

The Salvation Army had a great Congress in London a few weeks ago; the greatest they ever held. Representatives were present from many countries beyond the limits of the British Empire. King Edward asked General Booth to visit him at Buckingham Palace to tell him of the progress of the "Army." The general gladly responded to the invitation, and the King gave him a kindly greeting for the Congress. The Lord Mayor of London also showed his wonted courtesy to the "Army."

The American religious papers, while expressing regrets at Dr. Campbell Morgan's departure from the States, regard with approval the steps taken to regain the ground lost at Westminster Chapel. The principle which has guided Dr. Morgan applies, in their judgment, to American as well as to British cities. They feel that the "down-town church problem" should be tackled by the best men. An interesting account of one of our own "down-town" congregations will be found in "Church News."

It is announced that Mr. Kruger died worth from £750,000 to one million sterling, and that prior to his flight from Pretoria he was negotiating for the transfer of property amounting in value to another £250,000. In view of the modest salary attached to the late position of President of the defunct Transvaal Republic, it is difficult to understand how Mr. Kruger succeeded in amassing such a great fortune. He was not a speculator in the ordinary sense of the term, and he was not a philanthropist. We do not recollect, says the Belfast Witness, that he gave of his money while he lived for the relief of the compatriots whom his ambitious folly ruined; and apparently they are not to be assisted from his purse now that he is dead.

"The Times" says—It is understood that the government remains firm in their determination to pass the Education (Defaulting Authorities Bill) before parliament is prorogued. There is more uncertainty concerning the Scottish Education Bill, opposition to which has been augmented by the adoption of Sir Charles Renshaw's amendments introducing the principle of differential rating (on the basis of population, as well as on that of valuation). In its original shape the measure might not have been subjected to much further adverse criticism, but as matters stand any opportunities for renewed discussion are likely to be made the most of, and in the circumstances ministers may find themselves compelled to drop it, so that their arrangements for terminating the session on or about August 16th shall not be thrown out of gear.

The census of India reveals some facts that will hearten Christians, and prove the best reply to those who constantly belittle the results of missions there and elsewhere. In one state nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants, in another more than one half are registered as Christians. Dr. George Smith, C.I.E., states that there are in India nine religions, whose followers, numbering many millions, have yet to be evangelized. But it is pointed out by the report that eight of these nine are either disintegrating or declining. Thus we may feel assured that in time India will be won. But it is a vast population, a congress of many nations, and the East moves slowly, very slowly; yet it moves; and of that there is no manner of doubt. So let us have faith and patience.

#### Laying of Corner Stone.

On July 14th a large gathering of members and friends attended the laying of the corner-stone of St. Andrew's church, Huntingdon, Que. The new church is built with an annex instead of a basement; that is, there is to be the church proper, and to the rear a building fitted up with rooms and a hall which, on special occasions, when there is a large attendance, can be added to the church, from which it is divided by a rolling screen. The church itself is 67 by 67 feet; the annex 37 by 65 feet. The interior of the church is so planned that no seat will be better than another for seeing and it will accommodate 400. The ceiling, which is to be dome-shaped, rises 28 feet from the floor. The hall of the annex will seat 200, so that, at a pinch, a congregation of 600 can be accommodated. The architect has introduced a number of innovations in church-building designed to contribute to the comfort of those who attend and to lessen labor in preparing for meetings. Everything is to be substantial, and of that the walls give promise. They are of stone, and finer blocks of limestone have not gone into a building in this village. In thickness the walls taper from 3 feet at the foot-

ing to 20 inches at the top. By means of curves in the walls buttresses are avoided and a handsome appearance attained. The tower is placed at the north-east corner, and, therefore, faces Bouchette and Prince streets, and will furnish the main entrance. It will carry a spire the pinnacle of which will be 70 feet from the ground. The stone is uniformly of one color and comes from the bed of the Chateaugay below the dam.

When the choir began singing the 118th psalm there were over 600 people present. W. H. Walker, M.L.A., chairman of the building committee, presided and asked the rector of St. John's church, Rev. W. A. Fyles, to lead in prayer, after which the choir sang hymn 164. Rev. Donald Stewart of LaGuerre read from the second book of Kings, Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple. Hymn 469, "The church's one foundation," having been sung, Rev. George Whillans of Georgetown prayed. An opportunity was given to the people to come up and view the corner stone and the documents to be deposited in it. The place selected for the stone is on N.E. angle of the tower and about a foot above the floor. Arch'd Muir, sr., read extracts from the session minutes, showing the elders unanimously decided the pastor, Rev. P. H. Hutchinson, should lay the stone. He had expressed a wish that one of the venerable members of the session be given the honor, or at least, he be allowed to name an associate, but the session decided he alone should act.

John Cunningham, a member of the session, stepped forward and said: In the name of the congregation of St. Andrew's, I present you this trowel for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of new St. Andrew's church.

Addressing the assembled crowd Mr. Hutchinson said this was the greatest day of his life. From the time he had come among them he had cherished the idea of a place of worship more suited to the present needs, and now his desire was realized in this auspicious beginning. What pleased him most was the harmony that exists among the people, which he trusted would continue to the end. The old church was a solid building but had ceased to meet all the requirements of the congregation, for, in these days, more than a place to worship in was needed. Besides that, he held that nothing was too good for the worship of our Maker, and that the place where we met to do so should be in keeping with the means of the people who assembled within its walls. He thanked the session for the honor in assigning to him the laying of the stone.

The bottles having been deposited and the stone lowered, Rev. Mr. Hutchinson having tested it with the level said: I declare the corner-stone of this house for the worship of God to be well and truly laid.

The choir sang hymn 262 and Mr. Hutchinson pronounced the benediction.

The congregation then assembled on the lawn in front of the residence of Mr. James Stark, where addresses were listened to with much interest. Mr. Walker again presided and gave a synopsis of the history of the congregation from its beginning, and then called on Rev. Geo. Whillans, who said he came to offer his own and the warm congratulations of the people of Georgetown to the Presbyterians of Huntingdon on the great enterprise which they had begun.

Rev. R. G. Peever spoke next, bringing messages of good will from the Methodists. Mr. W. S. MacLaren, M.P., also offered his congratulations, and the proceedings were closed by the chairman after Mr. Arch. Muir, sr., had read a document which had been placed on the corner stone outlining the history of the church.

#### Liquor and Tobacco Habits.

A. McTaggart, M. D., C. M.

75 Young Street, Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted.

Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.  
Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.  
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.  
Rev. Wm. Caven, D.D., Knox College.  
Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Right Rev. A. Sweetnam, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections; no publicity; no loss of time from business, and certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

By the Rev. R. M. Dicky of Selkirk, Manitoba, Formerly A. Pioneer Missionary to the Yukon.

Selkirk, May 28th, 1904.

Dear Dr. McTaggart:

"I would give all I possess in the world if you could bring me the end of this road I am travelling," said an inebriate to me one night when I offered to accompany him to the end of his street.

He was a man of excellent qualities with a good business, a comfortable home and a promising family, but he had become a slave to strong drink, and the end seemed inevitably drawing near. My heart was sore for him. I prayed with him and for him—what more could I do?

That night my mail contained a pamphlet regarding the treatment of inebriates by Dr. McTaggart of Toronto. At any other time I would have thrown it in the waste paper basket, but the thought of my friend was then uppermost in my mind.

On glancing at the first cover my eye caught the name of Sir W. R. Meredith, Premier Ross, Dr. Potts, Principal Caven, Father Teefy and Bishop Sweetnam. These men would not lend their names to anything that they did not believe in. I thought "there may be something in this."

The sentence "Drunkenness is a disease and is so recognized by the leading medical authorities of the world," arrested my attention for it agreed with my own conclusions from long experience in active temperance work.

After carefully reading the pamphlet from beginning to end, I came to the conclusion that the treatment would at least be worth a trial.

Next morning I went to my inebriate friend and offered to send for it if he would agree to take it faithfully. He readily consented for he was willing to try anything that might free him from such bondage. In a week the medicine arrived. No one knew anything about it but ourselves. That man says he never tasted intoxicating liquor since he commenced the treatment, and his perfect health, prosperous business and happy home confirms the statement. He tells me that he has absolutely no desire for strong drink and no difficulty whatever in refusing treats.

In order to put it to a thorough test I next approached a most confirmed drunkard—a man college bred, who had gone through a considerable fortune, whose family life was ruined and himself a physical wreck. He was induced to take the treatment. After a few days he showed marked improvement in general health. In a week he was so well that he wanted to work. I spoke to a number of employers about him and told them of his reformation, but they only smiled at my optimism. One man however, not a total abstainer himself, said: "Well if— wants to quit he ought to have a chance." He gave him work. Soon it became evident that he was a new man and he was offered a position of responsibility which he has filled with eminent success. He is now a respected and worthy member of society and he insists strongly that the men under him must be temperate.

To my personal knowledge more than a dozen other men have taken Dr. McTaggart's treatment. A few of these were only half hearted; they wouldn't take it regularly, or they didn't complete it, and continued to cultivate the old evil company. These few were improved but not cured. I have carefully observed as far as in my power and have made every possible enquiry about each man I knew of taking the cure, and, so far as I can learn, every man who faithfully followed the directions, and completed the course, was perfectly cured, and has stayed cured.

The few cases of failure referred to only prove what Dr. McTaggart insists on very strongly, namely that unless a man is really desirous of giving up the use of strong drink no medicine can cure him, or at least the cure will only be temporary and as the Doctor unequivocally affirms that there must be the co-operation of the patient, no one can be even helped without their knowledge or against their inclination, but for any person who is fully determined I have now no hesitation whatever in recommending the treatment.

The knowledge of so many cases of homes made happy, manhood restored, and hope rekindled by a means that is inexpensive, (the cost being only \$25.00) without publicity, or loss of time from business, lays it upon me as a duty and a pleasure to write these words of testimony in the hope that my brethren in the ministry may be encouraged to induce some poor slaves of the appetite to make a fight for freedom.

I am, yours faithfully,

R. M. DICKEY.