The Fourth Annual Provincial Convention Opened in Orange Hall.

Addresses of Welcome from Representa tives of Different Societies and Responses-Mrs. Rutherford Speaks of the Work.

The fourth annual convention of the New Brunswick W. C. T. U. opened last night in Orange hall. The gates were met at the door by a re ception committee, consisting of Mrs. S. D. Soott, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Chas. Dearborn and Mrs. E. Manning. The seating capacity of the hall was taxed by the number present. The platform was prettily decorated and adorned with cut flowers and potted plants. On it were seating the president, Mrs. D. McLeod, Newcastle; recording secre-tary, Mrs. B. A. Trites, Sackville; cor-Moneton; auditor, Mrs. S. D., and the dominion president,

Mrs. Rutherford, Toronto.

The session, which took the form of a welcome meeting, was opened with short devotional exercise. Mrs. W. J. Davidson was introduced, and in the name of the St. John W. C. T. U., a comparatively little band, wel-

comed the delegates to this conven She trusted that it would be the st of the many that had been held in the city this year, and that it would provide the mutual help and comfor ded. Since the W. C. T. U. has held a convention in St. John, the great leader of the work has called higher. The face of the honorary president of the St. John unfor is also absent. Passing on, the speake referred to the meeting of the Bro hood of St. Andrew, in which they discussed Our Rule of Work. She said that, hearing the discussion, she was prompted to organize a Sister hood of St. Andrew, but re:nembered that the same work was already being done by the King's Daughters and the W. C. T. U. She gave the delegates a bearty welcome and God-speed. (Ap-

Rev. John Read, on behalf of the Evangelical Alliance welcomed the convention to the city. The body which he represented had endeavored to do some of the work which the union wa doing. An expression of good-will would not then be unappreciated. The union stands for temperance in every thing. The cup has killed more the cannon; in this land alone 5.000 fill drunkards' graves every year. He trusted that the deliberations of the convention and the earnest prayer and work of its members would move the powers that be, who seem now no to be in the heartiest sympathy wit

the temperance movement. (Applau Mrs. Robt. Thomson brought the greetings of the Local Council of Women, into which body five local W. extend a greeting to any more.

Mrs C. Macmichael, representing the King's Daughters, brought the most cordial greetings. In cor with the Union, the Daughters had given no uncertain sound on the tem-perance subject. As two bodies of women, they stand not only shoulder to shoulder, but heart to heart in this matter. They exist, to endeavor to lift to elevate and to save humanity. With others they were disappointed at the outcome of the plebiscite vote, but the blame of the failure should be laid on the shoulders of those who had refused to vote. Although the speak had not been in favor of the enfranc'aisement of women, yet now she felt that these questions should not be left in the hands of the indifferent. (Applause.)

Major Armstrong, G. W. S. of the Sons of Temperance, brought from that body cordial greetings. Without the aid of the W. C. T. U., the S. of T. could not have shown that a majority of the citizens were in favor of rohibition. Although some might take a gloomy view of the temperance aspect, it must be remembered that in 40 years the cause has taken mighty forward strides. While the S. of T. and other kindred societies had done much in this work, yet the W. C. T. U. had done as much as all the rest together. (Applause.)

After a solo by Mrs. Worden, Mrs. D. McLeod, the president of the Mar-itime Union, in responding, said: When the invitation came asking that the meeting be held in St. John, a thrill of pleasure went through the convention. We love the city, beautiful for situation, invigorating in atmosphere. From St. John goes out a strong moral sentiment that pervades the whole province, and cheers the workers. Thousands of the best of Canada have striven to stem the liquor traffic which feeds upon our homes, and it seems sometimes to be stronger than all the human power of good. It is with great pleasure that the convention has listered to the addresses of welcome, for often the accounts of the work in the city had stimulated unions outside. We thank the union for inviting us to the city, and we express our thanks to those other bodies which have sent their greetings to the convention. On the same general lines, these bodies are one, all are striving for the objects found in that verse, "Whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue or any praise, think on these

things." (Applause.)

Mrs. Davidson then sang a solo. Mrs. Rutherford, who was intro-duced by the president, was heartly applauded. She said that it was a great pleasure to take in this convention, as well as the one in Halifay for the motto this year was "Go east." Since she had assumed the presidency she had discovered that the dominion was a land of magnificent distances. Concerning British Columbia she could say nothing from personal experience, but she knew that the members were made of the right material often driv-

the unions. In the territories the su-perintendent is a native of this prov-ince, and she had done a great work among the seven or eight unions there, and this small number is because the union has not lived up to its opportunities; but now the women out there are organizing themselves. The women in Manitoba are a brave, sturdy lot, and she did not believe that any prov ince down here ever had the experience that the prairie province has had when the leader of the govern and of the opposition have said that that province was ripe for prohibition. Ontario has more than half the mem bership of Canada. This should not be. That province is carrying out the work more vigorously and systematically than any other. The province is now striving for the enfranchise of women and the prohibition of the cigarette traffic. Poor Quebec, is it has often been called, is rich in its W. C. T. U. women, who are the largest givers in Canada, and are now putting out an immense amount of literature in French. Turning to the question of the plebiscite, she said that if the men that voted for prohibition on Sept. 29, 1898, meant what they yoted, they would stand by the cause until it is gained. Prohibition has been made a cotball long enough. Can the Chrislealers have been called an to do an tian voters do less than the liquor have done, cast politics aside, o Women have not yet the power to cast their ballots, but while they are waiting they have a great work to do. The W. C. T. U. is, without doubt, the great organization in the temperance move-ment. "Organized mothers' love," it has been called. No greater memorial can be raised for the leader who has

gone than to have increased membership and increased power. (Applause.)
The meeting was closed with the Doxology. The first business session of the W. C. T. U. convention was held Saturday morning. Mrs. D. McLeod, the president, called the convention to order and the report of the executive committee was read by Mrs. S. D. Scott, the secretary. It told of various actions of the ruling body throughout the year, and contained several suggestions regarding minor matters.

The following committees were ap-Resolutions - Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Jordan. Pian of work—Miss Fullerton, Mrs.

Troy, Mrs. Hanselpacker, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Weyman, Mrs. Atkinson. Courtesies—Mrs. McAlpine, Mrs. aunders, Miss McBride: Finance-Miss Lockhart, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Payson. Miss Jean Sprague.

A committee composed of Mrs. Hart-ley, Miss Atkinson and Mrs. Scott were appointed to make inquiries about houses of ill-repute, with a view to their suppression.

The report was accepted by the conention without dis

Mrs. W. J. Davidson then sang the hymn, "I Am Coming," the ladies joinng in the chorus. The report of the treasurer. Miss

C. T. Unions, with five hundred members had already gone. The council welcomed these, and would as heartily \$309.05; dues paid, \$208.10; total, \$517.15; diture. \$447.03; bala Objection to the report was made by Mrs. Atkinson on the ground that the reduced rate paid by the Y's had not een considered, Mrs. Atkinson point ing out that it would make a reduction in membership. After some dis-cussion the report was referred back, and the correction asked for ordered

Mrs. Atkinson, the corresponding secretary, then read her annual re-port, which embraced in it the reports of the provincial branches, and was generally of a most encouraging nature, showing that the various so cieties had done much good work in the cause of temperance; that memip generally was on the increase, and that there was also an increase in enthusiasm and enterprise. The membership for the present year was of twenty uniors which reported amounted to \$8,413.72. There were 1,212 meetings held by twenty-two unions. Eleven unions had been organized for the year, making a total of 46, all of which took part in the plebiscite. Dur-ing the year 269,714 pages of literature and 2,210 departmental leaflets were distributed. There were 794 communi cations sent cut by the local unions by the corresponding secretary. The report was received and adopted. Mrs. Atkinson being thanked for her clear

statement. The president's annual address read by Mrs. McLeod. After welcoming those present, the report dealt with many of the great events of the past year. The president referred to the better state of feeling existing between the two English-speaking countries, and also referred to the peace conference. She regretted that while the conference for universal peace was hardly concluded, war should have broken out in Africa, and that our own Canadian yourg men should have been despatched to fight in a far-off ccuntry. Referring to the prohibition plebiscite, the president said that while the victory at the polls was gained, there was no legislation given Since the liquor traffic was protected made in the halls of the legislature. Members of the union throughout the land were urged to keep up the good fight against the use of liquor, and also opium and tobacco. There were causes for thankfulness to the Heavenly Father for mercies bestowed on them during the past year, but there were often conditions of affairs exist-ing that perplexed the Christian. In the Philippines the natives had a natural horror of liquor. The American soldiers were allowed credit to the extent of half their pay at the canteens, and soon after their arrival Manils was filled with rum shops. The fight against the liquor traffic must be waged fiercely, yet with due regard for the strength of the enemy, his fortresses were strong and his They

outposts were in every city.
must have the help of God in this The following were appointed dele gates to the dominion convention, which begins at Halifax on Thursday next: Mrs. Nugent, Miss Annie Trueman, Miss Augusta Slipp, Mrs. Thos.

A telegram from Miss Wiggins stating she would arrive in the evening, was heard with applause.

Letters of regret at the absence of Mrs. Burpee and Mrs. McWha were ordered sent to these ladies.

AFTERNOON SESSION At half-past one the secretaries and treasurers of the local unions held a conference in Union hall. A school of conference in Union hall. A school of lenium would appear when women ob-methods was opened at 2.15 in order to tained this right. They will need some exemplify the proper methods of conducting the business of the unions.

Mrs. Rutherford conducted the school. Mrs. McLeod read an excellent paper on systematic giving. It was discus Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. G. A. Hartley. Mrs. B. W. Logan of Moncton sent in a paper on Impure Literature, which was read by the secretary, and was discussed by Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Hanselpecker, Mrs. Chandler and

An open parliament was held, disoussing the necessity of a national paper such as the Women's Journal. The discussion was opened by Mrs. Atkinson. She believed that such a paper was absolutely necessary for the growth of the union and the developtent of the individual members.

Miss Fullerton spoke appreciatively
the Journal.

McLeod failed to unders ow it was that some workers did not use the paper.

Mrs. Rutherford, the editor of the

Journal, spoke at some length in regard to the paper. She and her hus-hand had undertaken its management, and for the 15 months that had elapsed t had not paid a cent beyond printing expenses. Delinquent subscribers de-layed the work, and some of the papers' advertising patronage had been withdrawn at the time the former edior had resigned. It would be impossible to continue the management of the paper unless the members rallied to its support. In these provinces only 10 per cent. of the members subscribed. There was an evident need for New Brunswick to use the columns of the paper and report their doings through

Mrs. Rutherford was called on to show how a meeting should be properly conducted, Resolutions with amendments were put, and Mrs. Rutherford explained the different points in connection with the right procedure.

The afternoon session closed with a nestion box conducted by the domin-

on president. Misses Alice Scott, Audrey Bullock and Gladys Bullock have been appoint ed pages to the convention.

At 3 o'clock a mass meeting of children was held in Centenary church. A service of song was led by Mrs. W. J. vidson, and Madame Barakat delivered an exceedingly interesting ad-dress to the children. All of them in this country, she said, ought to be good. It might be impossible for them to go out as missionaries to heathen land, but there was work here in the Sunday school while they were young, and by casting their votes in the right way when they grew up. But first of day afternoon, that could not refrain all they must have the light of God in at times from audibly applauding the their hearts and the desire and will to live for Him.

There was quite a large attendance at the evening session in Orange hall. On the platform were seated the offiers of the provincial union, Mrs. Rutherford and Madame Barakat. After a short devotioanl service, the president introduced Rev. C. E. Phelan f Portland, Me., who brought greetngs from that state in the name of its temperance workers to the elect ladies present. Maine and Maine law had een the subject of many a discussion, yet he could say concerning the en-forcement of the latter that he had seen more drunkenness in one day in Boston than he had seen in his twelve years of life in the border state. Only the other day two white ribboners had with the sheriff made an importan seizure in Portland, and they intended to so enforce the law that the liquor Let New Brunswick and Maine go hand in hand in this great work and never stop until the great object was

Rev. J. P. Smith and Mr. Miller were introduced and sang Where is My

Wandering Boy Tonight? Mrs. R. B. Phillips of Fredericton superintendent of the department of franchise, speaking of the extension of the franchise to women, said that in a manufacturing establishment if the machinery runs smoothly it is reasonable to expect good results, but if the parts are out of gear and the work unsatisfactory the engineer looks about for the trouble. There is something vrong with the machinery that makes our laws, and it is growing more and more so every eday. Investigations have shown that the laws manufactured by all are made by a part, a fact that results in narrowness and one sidedness, so that there follows dissatisfaction and injustice. Within recent years there has been a royal commission to enquire into the liquor traf-fic. The outcome for prohibition was a minority report, and the out go was between seventy-five and eighty thousand dollars. Last year a plebiscite was offered, and the voice of the people was to decide. From six provinces came the response clear and strong, We want total prohibition," but we can't get it because one province has said "No." One province must not be coerced, they say, but what about six? At the last session of the local legisla-ture a Sabbath observance law was passed. In Fredericton this was enforced very well for a time, but now you would not know there was such an act on the books. A minor's protection act has been passed, yet today hundreds of boys and some girls smoke so many cigarettes that you can't de-cipher the law. If the mothers had the enforcement of these laws would this be the case? Three years ago women of Fredericton petitioned the minister of militia concerning the amount of liquor sold at the canteen in the R. R. C. I. barracks. They were told that the matter would be looked into. That is all that has been done The laws have been failures, and it is shown that one part cannot legislate satisfactorily for the whole. vomen have had to ask for the right to vote, although it does not seem as if vary. When the Creator ever intended that it bread of the should be man's privilege to give or

feel is their just right. They have been, refused in New Brunswick, but efforts will be made every year until on account of their importunities if for nothing else they will receive their due.

Mrs. Rutherford believed that it was

almost unnecessary at this day to give arguments why women should have the franchise. Although a pronounced believer in the extension of the fran-chise, she did not believe the mileducation as to how to use their fran-chise. Man has had it for years, yet his education is somewhat incomplete yet. (Laughter.) To illustrate the necessity of women obtaining the fran-Mrs. Rutherford spoke of the attempt made by some Ontario ladies to have the factory act so amended as to cover the employes of mercantile establishments. The passage of such an amendment would have en a great boon, but would have, of course, entailed some expenses on the owners of these buildings. They were met by the objection, when their peti-tion was presented to the minister of agriculture, that those owners interagriculture, that those owners inter-ested would oppose the bill and back their opposition with their votes. The women had no such influence, Women ertainly had influence, but there mes a time when the only way in n a little white slip of paper called a ballot. (Applause.)

Miss Wiggins of Toronto had just ome from the convention in that city, where the representatives had risen en masse for the extension of the franchise. They believed in it for reason Married women holding property have no representation. The old maids and the widows have a right to vote. Saying "Yes" to a man his disenfranchised her. But all wonen, it has been said, are not pro-erty holders, yet all are taxpayers, for the final consumer pays the taxes Women believe in the franchise extenion because no class can legislate fairly for a subject class. This extension is expedient, too, when such subjects of moral reform as the perance question are consider-ed. As they battled in this question they found their petition considerunanswered because they did have the ballot. The extension necessary for economic reasons. Lady teachers in Toronto did not get salaries as large as the care-takers of the buildings, and the reason was the same one, because they did not possess the ballot. For the sake of the native land it is necessary that they should have it; the curse that has destroyed many homes can only be destroyed by the power of the ballot, and will not chivalrous men endow the weaker sex with this strong weapon for her defence and the de ence for her loved ones. (Applause.) The meeting was dismissed with the national anthem.

AT THE INSTITUTE.

The Mechanics' institute was filled with a deeply interested audience Sunable address delivered by Madame Barakat of Syria.

Mrs. Rutherford of Toronto occupied

the chair, and a group of convention delegates occupied seats on the plat-form. The meeting opened with the hymn Rock of Ages, and a fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Colpital lessfs. Miller and J. Parsons of the Emerald quartette sang splen-didly a sacred duet, with organ accompaniment.

Mrs. Rutherford, before introducing he speaker of the day, referred to the debt that the Dominion W. C. T. U. owed to Miss Tilley, who was secretary for some years; and also spoke of the work and the example of Sir Leonard Tilley in the temperance ranks. Of Madame Barakat she could say that one of the brightest memories of the world's W. C. T. U. convention in Toronto two years ago was due to the presence there of this gifted Syrian

Madame Barakat has not a perfect mastery of English, but she speaks with force and fluency, and her animated manner and quaint accent lend great interest to her words. At the close of her address yesterday universal expressions of praise were heard. At the outset the lady observed that was a great pleasure for an oriental

like herself to come to this city and

see the hills and the rocks so suggestive of Mt. Lebanon. The Lord, she said, asks His children to study, understand and walk by His word. Christians wonder sometimes that they lo not always prosper in the right against the wrong. It was beright rock. Abraham, when first called by God, wanted to take Lot with him, and as long as he was accompanied by Lot there was no peace for him, and no covenant made with him by God. We, too, are carrying Lot with us. We call ourselves children of God, and are ready to fight, but alas, no covenant is made because the Lot of the liquor saloon is our great hindrance.

This subject, Our Covenants with God, was made the text of her subsequent remarks. After going somewhat ully into the nature of God's covenant with Abraham, she took up the various covenants known to orientals. first was the water covenant, into which men enter and under which they are faithful to each other for forty days; the second the bread and sail covenant, effective for forty years; and the blood covenant, which pledges life for life. In connection with the latter Madame Barakat gave a graphic account of the visit of General Grant to a native Egyptian gentleman some 400 miles up the Nile, where she was then a missionary. The triumphal passage of the great American through the decorated streets was marked by the killing of three sheep, across the blood of which the carriage passed, blood was sprinkled on the threshold over which the Egyptian came to welcom Grant, and over which they passed to gether into the palace. That was th

oriental pledge of life friendship. God had entered into all three coverants with man,-the water covenant at the beginning of Christ's ministry, the bread covenant when He atc with publicans and sinners to draw men to Him; and the blood covenant or Cal-When Christians broke the communion they pledge their bodies to Christ. Dare they deright material, often drivmiles to the meeting of Nova Scotia convention was read, and should be made by the should be made by the

stroys the bodies and souls of men?
They have a covenant with God.
Three years ago the speaker was on
Mount Lebanon, where a massacre ker was on had once occurred—the kill thousand young men. Eighty were afterward got by treachery into the Mohammedan barracks and offered their lives if they would curse Jesus and embrace the gion. They died to a man, and the last one, dipping his hand in the bicod of his fellows, left its imprint on the wall, the sign of his covenant with

After dwelling upon the binding orce of the Christian's covenant with God, Madame Barakat said she be-lieved with the other white ribboners in the value of education and temerance teaching, but that only cut off one branch of the evil, whose root nothing but the precious blood of the on of God could cut. They preached rohibition, but they recognized that the only reformatory for the drunkard was on his knees at the feet of Christ. Christians must keep their ands clean from the defilement of the ballot that legalizes the liquor traffic. Woe to the church if it does not ring the gospel bells wide and Woe to pulpit eloquence if it loes not preach against greatest evil that threatens the world. It is beautiful to love Jesus, but more beautiful to live Jesus. The world is starying for a practical Christianity. It is needed in the street, in the of-

fice and at the ballot box. The speaker quaintly observed that pefore she came to America she believed all the people were Christians just like the missionaries. She found lowever, that politics, not the hurches, ruled here. Politics must he swent away and we must have the rule of Jesus, when the saloon will be swept away. Madame Barakat ur ed all to enter upon a covenant with God, for the sake of home and every land. Politics was behind the saloon, but behind the reformer was a greater cower-God himself.

The audience heartily applauded the speaker, and after the singing of the doxology Mrs. McLeod, president of the N. B. union closed the meeting with a brief prayer and the benedic-

## Children Cry for CASTORIA

INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MEN.

The Sun last spring told of the great work of Francis Braman and Willie H. Jones of Kars, Kings Co., who cut, yarded, hauled on a five mile road and rafted 1,005 pieces of spruce, without any assistance. This season they are again at work, having purchased a lot of standing timber on A. D. G. Vanwart's place. They have already cut 500 pieces, and will get altogether 2,000 logs. Herbert L. Jones is working with them, and they will employ three span of horses. The yarding is being done by a heavy team of oxen provided by G. H. Jones. The two of timber at Pidgeon Settlement, but will not operate there this year. The industry and enterprise they have disof them, W. H. Jones, was employed with Palmer Bros. of Palmer's Point for six months from May 1st, and only lost one form of them, W. H. Jones, was emp lost one day. He and his comrade in enterprise have proved that it is not necessary to leave their native county to find scope for their energy.

A VERITABLE GARDEN.

A Sketch of Cloverdale, Carleton Co., N. B.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—While our government is trying to bring foreigners, who cannot speak one word of our language, into this country to settle, they are allowing our young men to crowd in amongst the teeming millions of the United States. Why don't the government advertise our good land and encourage our own people to settle here? Not long ago a prominent citizen of Woodstock, after a tour through the northern part of Maine, stated he found seven-eighths of the population there Bluenoses.

How many readers of the Sun have been through or have heard of the fertility of Cloverdale, Carleton Co., N. B.?

Cloverdale is situated some ten miles back from the River St. John, direct east of Hartland, and is drained by the Becagunnic river. It is an almost perfectly level or gently sloping vale. Having been burned over, it is more easily cleared than it would have been in its natural state. But trees are expringing up with wonderful rapidity. Here is a chance for any young man to carve out a farm for himself in a short time, and also an independent standing in Carleton county. Young man, stop and think of it. A whole farm, without a hill-cek, with good water, fertile fields, almost every acre fit for a garden without special preparation, simply a stoneless intervale, and it new lant, still pregnant with power to green man, stay east." The west is A Sketch of Cloverdale, Carleton Co., N. every acre ht for a garden without special preparation, simply a stoneless intervale, and it new land, still pregnant with power to grew countless crops of grain.

"Young man, stay east." The west is now full to overflowing, and already contingents of American farmers are moving north into our great Northwest. But here in New Brunswick we have land as fertile as any land on the globe. We have no protracted drouths, with cattle dying with thirst and grain burned up by steady heat.

Young man, if you want to start in life, choose yourseif a mate and become a man of property in this place of promise, "Carleton's garden." Man of mature age with a family, come into this veritable garden and draw yourself a farm. You can do it under the Labor Act. So can your sons, and all be settled side by side. There is a good road to the first two lots. All people who are willing to work, come to this intervale valley and profit by the wealth of nature God has carefully placed here. Men of means, come and settle here. If you can make hundreds from rocky, sterile soil, you can make thrice as much here, and rest your poer tired back from rock lifting the remainder of your days.

Dalrymen, here is an earthly paradise for you. No place in all America could be better than this vale for dairying. There is water in abundance and good fodder growing wild. Old farms are needing fertilizers and different kinds of fertilizers are being sold; but here is a place where fertilizers would be a folly.

The roads leading to Cloverdale are good, all excepting the one to Woodstock, which needs much repair. It is ten miles to Hillyille, But it needs no Woodstock or Fredericton or Hartland at present as a market for its irroduce, for the lumbering concerns in the furnous part of the Becagunnic, come quickly. In a few years there will be no vacant land.

The Domin, on Coal Co.'s shipment for October were norma

The Dominion Coal Co.'s shipment for October were upwards of 140,000 tons, being an increase of 30,000 tons over the shipments for the same month were in the vicinity of 43,000 tons, making a total of 183,000 tons for the month.

## CANGER

A REMARKABLE GURE. No Knife. No Plaster. Ne Pain



Mighest in quality—a pure hard soap for laundry purposes and general on every cake guarantees the highest

St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co., St. Stephens, H.B.

A SALLAD OF FIVE.

By T. R. E. McInnes. "Canada 18ks to treat as an independent ration with the United States, and urges concessions as if there were entire political and industrial equality between an independent nation of 75,000,000 and a dependency of 5,000,000."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

We've had with Cousin Jonathan
A conference of late,
'Bout sticks and stones and mountain'
We tried to arbitrate;
And when we found at old Quebec
We couldn't juite agree,
Frienl Jonathan invited us
To Washington, D. C.

He wined and dined us hardsomely,
He spread the best he had.
(For when he's not a-bargaining
Our Cousin's not half bad),
Until he said, "Let's get to work,
For both have much at stake; Equality is equity— On that we give and take.'

"Equality is equity?
No, no, now, let us pause
Right here," said Cousin Jonathan
"You're starting wrong, because,
You see, I'm seventy-five to five,
And first you must agree
That that shall be the basis of
The deal 'tween you and me."

O, Jonathan, dear Jonathan
We've dealt with you before;
Alas, it was thro' Downing street,
You did us up galore;
But now we've got the guiding hand
With that old Dad we love,
And he'll sign an even trade for us
Or none at all, by Jove!

Uur Dad's a pretty straight old man,
But just a trifie slow
When dealing with a chap like you—
We knew that long ago;
We've made a study of your ways,
And every turn that serves
Your rabble game of politics—
We're on to all your curves.

You bar us from your lands and mines,
You try to kill our trade,
You even shut our parsons out
Unless they're Yankee-made;
You brand your baby seals lest we
Fhould catch 'em in the sea—
These are some notions that you have
Of being neighborly. For Atlin and Ontario We've tried a law or two,

Me've tried a law or two,
An obvious imitation that
Should pleasing be to you;
But Lord! Since first you knew of it
You've made an awful fuss;
It seems you don't appreciate
Such flattery in us.

Now, Jonathan, we'd like to live On better terms with you; We'd like that men and fish were free To pass between us two. But, Cousin, we will get along

You may cheat the Cuban rebels,
Throw the Filipinos down,
And on your Democratic head
Set up a nigger crown;
But when you try that dodge on us,
Dear Cousin Jonathan,
We think you'll find you're dealing with
A different breed of men.

And treat, or treat not, as you will,
We think you've said enough
About your seventy-five to fiveWe don't scare at your bluff.
We're of a ring that rounds the world.
A ring that's all alive,
And who would ride o'er us will find
The ring counts more than five.

THE COLORS OF THE PLACE Frederick George Scott, Quebec

What is the blue on our flag, boys? The waves of the boundless sea, Where our vessels ride in their tame And the feet of the winds are free;
From the sun and amiles of the coral isles
To the ice of the South and North,
With dauntless tread through tempests dread
The guardian ships go forth.

What is the white on our flag, boys?
The honor of our land,
Which burns in our sight like a beacon light
And stands while the hills shall stand;
Yea, dearer than fame is our land's great

name,
And we fight, wherever we be,
For the mothers and wives that pray for
the lives
Of the brave hearts over the sea.

What is the red on our flag, boys?
The blood of our heroes slain,
On the burning sands in the wild waste
lands,
And the froth of the purple main;
And it cries to God from the crimson sod
And the crest of the waves outrolled
That He send us nen to fight again
As our fathers fought of old.

We'll stand by the dear old flag, boys,
Whatever be said or done,
Though the shots come fast, as we face the blast.
And the foes be ten to one;
Though our only reward be the thrust
a sword
And a bullet in heart or brain,
What matters one gone, if the flag float on
And Britain be lord of the main.

Lt. Gov. M. B. Daley of Nova Scotia arrived at Digby on Wednesday as the guest of Major and Mrs. John Daley. His honor will take a hunting trip with the major before returning to Halifax.

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Can you guess the missing words, marked by dashes — . When complete it is the "quotation" used by

If you can supply the correct miss-ing words you may get a present of \$100.00 or more in eash. Contest opens May 6. The fund will be equally divided among those who answer correctly—No capital prize. CONCLUSION.—This is a form of ntest which does not require you to send any money with your guess, nor does it contain any element of chance. We have a perfect right to give away any part or all of our re-

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