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CELEBRATION AT PETERBORO.

Opening of Trent Canal Left Lock an Event of Importance.

MR. EMMERSON PERFORMED THE CEREMONY.

He Made An Eloquent Speech.

Peterboro, Ont., July 9.—Canada's national assets received a magnificent addition today, when the hydraulic lift lock connecting two long sections of the Trent Valley Canal was opened under impressive circumstances. The fact that this is the largest structure of the kind in the world, in addition to its great value to the midlands of Ontario, drew a great concourse of people from the surrounding country, and an immense parliamentary delegation from Ottawa.

The lock now completes a chain of navigation of 160 miles, reaching from Healey's Falls, on the Trent, to within a few miles of Lake Simcoe, leaving 43 miles of the Trent valley system yet to be established, of which 17 miles of river will have to be canalized. The opening ceremonies were made the occasion of happy congratulatory speeches by Hon. H. R. Emmerson, minister of railways and canals; Sir William Mulock, Dr. James Mills, Senator Cox, Senator William Kerr and Hon. J. R. Stratton.

An Enormous Work.

The lift lock has been eight years under construction, was built entirely by Canadians and cost \$5,000,000. The aim of the lock is to overcome by one locking a difference in levels of 65 feet within a short distance, thus saving a great deal of time. The structure is entirely of concrete and required 26,000 barrels of cement in its construction. The time of lockage is twelve minutes and today's actual lowering required from four to five minutes. The mechanism is, after all, extremely simple in principle. The vessel desiring to be lowered sails out into a pontoon of water supported by a high piston, and by adjusting the weight of water in the upper and the corresponding pontoons, then at the bottom, the one descends and the other ascends, just as the ends of the grocer's scale balance when he is giving correct weight. The work has been under the direct control of the department of railways and canals, and is more especially the work of Mr. R. B. Rogers, Peterboro, superintendent of the Trent Canal, who visited Europe to study existing models and put them into execution with improvements, and of Mr. W. J. Francis, C. E., who since 1900 has been in charge of construction.

The town was thronged with prominent visitors from near and far. The Parliamentary train, which left Ottawa at 7 o'clock and arrived shortly after noon, brought representatives from almost every part of the Dominion.

The First Descent.

The Parliamentary party and other visitors were entertained at luncheon, after which they boarded the steamer Stony Lake, a new vessel just built on the upper waters of the canal, and the steamer Empress, and proceeded to the left lock. They were overtaken by a heavy shower, and on reaching the scene of the lock the weather was anything but favorable. Thousands of people from the town and surrounding country awaited the event, and stood in the pouring rain with stoical heroism, most of them drenched to the skin. The hillside stretching far to the west was a solid mass of proud Canadians, and when the clouds presently parted the conditions greatly modified for a successful ceremony.

The Stony Lake streamed out into the overhanging pontoon, and it was not without a tremor that those on board felt instinctively the danger that something might give way. At 1.50 a slackening and the sensation of a slow descent in an elevator announced the first step in the

active history of the great lock. Cheers broke from the thousands on the hillside, the band of the 57th Regiment played, and the whistles of the lock auxiliary engine and of many small steamers answered. The descent was so smooth and so gradual that the sense of fear was at once dissipated, and when the bottom was reached, five minutes later, the demonstration was renewed. An opportunity to look over the lock was given, and then the steamer Empress descended.

The Formal Proceedings.

Subsequently the lock was declared open by Hon. Mr. Emmerson, and a number of congratulatory speeches were delivered from the deck of the vessel. His Worship Mayor Rogers acted as master of ceremonies, in which capacity he was ably assisted by Hon. Geo. A. Cox.

Mr. Emmerson's Speech.

In his speech the Minister of Railways said: Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, this demonstration of the result of engineering skill, while inspiring, almost commands every one of us to stand in silence before it. We have been the favored and fortunate witnesses of an event that will stand out in the history of Canada. (Hear, hear.) Not only are those directly interested and all the people of Canada to be congratulated, but also the empire itself in the accomplishment in Canada of a work the first of its kind in America and the largest of its kind in the world. (Cheers.) I am sure that our united congratulations go out to those who have had to do with the completion of this great work. I think I should first mention the name of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals—(hear, hear)—Mr. Schreiber, a gentleman who has been intimately connected with the great public works of Canada, and who has also been identified with the present enterprise. To those under him who have had immediate control are due our congratulations, and I have the privilege of extending to these gentlemen on behalf of all present our warm and hearty congratulations on the success which has attended their efforts. (Applause.) It is events like the present which mark the progress of a country, and no event that has transpired in Canada illustrates so clearly the advance which we have made.

The March of Progress.

Think of the advance which has been made within the last century in works of this kind. You have been reminded in the progress of this work of the fact that 300 years ago these waters were portaged by Champlain. You come down through the years and you have the present canal system. But if the people of Canada have reason to be proud of their canals, there is even greater reason to exult over such a work as this. (Cheers.) I do not think I should omit to extend congratulations to one who was associated with the initiation of this work. That gentleman, Hon. Mr. Blair, was minister of railways and canals when the project was begun, and I am sure that the judgment which he, in common with the department, exercised in carrying it on, reflects great credit upon him. (Applause.) We are recording history, recording an event which, as I said before, shows the advance that Canada is making, which is in a measure illustrative of the growth of our country, the commercial energy and pluck of our people, and of the skill with which Canadians can carry out such works as this without any outside assistance. (Cheers.) This fact will certainly give us greater faith in ourselves, and we will have greater reason to conclude that we as a people, though young, are enabled to carry out even greater and grander work than that which now confronts us. I shall say no more, but simply declare this work open to the use of the people of Canada, dedicated as a public utility in the interest of trade and commerce and in the interest of the business of the country. (Loud cheers.)

Other speakers included Sir Wm. Mulock, Hon. J. R. Stratton, Senator Kerr, Dr. Miles and Senator Cox.

IT IS HIGHLY INJURIOUS

To use a cheap drastic physic. Safeest remedy for constipation and torpid liver is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut which loosen the bowels without gripping pains. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

CHURCH UNION.

Address of Rev. Robert Pegrum, Retiring Moderator,

BEFORE THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION AT KESWICK RIDGE.

In St. Paul's conception of Christianity, there was room in its all-embracing brotherhood for men of widely different beliefs and of widely divergent practices. His life long, this apostle labored to secure for all, irrespective of sex, or race, or subordinate beliefs, a part within the comprehending efficacy of the gospel and a place within the comprehending nurture of the church. Yet, even in apostolic days, there were serious contentions in some of the churches, especially in that at Corinth, to which was sent the earnest exhortation, "I beseech you, brethren, through our Lord, Jesus Christ, that there be no divisions among you." Actual divisions occurred in the early church; and the tendency towards separation gradually increased, until the church—the body of Christ—was split into numerous discordant sects. But, about the middle of the last century, the scattering process had gone so far that reaction set in. Men began to enquire if there was not some way of coming together again. And particularly in recent years, the Holy Spirit, working in men's hearts, has brought about a revived interest in this subject. This evening we consider the most important question which is before our Canadian churches at the present time—the proposed organic union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational denominations. Is it desirable? Is it practicable?

The History of the Movement.

In 1887, the Congregational union of Ontario and Quebec passed a resolution in favor of church union, and appointed a committee to confer with committees appointed by other church bodies. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches have followed the same policy. It is plain, therefore, that there has been a reaching out of one denomination towards another. An important step forward was taken in Sept., 1901, when the Methodist General Conference passed a resolution declaring that in its belief the time had come for a union of the three churches. The resolution was passed without a dissenting vote. Since the commencement of the present year, representative men in these groups of Christians have held meetings at different points of the Dominion to discuss tentative plans for church union. At the second of these meetings, held in Toronto, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "While recognizing the limitations of our authority as to any action that would commit our respective churches in regard to a proposal that is yet in the initial stage, we feel free, nevertheless, to say that we are of one mind, that organic union is both desirable and practicable, and we commend the whole subject to the sympathetic and favorable consideration of the chief assemblies of the churches for such further action as they may deem wise and expedient." The Toronto Globe, referring to this union conference, which was notable for its composition, its purpose and its spirit, says: "At that meeting the organic union of these three churches into one united church of Canada was formally and definitely brought within the sphere of imminent probability." Since then, besides many informal meetings in Winnipeg, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, Montreal and other cities, there have been held two official meetings. At the Presbyterian Assembly in St. John a favorable resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority, and a committee of 61 persons was appointed to confer with the other bodies. Also at the annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec similar action was taken both as to the resolution and the committee. Such is a brief history of this forward movement.

The Problems to be Solved.

It has been observed that the proposed union will be realized because there is not enough difference between the three denominations to keep them apart.

The Problem of Doctrinal Statement.

All the great creeds of Christendom have been protests of the church against some prevailing error, or some danger to Christian truth; but we are now approaching the task from a sympathetic rather than from a defensive point of view. This proposed union necessitates a restatement of doctrine in terms more in harmony with the Biblical knowledge and Christian experience of today. It must be a creed which does not emphasize the differences between the disciples of Christ, but one which aims to make prominent the great truths on which Christians are agreed and so to state them as to strengthen common faith. There is such a doctrinal statement already in existence. "The Free Church Catechism" which was published in England in 1899. The men who prepared it represent eight different denominations and not less than 60,000,000 of Christians in all parts of the world. Principal Caven, as conservative a man as Canadian Presbyterianism has, says that the time has come when it is possible to find outside the Calvinistic and Arminian systems a doctrinal basis sufficient and common to all Christian believers. Any doctrinal statement satisfactory to both Presbyterians and Methodists would also be agreeable to us.

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The Problem of Church Polity.

Dr. Caven pointed out the growth of the Presbyterian system in the Methodist church and he assured Congregationalists that the things for which they stood—the liberties of congregations and individuals—would be preserved in any policy the united churches would follow. In the United States, Congregationalists admit that for effective administrative work, there must be what is essentially Presbyterian oversight. Therefore in Eastern Massachusetts and elsewhere, large groups of Congregational churches, while retaining their autonomy or self-government, are under the supervision of a committee and a president. Such a plan might work equally well in Canada. The united churches will probably have a representative form of government securing to the local churches the largest degree of liberty consistent with some form of connectionalism. Hence, no serious difficulties as to doctrine or policy seem to stand in our way. The solution of these problems is well illustrated by the following story. A Methodist minister tells of an experience of his, as a farmer's boy, in getting a cow into her stall on a moonlight evening. When the stable door opened, the cow saw directly across the passage-way that led to her stall what looked to her perhaps like a bar of solid silver. It was a beam of moonlight. The cow stopped short before this barrier. Doubtless it appeared to her unsurmountable. Vigorous prodding from the boy eventually caused her to make a desperate lunge and she was soon feeding in her stall. The surprise of that cow in her discovery that a barrier so formidable could be overcome so easily was something remarkable. If there be among us a real desire for union, it will turn out that many of the difficulties in our path are mainly moonshine.

The Objects in View.

(1) Christ's prayer for his disciples "that they all may be one," would be answered so far as we are concerned. Let the followers of Christ in these three bodies show to the world that we consider loyalty to our glorified Savior, the salvation of our country and the privilege of brotherly co-operation to mean more to us than name or fame.

(2) The great crisis in the North West would be met. The marvellous growth in that portion of Canada demands that we should make provision for their spiritual needs. Organic union would enable us to deal more economically with our resources; for then there would be only one church instead of three in each village or small town.

(3) It would bear fruit of inestimable value in missionary work both at home and abroad. A Japanese traveller in this country recently remarked that if Canadians would only send over Christianity, the Japanese would eagerly grasp it; but when missionaries brought five or six different creeds and beliefs they began to doubt the sincerity of the Christians themselves. And now with these opinions and facts before us, what is our immediate duty? The "Maritime Union," should unanimously adopt a resolution endorsing this opinion and appoint a committee to confer with the other bodies. As to the other individual churches for reconsideration and developments. Not now, but at some future date the definite basis of union will be submitted to the churches for reconsideration and vote. In the meantime, we must persevere in desire and prayer and effort. We believe that visible oneness—organic union—will become a reality, which will be a foretaste of heaven itself, where the great multitude which no man can number serve God day and night in his temple.

Birth-marks which mark and mar the outside of the body are a grief to every mother whose children may bear them. But for every child who bears a birth-mark on the skin there are many who bear an indelible birth-mark on the

mind. Nervous mothers have nervous children and many a man and woman owes an irritable and despondent temperament to those days of dread when the mother waited the hour of her maternity. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription strengthens the mother for her trial. With strength comes a buoyancy of spirits and quietness of mind, which is one of the happiest gifts a mother can bestow on her offspring. By giving vigor and elasticity to the delicate womanly organs "Favorite Prescription" practically does away with the pain of maternity and makes the baby's advent as natural and as simple as the blossoming of a flower. There is no opium, cocaine or other narcotic contained in "Favorite Prescription."

Does it pay to add power to the lens of the microscope or telescope?

WHAT IS CATARRH

It is an inflammation of the mucous lining of the throat, bronchial tubes and nasal passages excited by germs that can only be destroyed by fragrant healing Catarrhzone which is breathed direct to the seat of the disease, and has never yet failed to cure. Pleasant to use, absolutely certain to cure, Catarrhzone always gives satisfaction. "I suffered from nasal catarrh so badly that I couldn't breathe through my nostrils," writes G. K. Wilcott of Meriden. "I used Catarrhzone for a few minutes and was relieved. It cured in a short time." No other remedy just like Catarrhzone—it's the best. Two months' treatment, \$1.00; trial size, 25c.

Does it pay to learn how to centre thought with power, how to marshal one's mental force effectively?

It depends largely on how much a man steals whether his conscience troubles him enough to return it.

Faded Women

Need Richer Blood.

It Stamps the Glow of Robust Health on Cheeks and Lips, How Blood is Made Rich and Red Enough to Beautify the Complexion.

A bright rosy complexion can easily be acquired. All that is necessary is to purify the blood and supply it with an increased number of red corpuscles. The simplest method of doing this is to introduce more iron into the system which is always lacking where the complexion is pallid or sallow.

Iron in a concentrated form, specially adapted for internal use is contained in its most efficient state in Ferrozone which is noted for marvellous blood building properties. No matter how weak or poor the blood may be, Ferrozone will enrich and nourish it. The immediate result is a better color which will improve steadily under Ferrozone.

Every girl that takes pride in her complexion will find Ferrozone of greater value than cosmetics or face powders. Its influence is lasting whereas artificial beautifiers are but a temporary aid. Thousands that have used Ferrozone are glad to endorse it strongly because it certainly is the best remedy for pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and poor complexion that money can buy.

Miss Minnie E. Stirling of Lancaster, writes, "I can recommend Ferrozone to everyone who needs something to clear up the complexion. Before using Ferrozone my skin was sallow and had a very unhealthy color. After the first box of Ferrozone there was great improvement and when I had used three boxes I felt much better and had a satisfactory color in my cheeks."

Mrs. C. T. Warwick of Bradford, says: "My daughter was greatly benefited by using Ferrozone. She used to have a sickly color and never looked as if she was very strong. After using two boxes of Ferrozone she felt better and her color was wonderfully improved. This encouraged her to continue Ferrozone and in a few weeks she looked like a different person and had a clear rosy complexion. Ferrozone accomplished wonders for my daughter."

Does it pay to learn to make life a glory instead of a grind.

A STUDY OF OLD AGE

Reveals the fact that the blood is usually thin and lacking in the strength properties of young folks' blood. If you want to fill your blood with the fire of youth, build up your strength, restore your nerve, just use Ferrozone. It's the most potent tonic known and will renew the flickering flame of an aged life by imparting nourishment to enfeebled organs. Ferrozone fortifies weak systems, feeds the blood, brain and nerves with new life. Try Ferrozone. Price 50c. per box.