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**Lord Salisbury's Tribute to the Queen.** In a speech full of emotion Lord Salisbury, in his place in the House of Lords moved the reply to King Edward's first message to Parliament. He said that in performing the saddest duty of his life he was only echoing the profound sorrow of the nation in its bereavement, and the people's admiration of the glorious reign and splendid character of the Sovereign they had lost. As a constitutional monarch with restricted powers the Queen had reigned by sheer force of character, by her loveliness of disposition and by her hold on the hearts of her subjects. The example she had set of governing by esteem and love would never be forgotten, nor how much she assisted in the elevation of her people, by their simple contemplation of her brilliant qualities as wife, mother and woman. His Lordship spoke of the Queen's admirable ability to maintain a steady and persistent influence over the action of her ministers, while at the same time observing with absolute strictness the limits of her powers as a constitutional monarch. She always maintained a rigorous supervision over public affairs, giving her ministers the benefit of her advice and warning them of dangers. No minister could disregard her views, or press her to disregard them without feeling he had incurred a great danger. She had brought the country peacefully through a great change, from old to new England. She possessed extraordinary knowledge of what people would think. He had always said that when he knew what the Queen thought he knew for a certainty what her subjects would think, especially the middle classes. The King, Lord Salisbury said, came to the throne with the one great advantage of having before him the greatest example possible. He had been familiar for a generation with political and social life. He enjoyed enormous popularity, and was almost as much beloved in foreign courts and countries. Congratulations could be tendered him with earnest sincerity, and in the belief that he will adorn the throne and be no unworthy successor to the Queen.

## Fruit Growing in Nova Scotia.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association was held last week at Wolfville. During the period in which the Association has been in existence there has been a remarkable development of the fruit-growing industry of the country; and the importance of the interests to be considered, the presence of many prominent fruit growers of the province, the reports of the officers, and the nature of the discussions held unite to give these meetings a very interesting character. The report of the President of the Association, Mr. J. W. Bigelow, as seemed appropriate on the occasion of the first meeting of the new century, made reference to the development in fruit culture which the century had witnessed in North America. Mr. Bigelow stated that he could find no record of any export of fruit grown in North America in 1801, and concludes that native grown fruit was a luxury enjoyed by very few of the people. "From comparatively no export, this important industry has developed in the last century to a product now valued at over four hundred million dollars a year in North America. In the State of California alone this industry has developed to an annual value of over ten million dollars, and in Canada the annual value of fruit grown may be safely estimated at eight million dollars, and in our own fair Province it has passed the one million dollar mark annually." The report, however, states that the last year had been in Nova Scotia one of the most disappointing and unprofitable for fruit-culture ever recorded in the history of the Association. The good promise of the spring was not fulfilled. The crop was short and much of it of poor quality and marketed in bad condition. The maximum price is given at \$2.00 per bbl., but in many cases exported fruit did not even pay expenses. A number of unfavorable conditions had conspired to render the year's fruit business unfavorable. (1st.) An unusually mild winter, with frequent cold changes, injured the fruit buds. (2nd.) A cold, wet May produced an increased fungus and insect development. (3rd.) A terrific wind storm on the 12th of September destroyed one-fourth of the best fruit and injured both trees and fruit. (4th.) An unusually severe frost, early in October, injured the fruit and produced a skin rot. (5th.) The worst class of steamers ever employed in the carrying trade, cooked and practically destroyed the fruit during the fifteen to twenty days the cargo was in transit. The plum crop, where carefully cultivated, was abundant, and is

estimated at twelve thousand baskets (10 pounds each). Peaches were a good crop, and of fair average quality. Peaches, strawberries and other berries were a good crop, and brought remunerative prices. Further, the Nova Scotia fruit sent to Paris Exhibition, and exhibited in cold storage by the Canadian Government, proved to be one of the most important and attractive exhibits of food products of the world there shown, and our Nonpareils and other long keepers were shown, after being twelve months in cold storage, perfect in flavor and keeping quality. The exhibit of food products from Canada at Paris has developed our trade to all parts of the world, and orders for Canadian apples are now being filled from most every country. The bottled fruits shown at Paris, supplemented by seventy-five Cochran cases of this season's crop of apples, will be staged in the exhibit at Glasgow, Scotland, from May 1st to Nov. 1st, 1901. The work of the Horticultural School at Wolfville, having 64 students in attendance, is represented as highly satisfactory and valuable to the country. As to the value of the fruit crop in Nova Scotia, Mr. Bigelow presents the following estimate: (1.) Annual value of fruit crop, average about \$1,000,000. (2.) Net receipts for apples sold in Great Britain, 1899 crop, \$800,000. (3.) Net receipts for apples sold in Great Britain, 1900 crop, \$200,000. (4.) Value of orchards now bearing, 9,000 acres, at \$500 per acre, \$4,500,000.

## War on Kansas Saloons.

A lady in Kansas, named, Mrs. Nation, has suddenly won for herself a more than national celebrity by taking into her own hands the prohibition of the liquor business in the State. On the grounds that saloon keepers are in that respect outlaws and without any lawful rights to protection in their business, she has proceeded to treat them as such, and under her courageous hand, armed with a hatchet that may become as historic as that of George Washington, the plate glass windows, mirrors and other costly furniture of liquor saloons have been falling in ruins. Mrs. Nation has been the object of many threats, and on one occasion sustained a vigorous attack of a saloon keeper's wife armed with a broomstick, but so far she appears to have escaped any injury and her success has encouraged others to engage in the crusade. These assaults upon the saloons have evidently embarrassed the municipal authorities who, it would appear, have been treating the State prohibitory law largely as a dead letter. But will the result be a better enforcement of the law? That will depend upon the attitude of the people to the lady's course of procedure. If public opinion in the municipalities concerned should warmly approve and sustain her course, then it may be expected that the administrators of the law will take such action as would at least drive the liquor traffic out of sight, but if it is not so supported, it will likely have little effect upon the administrators of the law, and in that case the attempt to suppress the saloons by violent and extra-legal methods will of course fail. It may be said that the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in the State is proof of the existence of an effective public sentiment in favor of its enforcement. It is to be remembered, however, that, while in the whole State the prevailing sentiment may be strongly against the liquor traffic, there may be many cities in which that is by no means the case, and in the matter of enforcing law the officers of the law are too apt to be influenced by the prevailing sentiment and the monied influence within these municipalities than by the will of the people at large or the requirements of the law which they are sworn to administer.

## The Royal Funeral.

The daily papers have published the London despatches of Friday and Saturday giving in voluminous detail description of the obsequies of the Queen. The royal pageant, as seen at Osborne and the passage by sea to Portsmouth, the procession through London and the final services at Windsor, was one of the most impressive ever witnessed in England, while in pathos and solemnity no like occasion affords a parallel. On Friday, before the hour for the funeral, from the Osborne Castle gates to the pier, stood troops with shoulders touching. Behind them were thousands of men, women and children. The road was lined with poles with shields of black and silver upon them, bearing the royal monogram and surrounded by flags. The Queen's Guard was drawn up before the royal entrance, with heads bowed over their reversed arms as in the death chamber. At

1.30 p. m. the bars of the main door of Osborne house creaked and the petty officers of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert then doffed their hats and entered. King Edward came from a side entrance, accompanied by Emperor William of Germany. Each wore an admiral's uniform. The Grenadiers momentarily raised their heads and came to the salute, which the King returned, and the men again became mute figures. Then through the glass doors could be seen the coffin coming, carried by the sailors who but a few moments previous had entered. It was preceded by pipers, was covered with the royal robes and regalia, and accompanied on either side by equeuries. The King took his place immediately behind, and on his right the Emperor of Germany. The King's head was bowed. The Emperor was erect, his face expressionless. Then followed the other royal princes. A few seconds later emerged Queen Alexandra and eight royal princesses, all dressed in the simplest black, their faces entirely veiled with crepe. Several of the party, and especially Princess Beatrice, were sobbing bitterly. In striking contrast with the black robed women followed the heads of the royal household in gorgeous uniform. The coffin was placed upon the gun carriage. The pipers commenced their dirge. The procession marched slowly down the winding cedar hedged path until the gate was reached, where the glittering military escort was met. Then the massed bands broke out with a dead march, and the cortege pursued its slow way in the midst of intense silence, save the solemn music of the bands. The King, Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught walked abreast followed by the princes. They stepped slowly and mournfully, a sad looking group in spite of the brilliancy of their uniforms. But for a touching spectacle nothing could equal the band of mourners surrounding Queen Alexandra, the ladies clothed in the deepest black walked three by three along the shrub-lined avenue and into the public road like lowly peasants at the funeral of a humble relative. Down the hill went the sad procession, through the still and silent ranks of the people. No sound could be heard but that of the mournful march, which echoed up to the spectators on the neighboring hills and to the ships far out at sea. On reaching Trinity pier the same petty officers carried the coffin through the escort to the roll of drums and placed it reverently in the pavilion of the royal yacht Alberta. By a pathway ten miles long and a quarter of a mile wide, lined on either side by British warships and those of friendly nations, the funeral procession of royal yachts passed from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth. Eight torpedo boat destroyers crept ahead, moving in pairs like silent slaves, pall-bearers marching before a hearse. Then, a quarter of a mile behind followed the royal yacht Alberta, a vessel on which the eyes of the world may be said to have been centred. At her stern stood a tall officer, uniformed in dark blue, alone, as motionless as part of the ship. The union jack was at the foremast, the royal standard fell from half way up the mainmast, and the naval ensign trailed from her stern. The after deck of the yacht was roofed with a white awning and beneath the awning through glasses, could be seen the catafalque of royal-purple and ruby lines, on which rested the coffin. Four officers in sombre uniforms stood at the four corners of the catafalque, with their faces turned towards the ships. Following the Alberta came five other yachts, at regular intervals. First was the Victoria and Albert, a royal yacht twice as large as the Alberta and of similar design. She carried the royal mourners who, as relatives or officials, followed the coffin. King Edward and Emperor William were chief among them. Amid the firing of minute guns and other appropriate marks of respect from the sentinel warships, the royal cortege—steamed slowly on its way, the guns of each ship ceasing to fire when the Alberta had gone by. It was five o'clock when the echoes of the last gun ceased. The sun was a great red globe sinking behind the hill tops, the clouds began to fall again upon the Channel and the body of the Queen was safe in Portsmouth Harbor. For any description of the proceedings of Saturday, including the transference of the royal remains and the royal mourners from the yachts at Portsmouth to railway carriages, the arrival in London, the grand and solemn procession through the Metropolis and the services at Windsor, no space is here available. It was an appropriate expression on the part of the nation of the profound honor and affection in which the late Queen is held. The final interment took place at Frogmore at three o'clock on Monday.