

### Between You and Me.

It is extraordinary how people hang on to localities because they were born there, or because they got a situation there, or got married there, or bought a house or went into business, or something of that sort. Often in a place where they would never have selected had a half a dozen other places been within view and afforded to them what seemed an equal opportunity, they stick like leeches and as if the world ended there.

I have been through every province and territory of Canada, nearly every state and territory of the United States and Mexico, and through a good many other countries and islands, and I have never been quite able to express what peculiar thing it is, except "the small certainty," which the thoughtful, capable and ordinarily courageous people to tasks, to towns, to tribulations, and to little communities which afforded them no hope for anything but a scanty living.

You may meet anywhere in hundred Canadian villages, physicians capable of taking charge of a big city practice, yet they toil along making from eight to twelve hundred dollars a year, some of them even less, often thinking, or never thinking perhaps, that there might be a larger niche somewhere in the world that they might occupy.

They may go into politics and ruin themselves, they may do any of the local things that the thousands may impel a man to do, but they scarcely ever think of moving to a better place. Probably they begin to think there is no better place, and that all life is hard and all places are impossible to the man who did not start there.

To put it briefly, a man is apt to imagine that when he makes his start he must make his finish. He is apt to marry, and as his wife's people live where he is, he settles his life there, and only enough the wife clings to her family and to the people she knows.

This sort of thing is supposed to be the outcome of civilization, people have ceased to be nomads, but after all it is the same old story of "a small certainty." The gypsy wanders all over the face of the earth and manages to make a good living, the Hebrew knows no country, and he is the greatest money maker alive. Neither the classes regard the little luxuries of life as necessary as their existence, nor do they live in the false light of the eyes of their neighbors. They are particular about fish, and they are not ashamed to buy a place and come back to it, though the average man if he makes a mistake and goes away from his village and returns without riches, has to meet the jeers of every lout who had not courage enough to explore.

If people wandered more they might not be better off, but if the whole world were set agog and everybody was sent away from home and no one lived more than a month in a place during a year, real civilization would receive more advancement, ideas would broaden to a greater extent, and the world would change in its manners and methods more within the twelve months than it has changed, socially at least, in a century. People might be poorer, but the general understanding of what is going on would be better.

The question is—Do we want wealth or knowledge? Will we be satisfied with enough, or do we demand "extra"? We can always have enough to subsist upon, and to what extent do "extras" contribute to either our happiness or our usefulness? Nothing at all. The majority of ideals fit the world and its centre. What we demand is really small. What we need is smaller.

In this country an enormous population could subsist on comfort, plenty indeed, in wealth, that Canadians have not stayed at home in the proportion that other nationalities remain in the land of their birth, is probably traceable to the fact that their ancestors burst their original local ties and were prone to move occasionally, even after they had once settled, in search of a better place. Furthermore, Canadians have never acted together as a nation, and individuality of interests has notoriously controlled the people to a greater extent than a common impulse for a splendid future, for conquest, or for an aggressive policy looking towards the building up of the Dominion as a great power or influence amongst nations.

It cannot be denied that much has been done, that many services have been made and a great deal partially accomplished. The exodus of so many young men from Canada and the return of a portion of them has, thank heaven, instilled into the minds of the majority, an idea that Canada is better in many respects than other countries, that money and homes can be made here, and the country itself and large figure in the histories and geographies of the next century.

All this has come slowly, but has arrived and instead of exploring other countries, the brains and energy found in the Dominion in the closing years of this century are likely to be employed in enterprises which may be reasonably successful and result in attracting mil-

lions of men and money before the first decade of the twentieth century is concluded.

Can we not hope that the inherited and somewhat migratory impulse which took so many of our best Canadians away from us will soon bring many of them back, and that the tide will cease to run out from our shores, bearing our brightest youths with it? Nationally as well as individually, Canada must feel the impulse.

No matter how we may plow or sow, no matter how those who have always lived here may feel, it may as well be understood that Canada some day must and will feel that it is no longer a baby being grown up amongst with impulses from its own and must do something to make a name of its own. Done.

#### That Scandal.

Interest in the recent scandal has some what subsided, and a good many people are beginning to breathe more easily. The young woman was removed from Truro Friday last. Her friends have taken charge of her. When she left Truro she continued to give evidence of being deranged in her mind.

Headlight's remarks about the matter have been favorably commented upon by a very large majority of those who read him. A prominent member of the W. C. T. U. thought our remarks in reference to their society were timely and at the point.

Nothing new has been traced to authenticity in reference to the matter. A good many rumors have been flying about, however, one of them is that there is medical authority for the statement that the unfortunate young woman's mental derangement is due to abuse and mixed liquor.

It is also said that a Halifax man interested in the case came to Truro Saturday night, and was quite indignant because his name was mixed up in the affair. He is said to have cooled down a good deal when he found out that some documentary evidence was on hand that placed him in a very suspicious position.

There is as to be a disposition on the part of a good many in this town, men especially, to try and throw discredit on the girls' statements, but the majority of our citizens believe that they contain a good deal of truth. It is a matter of course, crush the wronged woman, and save the man, or man, who wronged her. The case has opened a good many people's eyes in this town. There is a growing disposition to take a more closer look upon the religious cloak.

A striking feature in this exposure is that the names of men mentioned in the newspaper or columns as they are called by the title, do not appear on the list, and above all, *Headlight's* name is not mentioned in connection with the affair. The list seems to have been drafted from the general, so called, and the church.

The trust the incident may serve as a lesson to a good many in this town, especially they may profit by it, especially married men.

### The Commandments.

Bill Incorporating Them and Exempting Women Introduced in the Kansas Legislature.

Topeka, Kan, March 4.—C. R. Walters, a Democrat, has introduced in the House a bill entitled "An act to give statutory force to the Ten Commandments." It begins thus:

"Whereas, The men of the present generation have become doubtful as to whether they are bound by the Ten Commandments, and

"Whereas, They have strayed from the religion of the fathers; and

"Whereas, They no longer live in the fear of God; and

"Whereas, Having no fear of punishment beyond the grave, they wantonly violate the laws, given to the world from Mount Sinai;

"Therefore be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, and then follows the Ten Commandments being a separate section of the act.

Section eleven provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the act shall be punished as follows:

For violation of Section 1, \$1,000 fine, and one year in the penitentiary.

For violation of Section 3 or 4, \$502 fine.

For violation of Section 6, hanging by the neck until dead.

For violation of Section 7, penitentiary for life.

For violation of Section 8, fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

For violation of Section 9, imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

The author says women are not ungodly, and therefore the provisions of this bill only refer to men.

### ALONG THE RAIL.

Engineers T. W. Hennessey and P. O. Toole are ill of grip.

John Carroll, brakeman I. C. R., died at his home in Moncton last week.

Section man Wm. Matheson, De Bert, who is laid off suffering with a sore side was in town Monday for treatment from Dr. W. M. Muir.

Traffic is fairly good on the I. C. R. at present.

Shunting engine No. 95 has been sent to the Moncton shops for repairs. 95 has been 21 years service and the engineers who have run her day and night, Boyd and Leonard.

Headmaster Ross was holding court down at Mulgrave this week.

The Pictou Advocate, libel, says that it believes it to be correct that Mr. Conely is to succeed W. B. Moore as I. C. R. fuel inspector.

Station master James McDonald of St. John's, who has been ill is able to be out again.

Engineer Hugh Stewart, of Stellarton, has been ill of grip.

Mr. McClure Resigns His Seat.

The election court to hear the petition against the seating of Mr. Fierman McClure as local member for the county concerned in the court house Saturday last, his Lordship Chief Justice McDonald presiding.

According to agreement entered into some time ago between the two parties, Mr. McClure resigned his seat on condition that he did so by handing in an affidavit stating that one of his agents in Truro, Mr. A. C. McKenzie, had paid one Murdoch Healey one dollar vote for Mr. McClure. The case did not excite any interest what so ever. R. L. Borden, M. P., Halifax, for petitioner, S. D. McEllan for respondent.

The Laurier Government can be credited at least with an active foreign policy. No other Canadian Cabinet ever sent in one year a mission to Washington and a mission to Rome.

A broad gauge man is one who believes that everybody who goes to Heaven it they keep climbing, no matter what gauge road they take. The narrow gauge man is one who believes you will never get there unless you go his way.

The best kind of religion any one can have is the kind that makes him a kind father, a faithful friend and an honest business man.

If that is not your kind wear it off for an old jack knife and then throw the knife away.

The average Scotchman stands 5 feet 8 inches, the average Irishman 5 ft. 7 1/2 in., the average Englishman 5 ft. 7 in., the average Welshman 5 ft. 6 1/2 in., the average of the four being 5 ft. 7 1/2 in., whereas the Irish professional class, according to the bulk of the statistics, average 5 ft. 9 in., and are the tallest men in the world except some of the South Sea Islanders.

When Dr. Sexton was in town last week a guest at the hotel, a Digby man, asked him his opinion of Longfellow's poem "The Psalm Office" in particular. "Very nice sentiment," said the Doctor, "but poor poetry. For example: 'And depart leave behind us footprints on the sands of time.' Now anybody knows that sand is the most unlikely of all things to leave footprints, for in half an hour they'll all be gone."—*Digby Courier.*

No man can tell how much good he is doing when he does merely what is right. Life tells more than sermons. A preacher's power never rises higher than his character. A discourse may be a literary pleasure, but have no influence for any one if it be in advance of the preacher's character. It is the power behind the pulpit that makes it sink into the hearts of men.

Besides getting his own way in the school settlement, Mr. Greenway appears to have secured from the Laurier Government a settlement of all claims which will give the province half a million dollars to spend. He is able to get a transfer from the Dominion of the ungranted public lands in the province when Mr. Laurier set about the task of cancelling his political friends in Manitoba he just pulled on the levers, Mr. Greenway would seem to have got the Metis share as well as his own.

The New Leader.

At a caucus of the Liberal Conservative party in Halifax last week, Mr. John F. Scars, M. P. was elected leader of the party for Nova Scotia. Mr. Scars is an influential business man of the city and has held a seat in both local and federal houses. He possesses cool executive ability, and will prove a tower of strength to the party. He is interested in many of our large industries, and hold the position of President of the steel works. Let the watchword be "On to Victory." It is the words of Mr. Longley, "time there was a charge."

A Fiendish Deed.

Some fiends broke into the army barracks on Saturday night and destroyed the army's instruments. It is to be regretted that such a sacrilegious deed should be committed in the Christian town like New Glasgow, and the authorities ought to do all in their power to find out, and severely punish the perpetrators of it. Fancy what a sensation there would be if one of our churches were entered in the same manner! New Glasgow ought to have a night police, or a detective, and until one is appointed, this rowdism, which is rampant in our town, will apparently never be stopped.—*Leader.*

### DEATH'S HARVEST.

We believe that never in the history of the oldest inhabitant has there been known to occur so many sad and sudden deaths, within a comparatively short period of time as has been recorded the past week or two.

The young as well as the old have been cut down without a moment's warning, and what is worse—two in one household passed away the same day; three, father, mother, and son in another household; the two former died within twenty four hours of each other, and a son seven days later.

At McLellan's Brook, Deacon Campbell was only ill two hours.

At Middle River, Dr. R. Murray was just two days on the sick list, and other deaths almost as sudden are recorded. Truly "to the midst of life we are in death."—*Leader.*

#### Hard Work Can't Kill.

Don't get the notion that hard work kills it doesn't, it can't. Work may tire, but that's all. Then you must rest. What good hard work does is to make solid men. The healthiest men in the world are the men who work hardest. It gives them appetite for their meals and brings rest to their nerves. Work all you like and only don't worry, and don't keep late hours. It is in the latter two points that the danger lies: not in work.—*Edward W. Bok, in March Ladies Home Journal.*

#### ACCOMPLISHED GIRLS.

A girl should learn to make a bed. To bake good biscuit, cake and bread; To handle dainty brush and broom. And neatly tidy up a room.

A girl should learn to sew and mend. To care for sick, the baby tend. To have enough of style and taste. To trim a hat or fit a waist.

A girl should learn to value time. A picture hang, a ladder climb, And not to alarm raise the house. At sight of a little harmless mouse.

A girl should learn to dress with speed. And hold tight lacing 'gainst her need: To buy her shoes to fit her feet and ease. In fact, above all vain deities;

A girl should learn to keep her word. To spread no further goodly word. Home or abroad to be at ease. And try her best to cheer and please.

A girl should learn to sympathize. To be reliant, strong and wise; To ever patient, gentle be. And always truly womanly.

A girl should learn to fondly hold True worth of value more than gold; Accomplish things with tender mind. Right, crowned with love, home's cherishes and queen.

Battle-Hymn of the Republic.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;

He is tramping out the vintage, where the grapes of wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swording;

His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the witch-fire of a hun

Now he is marching on;

I have read his righteous sentences by the dim and flaring lamps;

His day is marching on.

I have read of a fiery Gospel, written in burnished rows of steel;

"As ye deal with my contempt, so my good deal with you shall deal;"

Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel, since God is in the

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;

He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment-seat;

O be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!

Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,

With a glory all his bloom that transfuses us with fire;

As he died to make men holy, let us die to make them free,

While God is marching on.

#### ARROW POINT.

By Pastor J. Clark. The best book is God's Book; Religion is more than a pillow; it is a power.

Be just as courteous to others, as you would like them to be to you.

If you would have others do right, do right yourself.

A poor friend may be a sure friend. There is no way to heaven except by Calvary's cross.

Even if you cannot do great work, still, you may be able to do good work.

One rough diamond is worth more than many smooth pebbles.

There may be an awful power in a single evil thought.

Better suffer for truth than triumph through falsehood.

Your greatest danger is your sweetest sin.

History will both write and right itself. It is wiser to believe what God than what men think.

The shortest path is not always the safest.

Kind words and deeds will ever bring the best of all renown.

A man may be a real king without a gold crown.

### A New Boom in Rossland.

The editor of the Fredericton Herald, has received the following from a friend in British Columbia:

Dear Sir,—I see from the St. John papers, that quite a number of young men are talking of coming to Rossland from St. John and Fredericton. If such is the case, you had better advise them to consider well, before they give up their present position, unless they have at least one or two thousand in gold cash. If, however, you can ship us two or three Pullman cars of nice-looking young girls, the boys will send you a deed of a gold prospect, and I will have it examined by a good gold expert, and see that you are well paid for your trouble.

I have heard that Harry McLeod is coming to Nelson, if so, tell him to arrange to have a few nice girls come out in the spings.

Nelson, B. C. Jan.

#### The Troubles Of A Bride.

Lindsay Watchman. A good story comes from Brock Township a two and a half some couple were married the other day not a hundred miles away from Sunderland. It was the usual joyous wedding and everything went merry as a marriage shroud. In the evening the happy couple started off on their honeymoon and were accompanied as far as Blackwater by the bridegroom's father, who was going to visit friends. The travelling bag carried by the two ladies were very much alike. In the saying of farewells at the Junction those became misplaced and when the fair bride reached her room at Toronto she found she had appropriated her bridegroom's valise, while her own, containing all the dainty trinkets that go to make up a bride's travelling outfit, were by that time in Lindsay. To make matters worse, the valise in her possession was locked and de- spite all efforts to open it. A despatch was hastily sent for the missing travelling bag until the arrival of which, it is said, the bride was unable to retire.

#### A Shining Mark.

A lady, grievously tormented with a corn on one of her toes, was advised by a friend, the other day, to anoint it with phosphorus, which in a weak moment she did, but forgot to wash it off before retiring at night. It had just struck twelve when the husband awoke and was started to see some thing sparkle at the foot of the bed. He did never hear of a fire in the locality, nor did he ever remember seeing such a terrible looking object as the one presented. Reaching carefully out of the bed till he found one of his slippers he raised it high in the air and brought it down with terrible force upon the mysterious light. A shriek and an avalanche of bed-clothes and all was over. When at last he released himself from the avalanche he discovered his wife glowing in the corner. He had struck the phosphorated toe.—*Rx.*

#### Experiments in Advertising.

Tried handbills till they found they simply littered people's entries, while the newspaper was gladly welcomed by every member of the household.

Undertook to steal a march on readers through a circular with a two-cent stamp. The circular went into the waste basket but the weekly paper was placed on file.

Tried the human sandwich which people gazed at with disgust.

Tramp & Ketchum Went into the country and painted the barns and adorned the fences, but they found the weekly paper was there before them.

Profited by the failures of these men and put up a yearly "ad." payable monthly, in a good family newspaper that arrives at every home and is read advertisements and all, once a week.

How the Ancients Prevented Insomnia. From 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 men, in an age far surpassing the present era for health worship and sanitary insight, followed the plan of postponing the principal meal until the end of the day for more than a thousand years. From 800 B. C. to the third century of our chronology, the era of the one meal system prevailed all over Europe and the Hellenized portions of western Asia, and that one meal was eaten at the end of the working day, and after the baths and outdoor sports that assembled pleasure seekers in the cool of the evening. Like the diners of Frederick the Great, these symposia were something more than mass meeting lunches; the guests took their time, sipped their food with anecdotes, masticated at leisure and sometimes—too often in the luxurious era of the Roman empire—yielded to the temptation of diastolic excesses, but on rising from the banquet went straight to their dormitories and could sleep as only men sleep who have dismissed the cares of the day.

How to Make Hard Soap. A good soap, which can be used in hard water without injury to the clothes or hands, is made as follows: Dissolve 2 ounces of borax and 3 of sal soda in a pint of soft water, then add a pound of hard soap cut fine and stir over a slow fire till thoroughly dissolved. Do not boil, but melt well together. Stir while cooling, to prevent separating. When cool, it will be hard.

How to Prevent the Hands From Chapping. Melt together a dram of white bees-wax, an ounce of spermaceti and 3 ounces of almond oil, to which add a small quantity of gum camphor. Pour the warm, into small pomade jars and seal away to cool. Use this at night and wear a pair of old kid gloves to bed.

How to Make Nut Cake. One-half cup of butter, 1-1/2 cups of sugar, 2-1/2 cups of flour, a cup of nuts of the nuts preferred, one-half cup of milk, 8 eggs, 1-1/2 teaspoonsful of baking powder.

How to Clean Black Dress Goods. Drop a little ink on a sheet of white paper, fold the paper and the center and press the ink spots together with the fingers. One must have a little practice in making gobobkins to attain perfection. One way is to write your name with a thick pen and plenty of ink and follow the directions as to folding and pressing. Another is to draw an animal or creature of some kind and fold the sheet in the same way. A great deal of fun can be got from a bottle of gobol ink.

How to Preserve Timber. A new method of preserving timber has recently been patented. It consists in dissolving in naphtha the heavy oils and waxes left after the distillation of petroleum and forcing the solution into the seasoned timber, in the same manner as in crocoting. The timber is then heated, when the naphtha evaporates and is recovered in a cooling chamber, while the waxes, etc., remain behind in the wood, waterproofing it.

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