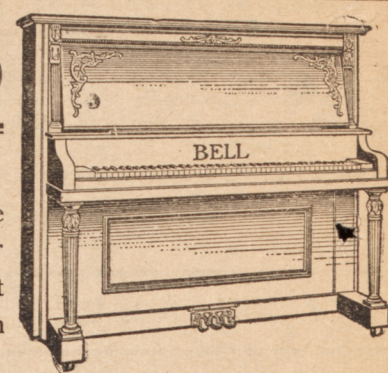
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The Minature
Paula Peters Trained
Western Justice
Othello

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They will be sold at *Special Low Prices for Cash or Easy Payments*, for the month of June only.

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We employ no agent.

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You can remember days when the heat inside your kitchen was so great you could hardly bear it. With the right stove you would have made a better hostess. Save your health. Don't put up with the drudgery of a coal range. You can have a clean, cool, pleasant kitchen. The

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Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

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WANTED.—At once, Book-keeper for painting business. Apply to P. O. Box 676.

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SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's offices in the City of Fredericton on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June next at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN KILBURN,
President.

Philadelphia gold brick men charged with swindling wealthy Englishmen are to be prosecuted to the limit. The gold brick method of getting the money is very coarse.