

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

A Teacher's Questions—When our children are promoted and we miss the bright cheerful voices from our class what questions press in upon us? What fruit will our seed sowing give? Will those boys and girls consecrate their lives to God? The truths gained in early years are sometimes all that many of them have to guide them in the years to come.

The most successful teacher is not always the teacher with the greatest intellectual endowments or the one with the greatest attainment, or the teacher with the most magnetic power, who is able in the highest degree to impress himself on his scholars. The most successful teacher is the teacher who is most successful in impressing the lessons on his scholars' minds and hearts.

Special attention should be paid to the adult department of the Sunday school. The old notion that the Sunday school is for the children alone is now obsolete, but it did great injury to both old and young before it gave way. Building walls of fathers and mothers about the boys and girls is the way to stop the leak that occurs in nearly every school when the pupils reach the age of sixteen and eighteen.

In teaching the young it is wise to heed the advice that Cromwell gave his soldiers: "The bowmen should make a point of aiming at the hearts of their scholars. To be too scholastic and too eloquent would be to soar above their heads, thus drawing attention, not to Christ, but to ourselves. It is said of Pericles that he never went into the pulpit to make orations to the people without praying to the gods that nothing might go out of his mouth but what might be to the purpose.

It is always pleasant for visitors to be greeted on coming into the Sunday school. It gives them a home feeling to be spoken to cordially by the superintendent or one of his assistants. A lesson paper, or even a copy of the children's paper, is welcomed by them, if offered, and it may bring home some precious truth to them seasonably. Visitors are sometimes the most needy, and again the most interested scholars, and they are always accessible to loving influences.

Plenty of Teachers—The normal class is the solution of the teacher problem. We believe the day is coming, though it is yet far in the distance, it is true, when the very best schools shall insist that all of their teachers shall be graduates of some normal course. The normal class will not only multiply our teachers but will give us better teachers. The normal class will not make good teachers out of poor ones, but will improve both good and indifferent teachers.

Each department of Sunday school work has a few who lead and many who follow. The superintendent, "follow Him." If we follow Him we will not wait for others to lead the way; we will undertake our duty as soon as it presents itself.

Every time a man dodges his responsibility he reduces his stature. This is one of the chief reasons why there are so many "small" men in the world.—Our Young Folks.

The superintendent who supervises, and the teacher who teaches, must do so all week, and not merely for an hour on Sunday.—Kentucky S. S. Reporter.

Let the scholars to decide for Christ. The following plan was carried out in the Queen square school. As it worked well with them, it may be of help to others. On the Sunday chosen, after the morning service the teachers met together and prayed over the matter. Then the lesson for the day was taught with this special object in view. At the close of the lessons the pastor took a card, upon which was printed the following:

My Confession: "I believe that God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. I believe that Jesus loved me and gave Himself for me. It is my earnest desire to love Him who first loved me, and trust Him who died for me. Realizing that I cannot save myself, and looking to God for strength, I accept the Lord Jesus Christ as my Saviour, and will endeavor to follow His example and commands."

And after explaining it fully, the scholars were asked to sign one of these cards. The sufficient number having been previously given to each teacher. The results were very encouraging, and this school intends making Decision Day a feature in its work each year. We heartily recommend other schools to try it.

Normal classes reported this week are: Frederickton Baptist, 20 in first year's course, and Portland Methodist, 15 in first year's and 10 in post-graduate course.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Very few Ottawa people are aware of the fact that the district surrounding Canada's capital is the second richest mica producing district in the world. The Ottawa Free Press has an authority in making the statement, H. Sills of Chicago, head of the largest mica firm in America. Mr. Sills says that next to India the district has the largest output of mica in the world, and he firmly believes that the development of the future will be immense.

Mr. Sills is not a miser; he buys the product of the mines in its unfinished condition. It is shipped to Chicago and prepared for the market. The works at Chicago have 4,000 employees. Mr. Sills leaves on Saturday for Europe. He is going to London and Berlin to study the trade conditions and pave the way for an increased business. The manufacturers of electrical apparatus are the largest users of mica.

L. O. L. ELECTION. WHITE HEAD, Kings West, Dec. 10.—At the annual meeting of Boyne L. O. L. No. 45, the following officers were elected for the current year: Joseph White, W. M.; Warren Williams, D. M.; Wm. O'Leary, chaplain; Wm. McGraw, sec. secy.; Geo. Cheate, fin. secy.; Harry Redmore, treas.; Robert Miller, D. of C.; Robt. Cheate, lecturer. Committeemen—Scovill White, 1st; Thomas Edwards, 2nd; Albert White, 3rd; John White, 4th; Joseph Cheateley, 5th; David Miller, 6th; T. J. R. White, 7th; S. J. Bradley, county master, Kings West, presided during the election and installed the officers. The Boyne is the oldest lodge in Kings West, and has a large and steadily increasing membership. The reports from the various officers showed the lodge to be in the working order.

LIVERPOOL LUMBER MARKET. (Timber Trades Journal, Dec. 3.) The monthly statistics are too late today to be included in this report, but generally speaking, we can gather they show stocks much too heavy in the aggregate. Spruce, as we have previously pointed out, still shows a heavy lot to carry over, but the consumption has to a small extent, over-run the small import, and some tonnage has been made upon these goods. With this, and increases in the cost of importations, prices have run up to about 26 s. c. l. for small cargoes or parcels, which will arrive during the winter months by the Halifax and St. John steamers.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Diarrhoea, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coastal Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pills. Small Doses. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Men and Women from the Maritime Provinces,

Whose Achievements Shed Luster on the Land of Their Birth.

No. 5-POST-CONFEDERATION LEGISLATORS.

Having dealt with the statement of the maritime provinces of the ante-confederation days, we will now proceed to deal with those who had the shaping of larger destinies, to whom was entrusted the safe keeping of the first act of the first nation, who had to deal with the problem of the making of Canada, and we find that maritime province men occupied a conspicuous part in the solution of these problems and in the building up of the young nation. We have contributed two premiers to Canada, and a host of cabinet ministers, several of whom have exercised considerable influence in the deliberations in council. These names stand out foremost on the scroll of distinction, Tilley, Tupper and Thompson. All were men of great ability, of high aims and ambitions, and of manifold achievements.

Sir Leonard Tilley's political career links together the two great crises in the history of the British North American provinces, the fight for responsible government and the contest over confederation. The one was preparatory to the other; the former made British Americans freemen, the latter united them. By the separation of the political ties uniting them to the mother country there was bred that stronger self-reliance and spirit of independence which prepared them to assume the responsibilities of an almost independent national life. Confederation was the logical outcome of the securing of responsible government and conditions in Canada required it for the development of the country.

Sir Leonard entered public life in 1850 at the age of 32, being elected to the New Brunswick legislature for the city of St. John. He immediately enrolled himself beneath the banner of reform under Wilnot and Fisher and participated in the victory of 1853, when the liberal party came into power and the last measure of responsibility was wrested from the British government. In 1854 he was appointed provincial secretary in Hon. Charles Fisher's administration and held that office, with the exception of a couple of breaks of a year each, until 1867. In 1855 he brought in as a private measure a bill to prevent the importation, manufacture or selling of liquor. The bill passed on a vote of 21 to 18. It was the first step, for the temperance movement was not only twenty years old and it got the government into trouble. The lieutenant governor, Hon. E. T. Manners-Sutton, dissolved the legislature, and in the election that followed the opposition were returned to power, Mr. Tilley losing his seat.

The new government disposed of the liquor law and the government was working majority, were forced to resign. There was a new election, the reform administration being again taken into the confidence of the electors, and the city of St. John again returned upon Mr. Tilley's position of trust. He was not, however, because of his adherence to his temperance principles. This incident is interesting because it shows the courage of the reform party of that time and because it illustrates with what readiness the new form of government, with its well defined responsibility, answered to the expectations of the people.

In the negotiations respecting the building of the Intercolonial, Sir Leonard exercised considerable influence and was one of the delegation to England on the subject. He was then premier of the province, having been called to that post in 1860. No definite conclusion had been reached, however, when the question of confederation came up, and the fate of the Intercolonial became absorbed in that of the weightier question. Sir Leonard Tilley is credited with the victory of confederation in the province of New Brunswick. There was resolute opposition to the scheme, but by the force of his personal popularity with all classes, backed and supported by the influence of his persuasive oratory, his consummate tact and his indomitable will, he carried the day and ushered in an era of progress for the province. No one can gainsay that confederation was in the interests of the provinces as a whole. It was an experiment in nation building, and it has proved the best solution of the problem that the times and conditions presented. The provinces separated would have drifted along without definite purpose and to no goal. United there was a young nationality, a great resource to develop, a growing patriotism to fan into life. Separated, these national problems could not have been faced and Canada must have remained behind in the march of the nations and in the battle for the world market.

Sir John Thompson was born at Halifax in 1814, his father being John Sparrow Thompson, some time Queen's printer of Nova Scotia. He chose the profession of law, and was called to the bar of his native province in 1839 in a very short time rising to his natural level as one of the most successful legal practitioners of the province. He sat on the board of aldermen and board of school commissioners of the city of Halifax for a time and in 1871 was elected to the local legislature for the constituency of Antigonish. His ability soon brought the recognition it deserved, and the following year he became attorney general and in 1882 premier. The same year he relinquished this post of responsibility to take a seat upon the supreme court bench of Nova Scotia. Politics, however, still retained some fascination for Mr. Thompson, and in 1885 he retired from the wool sack to accept the portfolio of justice in the ministry of Sir John Macdonald. He succeeded Sir John Abbott as premier of Canada on Dec. 5, 1892, and was in England on a mission in connection with the question of copyright when he was called away to the great beyond. He was to have been sworn in too as a member of the privy council of England on the day of his death, which occurred on Dec. 12, 1894.

Sir John Thompson's life and work was not characterized by the same brilliancy that has distinguished the careers of some statesmen, but it exhibited marvellous capacity for work, a keen analytic mind, high principled character and superior ambition. They were such qualities as marked him to lead no matter in what sphere he was placed, and it did not take long for the law of natural selection to choose him out from the multitude of mediocrities. After he had practiced seven years at the bar in Halifax, he was recognized as the leader; it only required five years' connection with provincial politics to elevate him to the premiership; his broad grasp of law and his logical mind soon established his reputation as a jurist; and, finally, he was able to rise to high position in the dominion cabinet without having to serve in the ranks, becoming premier seven years after he first entered the cabinet. In every case he sought not the office, but the office sought the man. There is no shadow of reproach upon the name of the dead statesman, and he will always be remembered as a high souled man, who scorned petty meannesses in political life.

W. G. M. TO-ADJOURN TILL MARCH. Joint High Commission Accomplishes Little for Canada. The Present Outlook for an Agreement on the Question of Reciprocity is Not Bright.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It has been agreed by the joint high commission of Americans and Canadians, which has been in session here for several weeks, to adjourn at a nearly date. This has not yet been formally announced, but it is understood that the adjournment will be on December 20. On the evening of December 19 the Canadians will give a banquet, to which the Americans will be invited. The understanding is that the session will not be resumed till after March 4 next, when the American commissioners who are members of the house and senate will have leisure to devote to the negotiations. Whether the sessions will be resumed at Quebec, where they were begun, or in this city has not been stated. The decision to adjourn has grown out of the developments of the past week. While there are several protocols in the proposed treaty, notably the Behring Sea and North Atlantic fisheries, reciprocity and questions affecting the great lakes, reciprocity is the one great subject in which the Canadians are interested. Last week the high commissioners came nearer than they have ever been before to the discussion of the subject. The Canadians had submitted proposals and on Wednesday the Americans submitted counter proposals. These counter proposals showed that the Americans were disposed to be very unyielding, and that much smaller concessions would really be made than had been expected. The negotiations of last week also convinced the Canadians that free lumber, a consummation which they and all their people have devoutly wished for, was impossible. The American commissioners not only told the Canadians so, but the latter were invited to the capital, and while there met several prominent members of the house and senate, who impressed the fact still more firmly upon them. It is said that the Americans have agreed to a small reduction of the duty on live animals, and have intimated that they may agree to a small reduction in the duty on lumber, now 42 per cent. The Canadians had hoped for much larger concessions. This condition of things and the apparent impossibility of reaching an agreement before Christmas are said to have led to the decision for an adjournment. The senate may be called in session after March 4 to transact business, when there would be plenty of time to present any treaty that may have been framed with Canada. At present the outlook for an agreement is not bright.

HARCOURT RETIRES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt, member of parliament for West Monmouthshire, addressed a letter to John Morley, liberal member for Montrose, announcing his resignation of the leadership of the liberal party in the house of commons. He says: "The liberal party, rent by sectional disputes and personal interests, is one which no man can consent to lead, either with credit to himself or advantage to the country."

FRIEND OF ELOPERS IS DEAD.

Magistrate Kelgwin, who Married 12,000 Couples, Expires. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 9.—Ephraim Kelgwin, the matrimonial magistrate who had a profit spot in his heart for eloping couples, is dead here, aged 67 years. He expired from Bright's disease at midnight last night. His records show that during the last twenty-one years he married 12,000 couples, nearly all of them elopers.

THE SUM IS NOW \$10,000. WYRETH, Dec. 11.—About two years ago Captain Swanson, getting tired of sea-faring life, concluded to buy a farm and settle down and live in ease. The big sales estate he had played to have with many a house, as he did with Captain Swanson's, but his loss has proved to be his gain. The wind and rain caused a leak in the ceiling. The captain went to work at the leak, and on looking around, his eyes spied a box in the corner. This time the old sage "curiously tilted his head," for what he found had a pile of glittering sovereigns. To count them took time, and after some time he found the captain's treasure. He found himself better off on this world's riches to the tune of about \$10,000. The captain is happy to have his many friends are congratulating him on his fortune.

WATERBURY STOCK.

(From the Atchison Globe.) When a man gets rich the neighbor women peer back into the history of his married life until they find that his wife once kept a cow. This explains everything.

Behind her... In peace... And white... And from... Then, see... The Jean... Said, "Lo... What if... But she... Haughtily... Still thro... In cross... Then each... Her spite... Our every... And will... Slowly as... Lengthen... She... Then shoo... ing... Where... Thus to h... Swifly... And, roo... Like mo... From field... And that... And from... Were tri... Dazed and... Some fell... Their hase... They est... But they... Since I... Said, "See... Speaks a... Then each... Chastis... gleam... White, as... Waited... The Pia... The st... falling... when E... drawn I... mustang... case, st... sation... Holy Sm... "Hello... coming... miners... "Corps... and stan... of the s... limbs... travel w... ter drag... Mile Ho... dead! I... read we... It's er... needed... "You... short, f... out of... glowed... were at... sides cr... loud... superior... "You... peated... do in b... boys! I... house!"... The p... had th... hands... ease... "Care... thing's... As th... load in... the ins... complai... "Red... Red M... flork... it!"... Again... Palf's... blows... A rec... eded h... ended... stander... Pat p... his pu... raised... run his... shining... "So... of the... partly... one... glided... Ecca... Jack... ringing... "Dad... ed, li... time... night... frand... Tity... Pat... mooks... "Th... about... town... and... over... "So... play... "Way... and... Heta...

THE PEACE TREATY.

An Outline Secured by the Associated Press.

A Brief Statement of the Contents of the Seventeen Articles.

It Must be Ratified Within Six Months by the Two Governments.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Extraordinary precautions are maintained by both the peace commissions to preserve secrecy as to the contents of the treaty. Each commission has two copies, but even the commission attaches are not permitted to peruse the documents.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, however, has obtained from a source usually reliable, the following outline of the treaty.

Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of Cuba; article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico; article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for \$20,000,000 as compensation; article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos; article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, buildings, and all property appertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines; article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other and the citizens of each other; article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippine the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years; article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain, and of all prisoners held by her for political offences committed in the colonies acquired by the United States; article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba; article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines, and guarantees to all churches equal rights; article 11 provides for the composition of courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba; article 12 provides for the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba; article 13 provides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories; article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the same treatment as American for ten years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coastwise vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall terminate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island; article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective governments in order to be binding.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 25, 1887, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as a sure and infallible remedy for the relief of all ailments, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its essential utility to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

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