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Expected Retirement of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Ford, the London Correspondent of the New York Tribune, is inclined to credit the report of Lord Salisbury's intended retirement at an early day from public life and the labors and worries which must have grown extremely burdensome to a man of his years and infirmities. "Those who have heard Lord Salisbury's recent speeches both in and out of Parliament," says Mr. Ford, "are impressed with his apathy and lack of vigor. He has been ageing during the last few months and speaks and looks like a veteran whose work is done. His retirement from office during the present year is expected by practical politicians and by well informed diplomatists. A new leader must soon appear in the person of Mr. Balfour, with promotion of some kind for Mr. Chamberlain. The Liberals meanwhile are gaining ground. The best proof of this progress is the increase in the circulation and influence of the Daily News, which has profited financially by change of ownership and by the adoption of a more aggressive method of political warfare."

Riots in Russia. Apparently the disturbances caused by recent demonstrations of students in Moscow and St. Petersburg have been of a quite serious character. According to a despatch from St. Petersburg there were disturbances in that city on Sunday, the 17th inst., which resulted in a number of persons being killed and in the arrest of about a thousand persons, including 350 women students. Cossacks, it is said, rode into the crowds on the side-walks, using their knotted whips, with the result that many faces were cut open and three students were killed. It appears that it was not merely a demonstration of students, but that the presence of working men among the rioters gave the matter a more serious character than anything of the kind that has occurred for years. The despatches that have reached us give but meagre information as to the causes of these disturbances in which the students are leaders. It appears however that the demonstrations are opposed to certain governmental regulations that are regarded as tyrannical. The sense of oppression always present with the people naturally finds expression through the students. It is stated that in the Sunday demonstration the students raised a flag inscribed "For Liberty," shouting, "Help us get our rights," and the mob responded with cheers. A remarkable feature of the demonstrations has been the prominent part taken by women of the higher classes of the University. All the higher schools of the city were closed and the police head-quarters filled with arrested persons. There were riotous demonstrations again on Tuesday on the occasion of a high mass said for the repose of the soul of M. Bogolietoff, the Minister of Public Instruction, who had been shot and fatally wounded by an assassin. The life of the Minister of Justice has also been attempted.

Negotiations that Failed. The negotiations between Lord Kitchener and the Boer general, Louis Botha, which it was expected were to lead to a termination of the war, have concluded without such result. In the Imperial House of Commons on Tuesday last, Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, made the statement that General Botha had rejected the terms of peace offered him. The information, Mr. Chamberlain said, had been conveyed in a letter to Lord Kitchener from the Boer general, in which the latter announced that he was not disposed to recommend to the earnest consideration of his government the terms of peace offered him by Lord Kitchener, adding that his government and his chief officers entirely agreed with his view. The tone of comment upon this matter in some of the English newspapers is said to indicate a sense of relief that the terms offered by General Kitchener were not accepted, implying the opinion that the terms were more favorable to the Boer claims than the British Government could afford to offer. The

London Daily Mail, under the heading "Our Rejected Suit," asks why the Government instructed Lord Kitchener to sue for peace after the murder of the peace envoys. It urges that the war be pushed to the utmost, that further reinforcements be prepared, but that there be no more "negotiations." Possibly General Kitchener and the Government have been outwitted in this matter and that, by the negotiations and armistice, the Boers have gained a much needed breathing spell, but motives of prudence as well as of humanity make it important that Great Britain should seize the earliest opportunity of bringing the war to a favorable termination. Great interests are suffering in the East because Great Britain must continue to keep a large army, carrying on an immensely expensive war, in South Africa. The European enemies of Britain and of commercial freedom very well understand this, and what hand they have in prolonging the Boer resistance may well be a matter of conjecture.

The Canadian Budget. General activity in trade and commerce, with favorable conditions in agriculture and the other wealth creating industries, result in buoyant revenues and make the task of a Finance Minister in presenting his annual budget an agreeable one. Hon. Mr. Fielding has been able to tell Parliament and the country that the revenue of Canada for the year ending with June 1900 is the largest in the history of the country. As he predicted a year ago, the fifty million dollar mark has been crossed, and the figures for the year amounted to \$51,029,994. This is an increase on the revenue of preceding year of \$4,288,745. The chief increase has been in customs, due in part to increase in the volume of imports, and partly, as the Minister admits, to increased prices of goods imported. There has been an increase of revenues from railways of \$828,344, and the Post Office Department, notwithstanding the introduction of the two cent rate on letters, is yielding an increasing revenue. The expenditure to be placed against the revenue is—for the ordinary expenses of Government, \$42,975,279, showing a surplus \$8,054,714, which is the largest in the history of the Dominion, and the Minister goes on to show that, since 1896, the net surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditure has been \$14,035,144. It is not, however, to be assumed that the public debt has been reduced by that amount. On the contrary the expenditure on what is called capital account has more than offset the surplus and has involved an addition to the debt every year, except the last one in which, after expending large sums on railways and other public works, railway subsidies, providing for the expenses of the South African Contingents etc., the Finance Minister is able to report that the sum of \$779,636 has been applied to the reduction of the public debt. For the current year, ending with June 1901, Mr. Fielding expects a total revenue of \$52,750,000, and in expenditure an ordinary account of \$46,400,000. This is a considerable increase in revenue over the preceding year, and a much larger proportional increase in ordinary expenditure, while the extraordinary expenditure is expected to reach the sum of \$10,700,000, and the Finance Minister estimates accordingly that it will be necessary this year to add \$1,800,000 to the public debt. The figures which the Finance Minister gives, show a very gratifying increase in the volume of Canadian trade. In exports the increase has amounted in the last four years to \$155,698,253, while the increase of the total trade of the country for 1900 over the preceding year was \$59,850,000. Thus it may fairly be claimed that, to use a favorite figure of politicians, the trade of the country has been advancing by leaps and bounds, and there has been a corresponding advance in the revenues. Unfortunately there has been no corresponding diminution of the public debt. It has been a period of what are called good times. Crops have been good, trade has been brisk, prices have ruled high, and accordingly an amount of revenue has been gathered which is large even in proportion to the volume of the country's trade. And yet with the single exception of the past year (which is likely to remain for some time a single exception) the country has gone on adding to its debt. That debt in June 1900 amounted to \$265,493,806. The average addition to the debt for the last four years, according to Mr. Fielding's figures, has been \$1,749,000, and this, as he shows, is a comparatively small increase when set beside the average of \$6,563,000 annual addition during the eighteen years of Conservative rule, but the Finance Minister

admits the revenue producing conditions of the past four years cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. There are indications now that the crest of the wave has been reached, and it is pretty certain that during the next four years there must be either a diminished expenditure or a very considerable addition to the already formidable debt.

Friction at Tien-Tsin. There has been friction, and perhaps some danger of a clash of arms, between the British and the Russian soldiers which have been facing each other at Tien-Tsin. The matter has however been exploited in the interest of the news-mongers and a sensational character has been given it which the facts did not justify. As explained by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords last Thursday, the trouble has arisen over the occupation by Russian troops of a piece of ground contiguous to the railway station of the Northern Chinese Railway at Tien-Tsin and comprising lots of land which were a part of the security of the British bond-holders. This land is part of an extensive area on the left bank of the Pei-ho, which the Russians occupied last autumn and claimed by right of conquest, but subsequently it was announced that China and Russia had reached an agreement placing the area under Russian occupation. Lord Lansdowne also said that the British and Russian Government had agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory at Tien-Tsin and reserve the question of title and proprietary rights for subsequent examination. It seems quite evident that in the diplomatic game in respect to China, Russia has managed to get quite ahead of the rival powers. By some means that is not easily explained Russia, apparently without assuming any great risk or responsibility on China's behalf, has managed to obtain concessions from the latter which place Russia's rivals in the east at so serious a disadvantage that the resources of diplomacy are insufficient to afford them much comfort. Punch, it is said, sums up the situation very well in a cartoon representing a Russian warrior in an Oriental boudoir, armed to the teeth, and quite at home, while John Bull and Germany are looking over reed palings and, cautiously asking the man in possession what he is doing. The moral applies equally to the small affair of the railway siding and the large matter of Manchuria, for Russia is in complete possession, and has nobody knows how many secret treaties in her well-stocked pocket, and there can be no assurance that the allies are prepared to turn out the intruder.

Russia and Japan. While any danger that may have existed of a collision between British and Russian troops at Tien-Tsin has been removed and while there is probably nothing in the incident which is not susceptible of satisfactory explanation and amicable settlement, the British Foreign Office is said to take a pessimistic view of the immediate future in the far East, and to entertain grave fears that the relations between Japan and Russia may shortly reach the danger point. Japan is believed to have expressed to some of the powers her determination to oppose at all costs any secret arrangements made between Russia and China whereby the former could secure territorial or other advantages contiguous to Korea. How much truth there is in this it is difficult to say, but there appears to be no doubt that Japan is much disturbed over the matter of China's secret treaties with Russia, and that Great Britain, Germany and the United States share more or less of Japan's feeling in the matter. "A highly placed British official" is quoted as saying to a representative of the Associated Press: "All Japan wants is a free hand against Russia. This she has got so far as England and Germany are concerned, and, I presume, so far as the United States government is concerned, although I do not imagine for one moment that any of the powers mentioned will be drawn into a war between Japan and Russia, if Japan sees nothing for it but to fight, she would have the moral support of objections committed to paper by at least two other powers against secret treaties with China. That is all, but Japan seems to consider it sufficient to provide against interference."

The Baptists of Yarmouth, N. S.

REV. J. H. SAUNDERS.

No. 1.

Although scarcely heard of in Yarmouth at the beginning of the last century, Baptists have a large place in the history of this country.

As a piece of history the rise and progress of our churches in this Province is a profitable study for all Christian people. While the history of the Baptists of Yarmouth is quite like that of the body in the Maritime Provinces, generally, it has features quite its own of a most interesting type; demanding the careful attention of the present generation.

The first permanent settlement of Yarmouth by our fathers began in 1761, who came chiefly from the New England colonies. As a class they had not much of wealth or classic culture to bring with them, yet like all people they in migrating did not leave their religion, such as it was, behind them. Probably they were of the standing order of their day. It may be that the contentions of the Separatists, who under the influence of Whitfield demanded freer and more pronounced spiritual life, had left religious impressions which found opportunity for fuller expression in this new country.

Commencing life as these people did in a new country, for nearly the period of a generation they were without church privileges or schools. Their circumstances demanded patient, continuous toil and economy to keep the wolf of hunger from the door. These are the conditions which produce, if they succeed, a self-reliant independent people—a people not most easily brought under religious control, or kept there.

It was not till about 1767 that they had a settled pastor, and were organized for church services. An honest purpose to worship God and secure the blessings of His grace for their household appears in every line of their records. In the meantime the dissipations of their day found large place in their domestic habits. To these their poverty and thrift alike contributed. A religion the chief force of which was a form of godliness, did but little to hold in check vices, which led on to the destruction of morals. There was but little in it to give an open vision of sin, or to awaken the conscience to the impending ruin of the sinner.

The practice of the church at that time was to coalesce with the dissipations of its surroundings, to make church ordinances, services, and ceremonials to take the place of repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

This appears to have been the religious condition of Yarmouth in the closing years of the eighteenth century.

In 1781-82 Henry Alline, a religious zealot of a peculiar type, who was a native of this province, and who for a few years had been evangelizing in the eastern counties of this province, and in New Brunswick, visited Yarmouth. He found the religious condition of the people such as to fire his zeal, and give fresh emphasis to the commission he held to preach the gospel of the new birth and the new life to them. As he was quite outside the religious order of things, he was forbidden the few places of worship in the county, while not many people would allow him the hospitality of their firesides. But he was a John the Baptist sent to prepare the way for the better religious life of the people of Yarmouth. Like John the Baptist and like the angel visitors to Sodom he saw the impending ruin. Like these he lifted up his voice in warning. To the people he was as one who dreamed, or a crazy fanatic. His anxiety and zeal for the immediate conversion of sinners was to these people a zeal without knowledge. His words of warning were wild declamations without foundation in reason or fact. His manner of public worship was to the formalists of his day disorderly and without the decency of true worshippers.

Doubtless there was much in the work of Mr. Alline and his coadjutors that was decidedly human. He was only separated from the people, to whom he came with the gospel message, by the fact that he had experienced religion, and they had not. Between them there was really a great gulf fixed. He for years had groaned under the burden of his sins. He had clear and keen convictions of sin, of its awful character and consequences, of the fearful final doom of the sinner, if unforgiven. Christ had appeared for his deliverance. He had given him peace and rest and hope, had taken him out of an horrible pit, out of the miry clay, and set his feet upon a rock, and established his goings, and put a new song in his mouth even praises to our God. His joy was great, his love and loyalty to God sought for expression, his love for lost sinners was unbounded, the height of his ambition to seek and save the lost ones. With this revelation of Christ's love to him came, as to Paul, the command to preach the gospel. He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. To Henry Alline all this was real and reasonable. And who shall say that he was not right, or that the facts were not on his side in the contentions he carried into every place he visited. Was it not true that he was a wiser and better man for his clear vision of sin, and the certainty of his eternal ruin without the pardoning mercy of God? Was it not

meet that he should be glad and rejoice in the forgiving love of God to him a sinner, and to all repentant sinners? Was he not within the facts of the case when he declared that unrepentant sinners in the church were in the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity, and as verily the slaves of sin and hell, as unrepentant sinners outside of church organizations of his day or our day? What proof have we that he was not right? Or rather have we not abundant proof that he was right and sane?

His enthusiasm was put in evidence of his religious insanity; but was not his message worthy of this enthusiasm? Nor was his enthusiasm at his best more excessive than that of the devotees of vice and passion of his day, or even of our day? We have strong proof of the correctness of his preaching in the fact that many believed his words, and were made the better for believing. He had the power to win souls to Christ and His service, and who can say that this power was not of God? In his three short visits to Yarmouth in 1781-82, Henry Alline gathered a few converts, and made religious impressions upon the people, the fruitage of which is being gathered by us to-day.

In 1790 Harris Harding, a convert of the New-Light religion, as it was then called, of which, in this province, Henry Alline was the acknowledged leader, visited Yarmouth, for the first time, and took up the work Mr. Alline had begun. From time to time Thos. H. Chipman, Jos. Dimock and others visited the township for the like purpose, and were successful in winning converts. In 1797 Mr. Harding settled here and entered upon a pastorate that continued till 1854. Mr. Harding was a worthy successor of Mr. Alline. On the one hand he met all the opposition, scorn, contempt, and persecution of his predecessors, while on the other hand his coming in the name of his Master was hailed with joy by the few converts who had been asking God to do this very thing for them.

Mr. Harding's training and equipment for this work was not altogether as that of the apostle to the gentiles; but in its suitability for his appointed work it was pre-eminently fitting.

Mr. Harding was a converted man. He was endowed with a good share of mother wit, he was tactful. His early occupations and associations had given him a wide knowledge of the ways of the world. He was of easy and pleasing address, and companionable. His literary attainments were quite in advance of the people to whom he ministered, they lived in his heart's best affections, and their spiritual welfare, shaped and guided the most intense purposes of his life. It was not surprising, therefore, that his preaching bore immediate fruit. The history of Mr. Alline's labors were repeated in Mr. Harding's. No place of worship was open to him. He met with strong opposition from leaders of religious enterprises. His followers were a poor and despised people.

A Mr. Rogers at Chebogue opened his house for him, and a Mrs. Strickland subsequently invited him to her home in Chebogue. A place in the village of Yarmouth, where opposition to him was most pronounced, was secured for his ministrations; and everywhere God wrought the wonders of conversion by him. These were stirring religious times. Men and women came to hear him, some to mock who went away to pray. People who before they heard the gospel from him thought themselves all right, but went out with keen convictions of sin, and with eyes wide open to their doom even the doom of the damned. In looking back to these times, what are we as Baptists to think of them?

Was Mr. Harding mistaken as to his commission? Had God sent him to Yarmouth? Was he astray in the doctrine he preached of the love of God for the impenitent sinner, whose eternal death and hell were certain but for the grace of God? Indeed did not his commission demand that the very best of men and women could only be saved from perishing as exceptions. Except a man be born from above he cannot see the Kingdom of God. Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, he that believeth not shall be condemned! Have we any other doctrine for our day that is in authority? Or have we a people to whom these doctrines are not applicable, to whom this gospel should not be preached?

Mr. Harding's preaching wrought very rapid changes in the public mind, and by the Spirit of God, strange and before unknown experiences in all the converts.

Nor should this be thought phenomenal. It must be a marvellous experience for a sinner to pass from death to life, to be born again, or to be in the enjoyment of spiritual life, to be in Christ Jesus a new creation, in which old things have passed away, and all things have become new. It must be a wonderful experience to be convinced of sin by the Spirit's light let in upon the dark, sin-cursed heart. It must be a painful experience to repent, *i. e.*, to change our mind, to change our views of God and His Kingdom, to make a radical change in our life's purposes and work. Is it not strange if all this can come to us in the absence of emotions indescribable? No wonder Father Harding's converts shouted for joy. No wonder that those under conviction for sin prayed in agony. No wonder that they who rejoiced in redeeming love prayed in agony for the unsaved. So like the Pentecost was this that its origin is not doubtful. Is it not rather strange that these experiences are not voiced in our churches with more emphasis to-day?

Is it possible that this way the only Scriptural way of salvation, is being entered upon now, and our church rolls enlarged, in the absence of these soul stirring experiences? Have the Baptist churches of Yarmouth attained to that perfect and intelligent form of religious expression and worship which veils all these emotions, and so shuts them from the public gaze, as to leave the world in doubt as to their existence? Can this be done to the advantage of spiritual life in the soul, or in the spiritual interest of the unsaved?

In other words, is it possible that our Baptist churches of to-day have lapsed, by gradual approaches, to nearly the same low spiritual levels of the religious formalists of one hundred years ago? Let us compare.

The Womanhood of the Queen.

BY H. F. ADAMS.

No. 2.

The Queen's womanhood may be justly called the sovereignty of her character. As a mother she sought to train her children as she had been trained. And we have all learned that two things are absolutely necessary to the proper training of children. (1) We must be rightly trained ourselves. (2) We must know something of child nature. The Queen was rich in both these qualifications. One of the finest conceptions of child culture is given in her own words, taken from a letter to her eldest daughter. "I am quite clear that she should be taught to have great reverence for God and religion, but that she should have the feeling of devotion to love, which our heavenly Father encourages his earthly children to have for Him; and not one of fear and trembling. And that the thought of death and an after-life should not be presented in an alarming and forbidding view. And that she should be taught to know as yet no difference of creeds; and not to think she can pray only on her knees, or those who do not kneel are less fervent and devout in their prayers."

And this from a letter from this daughter to her Queen-mother is very refreshing in this day of loudness and display and pride of position. "What you say about the education of our girls, I entirely agree with, and I strive to bring them up totally free from pride of their position, which is nothing save what their personal worth can make it. I read it (the Queen's letter) to the governess, thinking how good it would be for her to hear your opinion. . . . I feel so entirely as you do on the difference of rank, and how all important it is for princes and princesses to know that they are nothing better or above others, save through their own merit, and that they only have the double duty of living for others, and being an example good and modest. This I hope my children will grow up to be."

The Queen's idea of womanhood was not to be a mere ornamental creature of society, nevertheless she was persistent in acquiring knowledge of art, science, and government. Not for the sake of being accomplished, but that through these attainments she might be a better, braver, nobler woman. She was a fine musician, an accomplished painter, was versed in constitutional law, and could converse in six languages. She began to learn Hindostani after she was 50, and did so. But the Queen's womanhood comprehended the more domestic arts as well. For in the Swiss cottage on the grounds at Osborne her boys learned carpentering, while the princesses studied culinary art in a model kitchen and dairy; and they entertained their parents at luncheon prepared by their own hands. Also made dishes for the poor.

Also in the matter of dress, though on formal occasions the Queen had to wear the magnificent robes and regalia of her position, yet generally she preferred to dress quietly. Strong, brave, pure womanhood needs not the splendor of courtly robes to commend it. It is most beautiful when unadorned. So the Queen was not more loved for what she was, than she was admired for what she wore.

The beauty of her great womanly character will shine clearer and brighter, while robes and crowns will fade and perish with the passing years. It is truly marvellous to learn what a mighty power this great woman exercised in the councils of the State. How many harsh communications her premiers had prepared for foreign governments were changed and softened so as to prevent war. When Lord Palmerston demanded the release of Mason and Slidell from the custody of the United States, his stern language would have embroiled the two nations in war had the despatch gone forward. But the Queen changed the whole tenor of the despatch so that these adventurers were released without humiliating the American government. When the Emperor of the French proposed to England to recognize the Confederacy in the American civil war, Lord John Russell's cabinet inclined to do so. The American ambassador in London, Charles Francis Adams, hearing of it was greatly disturbed, and without the premier's consent hastened to Windsor. Requesting an audience with the Queen he succeeded, and addressing her said: "If there is any foundation for this information which I have received, I appeal to Your Majesty to prevent so great a wrong, and an action which will result in universal war, for I can assure Your Majesty that the American people are prepared to fight the whole world rather than give up the Union." To this the Queen replied: "Mr. Adams, give yourself no concern. My government will not recognize the Confederacy."

These are samples of many instances of this woman's gentle influence. The great womanly heart of Victoria was revealed in thousands of cases, of which I give you two. When the eminent Dr. John Tullock, Principal of St. Andrews University died (a man whom the Queen loved to hear preach) Her Majesty wrote to his widow, from which letter we call this:—

"My heart bleeds for you—the dear worthy companion of that noble, exalted man, so highly gifted and large-hearted, and so brave, whose life is crushed by the greatest loss which can befall a woman. To me the loss of

such a friend, whom I so greatly respected and trusted, is very great, and I cannot bear to think I shall not see him again, and admire that handsome, kindly face and noble presence and listen to his wise words which breathed such a lofty Christian spirit. I am most anxious to visit you, and trust that you will allow me to do so quite quietly and privately, as one who knew your dear husband so well and has gone through so much sorrow and who knows what you feel and what you suffer."

No wonder that such a Queen enthroned herself in the hearts of millions, and was specially loved by the great family of her sorrowing, bereaved and suffering subjects.

Here is another illustration of the womanly heart of our good Queen, and touching the other extreme of the social sphere, than that in which Dr. Tulloch moved. We find in the London Baptist the following interesting anecdote of the late Queen, told by Rev. Alfred Rowland, on the authority of a member of the Park Congregational Chapel, Crouch End: "A district secretary of the London City Mission visited a small cottage at Windsor, with an old-world garden of sweet-smelling flowers in front. Upon taking a seat on a chair which was brought to him, he was told that it was the Queen's chair. It seemed that one of the Royal Princesses stopped her carriage to look at the flowers, and on learning that the mother of the house was ill, went in to see her.

Next day the Queen herself called, 'and, of course,' said the daughter who told the story, 'we were greatly flurried.' But the Queen said, 'Don't be put out. I have come to-day not as a Queen, but as a Christian lady. Have you got a Bible?' She was given a copy of the Scriptures, and sat down on the chair, and said: 'I heard from my daughter of your long and sad illness, and I came to comfort you.' She took the sick woman's wasted hand in hers, and said, 'Put your trust in Jesus and you will soon be in a land where there is no pain. You are a widow, so am I. We shall soon meet our beloved ones.' The Queen then read the fourteenth chapter of the gospel of St. John, beginning, 'Let not your heart be troubled,' and then knelt down on the floor, and prayed for the sick woman."

And again. In visiting the hospital in which the returned invalid and wounded Canadian soldiers from South Africa had been placed, the Queen spoke to one poor fellow, who was very severely wounded, the characteristic words: 'I cannot do anything for you, but Christ can.'

History can never do justice to the late beloved Queen because it will rather record her life-work as a monarch, eliminating the sweet, gentle, peace-loving and unobtrusive womanliness, that was the secret of her model wifehood, unique motherhood and incomparable Queenhood. When she was asked to sign the first death-warrant by the Duke of Wellington, that of a soldier who had violated army law, she asked the iron Duke if there was not one thing he could mention in his favor. "Not one," replied the Duke. Pressing him closely she enquired if he was as bad in his family as in the army. "Oh, well," replied the Commander of Waterloo, "I hear he is a good husband and father." The girl queen springing through this loophole answered, "England cannot afford to lose a good husband and father," and wrote "Pardoned" on the order.

"When Victoria was born, high treason was in men's mouths, sedition often broke into flames, and ruined manufacturers and starving mechanics were leading bread-riots. It seemed to be the days of the Commonwealth back again. Forgery and sheep stealing were punishable by death."

"Little children were uncared for by the law when Victoria came to the throne, for there was no 'mother-love' in our acts of Parliament. Parents could literally work to death their little slave children." (I remember, when a boy, reading of acts of parliament passed to prohibit children working in the brick-fields of England.) There was scarce a school worthy of the name. The heartless parent was not compelled to have his child learn to read. Millions had never gone to school, and could neither read nor write. There were no lucifer matches. There was no penny post or penny paper. Paper and tea were luxuries for the few. The poor could never travel beyond their neighborhood. The Queen's reign has been the age of railways, telegraph, telephone—the age of steam and electricity, of free education and free religion and liberty; of all that broadens and heightens character. Philanthropy and Bible circulation, justice and freedom, womanhood and childhood, citizenship and home have all received a new and nobler meaning during the great Queen's reign."

The day after Diamond Jubilee, a lady of the court was reading to the Queen the newspaper comments on the great celebration, when Her Majesty interrupted her saying, "But what have I done to deserve that they should say all this of me?"

I doubt if King Edward VII comprehended a quarter the meaning of the words he used. "I will follow in my mother's footsteps!" It is impossible for him to do unless he begins where she began, at the feet of the King of kings. Ah, those two first hours the girl queen was alone with God, wrought more in her reign than mental ability, human learning or constitutional resources could have ever wrought!

"The long life of duty realized and done; the large heart that had for all humanity a sympathy sincere; the consistent and steady example of conduct in the highest; the power of using wisely a vast experience; the deep and motherly thought for her 73 descendants; the ever ready counsel both to her own ministers and her foreign kindred, the political insight that made the foremost statesman of the Germany Empire (Bismarck) call her "the greatest of women," all proclaim her the God-dowered, divinely blest, the Christian Queen and the ideal woman of the Empire.

In the Windsor Castle is a splendid specimen of the sculptor's art. Two figures standing on a pedestal. Prince Consort with departing steps and uplifted hand is gazing into the sorrow-filled face of the Queen. She with heavy crown on her head is beseeching him to stay and aid her great task of Monarch of a mighty empire.

Underneath are these beautiful words: "Allured to brighter worlds he led the way."
She has laid down her heavy crown and followed her noble Consort, and both now are:

AT REST.

From pomp and show of regal state;
From weighty homage of the great;
From friendly powers, and powers, irate,
At Rest.
From saddening news of direful war;
Where deaths, the greatest victories, mar;
In which both friends and kindred are—
At Rest.
From ill's and aches of mortal frame;
From weariness, e'en of the same;
Back to the sod, from whence it came.
At Rest.
From joys of earth, and sorrows too;
From cares which none but sovereigns knew,
But which to bear, cost tears—not few.
At Rest.
The conflict o'er—the victory won;
Asleep in faith in God's dear Son;
Awaiting but his own "Well done"
At Rest.

LVDIA A. EDWARDS.

Truro.

Arrogant Assumptions.

The events connected with the accession of King Edward VII., and the parliamentary discussions at Ottawa recently over the coronation oath, recall a phase of denominational life of Nova Scotia that has been very aggressive in recent years. "Anglican Catholics," as many clerical and lay members of the Church of England in this province delight to be called, is a term properly applicable to a Romanizing sect within the Protestant Episcopal church established in England, a sect whose leaders, while thriving on the revenues of the church, with a knavery altogether despicable, preach and teach doctrines intended to unsettle the Protestant faith, and to undermine and destroy the vital truths of Christianity as held by that church. These leeches on the life blood of the established church have, of late years, frequently been summoned before the English Courts where well-merited punishment has, again and again, been meted out to them.

I had long suspected that there were two distinct sections in our Episcopal church,—the "high church" and the "Evangelical," with little love for each other, but my first acquaintance with Anglican Catholics, *ab eodem nomine*, as a religious force to be reckoned with in Nova Scotia dates back some fifteen years. The occasion which brought them to the public notice of other denominations was a "mission" then held in St. Luke's Cathedral in this city, conducted by "missioners" who had been invited to conduct this mission for the express purpose of publicly proclaiming the doctrines and tenets of the "high church" party. The late Bishop Binney, who was then living, Rev. Dr. Partridge, now of Fredericton, Dean Gilpin and other local leaders, had long held the doctrines then promulgated, and had joined with the rector of St. Luke's in inviting the missioners. The doctrines, then announced, were new to many Halifax people, and were listened to with amazement by members of other Protestant denominations. The evangelical section of the church, with its large following here and at Dartmouth, were by no means disinterested spectators of the "Mission." To these the missioners and their message were received with dismay little short of consternation. Protests strong and forceful appeared in the public press; and, on the streets, the doctrines promulgated by the missioners were freely denounced. But the missioners were backed by the bishop, and by the men, whose names I have given, who generally occupied seats upon the platform, and the work of the mission went forward. "You are not Protestants," said the chief missioner in one of his evening addresses, "you are Catholics, built upon the apostolic foundation," and he proceeded to describe the authority of the church, its powers and ordinances with an intolerant spirit that would have done ample justice to a monk of the Middle Ages. In brief, the missioners taught that the Holy Catholic church with its unbroken apostolic succession of bishops, priests and deacons was the one ark of salvation; while Dissenters with their man-made sects and sinful divisions were the work of the devil.

Bishop Binney up to this time had been spoken of as "high church," henceforth he was an "Anglican Catholic;" and he prosecuted his work with his accustomed energy. The following statement of doctrine was received by me about a year after the visit of the missioners, from the lips of a "priest" of the church, now living, who was the son of a church "canon," and had been educated at Kings College, Windsor.

1. The church believes in councils, of which there have been three, and the decisions of these councils are of the same authority as the word of God.
 2. "Apostolic Succession," the only source of spiritual authority.
 3. "Baptismal regeneration," the only door to the church and to salvation.
 4. "Transubstantiation," or the doctrine of the real presence in the consecrated bread and wine.
- "Whether you believe it or not," said this "priest," "can make no difference as to the fact. The fact remains."

These declarations are, at least, explicit, and, I confess, they were to me somewhat startling, for I had been accustomed to reckon the Church of England among the Protestant fraternity of churches in this province, and now, I must needs revise matters. These doctrines were taught boldly in the name of the church and evangelical doctrines were as boldly characterized as "heretical notions." At the close of the year 1887 it was authoritatively stated that more than three-fourths of the "priests" having charge of parish work in Nova Scotia were Anglican Catholics! But time works wonders and is a revealer of hidden things. It is now known throughout the civilized world that the church of England of which Edward VII is, on earth the Supreme head is a Protestant church, and that the cherished doctrine of the real presence is a delusion and a snare de-

erving only to be denounced and reprobated! We shall probably hear less of "Anglican Catholics" during the decade upon which we have just entered.

Another assumption is recalled. Indeed, it has suggested my pseudonym. In my case "H. Nova Scotia" means simply that I dwell in the garrisoned city by the sea, and am permitted to look out upon the mighty Atlantic. But for a score of years prior to 1888 the address, or signature, "H. Nova Scotia" was a familiar one in this province. In the public press it was frequently seen, and whether politics, education, or religion was the subject under discussion, Bishop Binney's communications always appeared over the signature, "H. Nova Scotia." I never quite understood the meaning of it, and am still in lamentable ignorance. "H." it was said stood for the initial letter of his Christian name, "Hibbert," but why Nova Scotia was employed in connection with this initial letter to indicate Bishop Binney was always a conundrum. It has been suggested that it meant spiritual jurisdiction, but looked at in the light of facts this suggestion is simply absurd. The church of England in this province comprise about one-twelfth of the population, the remaining eleven-twelfths being composed of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, etc. The church of England stands 5th on the list as to population, and all denominations are equal in the eye of the law. The spiritual jurisdiction suggestion reduces the whole matter to an absurdity, a clear case of the tail trying to wag the dog's head. No, there must be some other explanation. For myself, I have always explained the mystery by the fact that the bishop was an Anglican Catholic. But here I am met by the fact that the bishop's successor, Dr. Courtney, who is a Protestant and evangelical, follows closely, in this respect, in the wake of his predecessor. "F. Nova Scotia," I am told is Dr. Courtney's method of indicating that he is bishop of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. This is certainly all beyond my pen. I await further enlightenment.
H. NOVA SCOTIA.

March 13th, 1901.

A Presence.

Above the river's mouth, a mist,
Around the peak, a cloud,
And in my heart a burning word
I try to speak aloud.
I've often watched the night come down,
And like a raven spread
It's wings in silence o'er the earth,
Until the day was dead;
I've seen a towered city fade,
And sink in purple gloom,
Until the lamps, its stars, were light—
And like a mountain loom
At dawn and frown upon the sea;
I've heard a forest groan—
At night, and sigh so deep at noon—
I've seen and heard alone;
And yet my spirit has been moved
As if a soul was near—
Alone, and yet the awful thought,—
The Cause of all is here;
A Presence in the gloom of night,
And in the wandering air
Of heaven—Oh! it almost speaks,—
A Presence everywhere!
A mystery too—as deep as life
And death—we cannot sound;
We try, and trying find out stars
To lamp the night around.
Above the river's mouth, a mist,
Around the peak a cloud,
And in my heart a burning word
I try to speak aloud.

ARTHUR D. WILMOT, Salisbury, N. B.

The Wayside Cross.

A wayside cross in a vision I saw
On the old Jerusalem road,
And the man who hung on that shameful tree
I knew was the Son of God.
And I cried, "O Christ, why art Thou here
Dying thus on the cruel tree?"
Then soft on my ear fell the whisper low
"I am dying, my child, for thee."
Then a gentle hand seemed to lift the veil
And show me my heart as it was,
Ashamed and grieved at the sight, I wept,
And fell by that wayside cross.
At the bleeding feet of my Lord I knelt
And cried, "O Christ, can it be
That my sins have nailed Thee to the cross?
Dost Thou die, my Lord, for me?"
No word of reproach He uttered, but said,
"Love Me, child, and nevermore stray,
Take up the cross that to thee I give
And follow Me all the way."
I accepted the cross on my shoulder laid
And with grateful heart I cried,
"There can be no cross too heavy to bear
For the Christ who for me has died."
The wayside cross seemed to fade away
And the old Jerusalem road,
Instead I saw a great, white throne,
And beside it the Son of God.
He said, "I am He who was crucified,
For thy sake, on Calvary.
Wilt thou live for me?" and I answered "Yes,
Unto death will I follow Thee."
Day by day as I follow my blessed Lord,
On the way from earth to heaven,
How'er heavy the cross that for Him I bear,
Grace sufficient to me is given.
And ever the thought of that wayside cross,
And the price that my pardon bought,
Brings the prayer from my heart "O help me,
Lord,
To follow Thee as I ought."
Grand Pre, N. S. —FLORENCE E. JOHNSON.

Messenger and Visitor

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Help The Ministers.

The world owes a great debt to the helpers, that is to the people who are willing to be followers rather than leaders, who are willing to be counted among the non-commissioned and the rank and file, to speak by way of a deferential suggestion rather than with the voice of authority, to utter a word of encouragement in the ear rather than the ringing word of command. Blessed are the men and women who are ready and eager to do good for the sake of a good cause, without any purpose of winning fame by their deeds. Such helpers are the meek who shall inherit the earth.

There are generally a plenty of people who are willing to lead and to direct affairs. The late "Artemus Ward" finely satirized this vanity of leadership when, during the civil war in the United States, he proposed to raise a regiment in which every man should be a brigadier-general. To most men it is a much more attractive thing to be a Field Marshal or a General than to be a sergeant, a corporal or a full private who counts merely as one unit of his company. Yet there is much truth in Kipling's remark that

"The back-bone of the army is the non-commissioned man."

Not infrequently there are too many would-be leaders, so that they get in one another's way, trample upon one another's toes and hurt each other's feelings. But there is room in the world for an unlimited number of helpers, and there never can be too many so long as their energies find wise direction.

We must not indeed be misunderstood as seeming to undervalue leadership. On the contrary, the genuine leader is beyond all value. Everywhere, in war or in industry, in state or in church, in things temporal or things spiritual, wise, inspiring leadership is absolutely essential to great results. There must be leaders of higher and of lower degree, captains of thousands, captains of hundreds and of fifties. But the highest powers of leadership will avail little if there be no following. It is through the brave and loyal hearts of his soldiers that the great general wins the battle. It is through the strong and willing hands of the humble toilers that the great captains of industry bring things to pass.

Every minister of the Gospel is by virtue of his office a leader and commander of the people. The modern pastor is indeed expected to be a many-sided man, and probably too much is expected of him. Like his Lord and Master, he is a pastor, a shepherd. But Christ is not only the Great Shepherd of the sheep—He is a Warrior, a Conqueror, a Captain of Salvation,—and His redeemed are not merely sheep to feed in green pastures and grow fat, they are a militant host who are to conquer the world in the name and power of their Lord. So the minister is not a pastor merely, charged with the duty of feeding the flock of God, but a spiritual captain, the leader of a company who are to labor and to do battle in the name of Christ. And the individual Christian, if he understands and magnifies his vocation, is not merely a babe in Christ, to be spoon-fed by the pastor with the sincere milk of the Word, but a laborer in the vineyard, a soldier in the army of his Lord, a faithful helper and co-worker with his pastor in every good work.

The minister needs helpers. No man is so great and strong as not to need the inspiration and encouragement which the heartfelt sympathy and co-operation of his brethren can give. How gratefully Paul recalls the help which came to him through Aquila and Prisca and many others who co-operated with him in the work of the Gospel. And if Paul felt the need and appreciated the value of helpers, the same is certainly true of the ministers

of our own day. There can be scarcely anything so disheartening to the pastor as to feel that he is praying and working alone, with no one to sympathize heartily with his aims or to second his efforts. And on the other hand there can be scarcely anything more inspiring for the minister than to know that there are men and women around him full of prayerful sympathy with him and eager to join their hands with him in the work.

There are many ways of helping the minister, which will readily suggest themselves to the willing-hearted. He can be greatly helped by being relieved of all anxiety respecting his temporal support. It is impossible for a minister to give his best service to a church if his mind is constantly troubled with the question of providing for the needs of his family. Churches can greatly help their ministers by relieving them of care as to all church finances. Some ministers who are endowed with exceptional ability in financial matters will naturally take the lead and render importance service in that department, but in general this ought not to be expected. If a church is to be built or repaired the burden of planning and financing the work ought not to fall upon the minister. Generally there are men in the church with the ability, if they will, to take such burdens upon themselves and leave the pastor free to minister to the church in spiritual things. It has become almost a proverb that the minister who builds a church does not remain long to preach in it. Does this indicate that when such burdens are assumed by the pastor it is too often at some sacrifice of the value of his ministrations in spiritual things? Quite possibly pastors do not always do as much to encourage and develop the helpfulness of their people as they might do. The pastor has often a large field for the exercise of generalship. Was it not Mr. Moody who said that it is much better for a minister to set ten men at work than to do the work of ten men himself? To be able to make the conditions favorable for helpfulness on the part of his people, to set them and keep them at work without friction, is for the pastor one of the highest tests of ability. But it should not be forgotten that, whether or not the pastor possesses large power of generalship, there will always be many opportunities of helping him and serving the cause of which the great Captain of our salvation is the Head and the Inspiration. Whoever breathes a heartfelt prayer for the pastor helps, whoever speaks a cheering word or lends a brotherly hand to the discouraged, whoever reclains an erring brother or wins an unbeliever to Christ greatly helps. Whoever gives sympathy and prayer and money according to his means, in aid of Christian Missions far and near, helps. There is indeed with us so much ability and on every hand so many opportunities for helpful service that for no Christian life can there be excuse for being found barren and unfruitful. There is no investment which yields so rich return as the efforts we expend as helpers of Christ's ministers. No gift—not even that of a cup of cold water in his name—shall fail of its reward.

Editorial Notes.

—The article by Rev. J. H. Saunders, which appears on our second page, respecting the Baptists of Yarmouth, will be followed next week by a second and concluding article. Mr. Saunders' long and intimate connection with the Baptist cause in Western Nova Scotia, his literary ability, good judgment and ripe Christian experience enable him not only to present a very interesting historical sketch, but also to draw from the records of former years valuable lessons for the present.

—In estimating the value of a victory in either physical or moral warfare, some account needs to be taken of the conditions under which a man has fought and the strength of the forces against which he has had to contend. Sometimes there are natural conditions which severely handicap the fighter, and sometimes the odds are overwhelming. Many a brave man has gone down in a struggle after having resisted ten times more strongly than has another whose victory under easy conditions has won him fame. But what the world takes account of mostly is the mere fact of success or of failure.

—In view of the many different and more or less conflicting reports which press despatches have sent abroad respecting Mrs. Nation's career as a saloon-smasher and the condition of the temperance cause in Kansas, the letter of our Kansas correspondent, Rev. W. B. Hutchinson, which appears in another column, will be read with interest. Mr. Hutchinson is one of our Maritime

men, well known to some of our readers. He is a man of high character and sober judgment, and his residence as a pastor in Topeka for the past eleven years, during which he has taken an active part in temperance reform, should enable him to write with accurate knowledge concerning the temperance situation in that State and especially in Topeka.

—The Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America is to be held in Boston, June 11-16. The first Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844; the first in North America in Montreal in November, 1851, and the second in Boston in December of the same year. The Convention to be held in June will be a legislative body, and about 2,000 delegates are expected to be present. The meetings of the Convention will be held in the largest auditorium in Boston, the Mechanic's Building, which has a seating capacity of 7,000. Among those who are expected to be present are President McKinley, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and a large number of prominent educationists and other public men from the cities of the United States and Canada. Railroad Presidents and Army and Navy officials are expected to be present in large numbers, with more than a hundred gentlemen who are deeply interested in the Association work, from Europe, Asia, Australia, South Africa and South America.

—Bishop Sweeney, of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. John, who for some time had been in failing health, was stricken with paralysis last Saturday night and passed away at about nine o'clock on Monday morning. The Bishop was in his 80th year, and for about forty-one years had presided over the diocese. Bishop Sweeney was a man of peace, and his irenic temper has doubtless done much to promote the friendly relations which for many years have existed between the Protestant and Roman Catholic elements in the city. In municipal and political matters the Bishop was remarkably unobtrusive, though it is said he was by no means an uninterested observer of the course of public affairs. His thought and labors on behalf of his people have been incessant, and his fitting monument are the religious, educational and charitable institutions which have been established and fostered by his hand. Bishop Sweeney was a man whose unobtrusive worth and unselfish labors for the welfare of his people had won the high respect of all classes in the community, and Protestants will unite with Roman Catholics in sincerely mourning his decease. Bishop Sweeney's successor will be Bishop Casey, a comparatively young man, 38 years of age, who, a little more than a year ago, was appointed Bishop Sweeney's coadjutor.

—The telegraphic reports respecting recent popular demonstrations in Spain and Portugal, growing out of attempted abductions on the part of persons connected with certain religious orders, have aroused a good deal of interest in this country. These reports have been confirmed, with more explicit statements as to the facts, by the foreign newspapers. Alluding to the subject, *The Outlook* says: "The foreign papers inform us that the Senorita Ubao, a rich young Spanish girl, was induced to leave her home and become one of the 'Slaves of the Heart of Jesus' in Madrid by a representative of that order. He began working on the girl's romantic nature by clandestine correspondence, after the parish priest, an honest man, had discovered his intentions. The girl's family appealed to the Courts, the great republican lawyer and statesman, Senor Salmeron, being their advocate. He won his case and the girl was restored to her family, but not until the occurrence had fanned into flame a popular passion for liberty. Thousands of Spanish students escorted Senor Salmeron from the court to his house and turbulently acclaimed him as a national hero. . . . In Portugal the case was that of the abduction of a daughter of the Brazilian Consul at Oporto, and serious political consequences may follow. . . . Not only at Madrid and Oporto but throughout the Iberian peninsula there is now a state of unrest boding no good to the Vatican. Spaniards and Portuguese are undoubtedly more devoted to the Roman Catholic form of religion than ever before, but they are now awake to the evils lurking in the quite arbitrary course of the monks and some priests."

—It is a cause for gratitude that our brother Morse, who about a year ago returned from India in broken health, has so far recovered his strength that he is able to go about among our churches and speak to the people in the interests of our mission work in India. Mr. Morse is a man of consecrated spirit. His speech in public and in private impresses one as that of a man who lives near to God. The cause of India lies on his heart and his great desire is to help us, who have not seen India as he has, to comprehend as he does, the need, the opportunity and the reward of effort on behalf of its perishing millions. Our brother is something of a *seer* in the Old Testament sense. He is a man of *vision*—vision which comprehends more than the present with its sadness or its brightness, and takes account of the things which are not seen. In a sermon which the writer was privileged

to hear our brother preach in St. John, he dwelt with power upon the fact of the eternal purpose of God in Christ Jesus and upon the connection of the people of God in all generations with that eternal purpose of grace. As Abraham received blessing, not for himself alone, but that through him all nations might be blessed, so it is today with every church and every individual. We are blessed, not merely that we may be happy in Christ, but that we may be a channel of blessing to other souls and other nations. This is the Divine Purpose, this is the Call of God. It is only as we are in line with this purpose—only as we are obedient to this call—that our individual lives and our churches will escape the withering blight of selfishness and share in the blessing of Abraham.

—Writing in 'The Standard' of the Church's use of the Christian Journal, Spenser B. Meeser says: I have sometimes thought that I should like to make the experiment of having my church, instead of giving me an assistant pastor, place a copy of such a journal in every family represented in the church and parish. It could be done by the Church for as small an amount annually as an assistant pastor would cost and would be an interesting experiment. I should expect that the church that tried it once would continue to do it. It could be managed as easily as many other problems of the Church's finance, and in addition to giving a valuable aid to the members would go a long way toward solving the problem of the adequate support of our high-class denominational journals. From such a journal, especially if it were sent to every home, no result would come which is more significant than this, that the journal would lift the members of the churches out of local, proscribed, we might almost say, colloquial environment and temper; and bring them into something of the broader, richer, cosmopolitan experience. . . . Christianity is too large to be fully or adequately interpreted by a single man. Many churches suffer from the unavoidable colloquialism of a single ministry. . . . Every thoughtful minister is oppressed with the sense that, do his utmost, there are fields of experience and aspects of truth which elude his heart and mind, which nevertheless the people ought to be acquainted with, and for which only the ministry of another preacher is competent. . . . No single or triple means within the reach of the church and the minister can compare with this single influence of the Christian journal. It is a pulpit extension. . . . It puts the pulpit there and does more than that, it erects many pulpits there and gives a wide sweep of Christian truth to the people.

Acadia Notes.

THE SPIRITUAL HARVESTING.

I wired you on Monday last that Pastor Hatch had baptized on Sunday evening, the 17th inst., on the confession of their faith in Christ, twenty young men from the College and the Academy. On Tuesday evening next, the 23rd, fourteen young ladies will follow Christ in baptism, thirteen of these being students of the Seminary, and one a member of the College senior class.

Some of the students will go to their homes at Easter to be baptized in the home churches. The indications are that the work will prove deep and abiding. The regular meetings for social worship held during the present week have been full of inspiration and helpfulness.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the collection of the third fifteen thousand dollars has been completed, and that the fact has already been certified to the American Baptist Education Society. This means that there has now been collected on the home field the sum of \$45,000. Add to this \$7,500 already received from the Education Society, and \$3,750 now due from the Society, and we have a grand total of \$56,250 already raised on account of the Forward Movement Fund. There now remains the raising of the last fifteen thousand at home, which, with the final instalment from Mr. Rockefeller, will crown the movement with complete success. The last stage of the journey will doubtless prove to be the hardest, but hard or easy nothing short of completeness is to be thought of for a moment. I shall desire, however, to write more fully on this matter a little later.

Wolville, March 21.

T. TROTTER.

Horton Academy.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Mr. Gale has come and gone. But the Academy will remember him for a long time; for, under God, his work among us was productive of one of the greatest revivals in the history of our school. About twenty young men took their stand for Christ for the first time. Eleven of these were baptized last Sunday, and others are to follow. As a result of the spiritual awakening there will also be additions from the ranks of the students to the local Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. All our hearts were made glad by this remarkable manifestation of the power of God.

I marvel when I recall the disparaging remarks as to the usefulness of Horton Academy which continually came to my ears during the first year of my incumbency of the principalship. In what other kind of school would such a remarkable work of grace be possible? Is such a school not worthy of some sacrifice on the part of the denomination to whom it belongs?

The spirit of God was very manifestly working among us before Mr. Gale came. Two boys had already declared themselves on the Lord's side. The field was ready to the harvest and well was it gathered in.

Pleasant indeed to me will be the task of writing to the parents of my boys of the change in their lives which is to mean so much to them.

The ordinary work of the school is getting along well, but—how much we need proper class-rooms and sufficient dormitory accommodation. I comfort myself by the thought that these externals do not make a school, and that no principal could have a staff of teachers more truly devoted to their work and to the best interests of the school.

H. L. BRITTAI, Prin. H. C. A.

Wolville, March 10th, 1901.

Kansas Letter.

So much has been said during the past three months about Mrs. Carrie Nation and her achievements with her celebrated hatchet, that you may not be averse to a few words on the subject from "the seat of war."

In connection with this entire matter several wrong impressions have gotten abroad. One is that the prohibitory law is a dead letter in Kansas. Nothing could be farther from the truth than this. There are, it is true, some places where the violation of the law is winked at by the authorities—at so much per wink. But in the main the law is well observed throughout the State. This makes the presence of "joints" all the more noticeable where they do exist. When the present (or rather, recent) agitation was at its height, F. M. Stahl, chief of police of Topeka, made the statement publicly that the total number of "joints" in our city was 37. Most of these places were restaurants and billiard halls where a little liquor was sold on the sly. I think it was about the same time that the MESSENGER AND VISITOR stated, presumably on the authority of some Eastern paper, that Topeka had 120 places where liquor was illegally sold. It should be remembered also that all the stock in trade of these 37 places would not be sufficient to fit out one legalized saloon in Chicago and St. Louis.

Considerable sympathy has been wasted on the "poor jointists" whose beer, whiskey and fixtures have been smashed. The value of the property destroyed has been most grossly exaggerated. Some papers have said millions of dollars—which is simply absurd. A very few thousands of dollars would cover it all. And the jointist is rarely the loser. The typical Kansas jointist does not own anything to lose, and does not want to. His poverty is the secret of his success. All bar fixtures and liquors are furnished him by brewers and wholesale houses in Kansas City, Mo., and he simply acts as their agent. He carries only a small stock, which is replenished by frequent shipments from headquarters. So when the police make a seizure, or the "smashers" make a raid, they find very little to seize or smash. When a jointist is fined, the fine is generally paid by the wealthy firm back of him. He has nothing to lose and everything to gain by the illegal traffic. Add to that the business is carried on in a back room or upstairs, where only the initiated are admitted, and it will readily be understood how difficult it is to entirely get rid of such places. In some cities, notably in Leavenworth and Wichita, a bolder course is pursued, but this is the exception and not the rule.

The impression has also gone abroad that Kansas prohibitionists in a spasm of frenzied despair have generally adopted Mrs. Nation's hatchet plan. Let us hasten to assure you that Mrs. Nation, like some other noted or notorious Kansas people, has been taken much more seriously abroad than here at home. Her following is by no means large, and there is no great faith in her methods. True, her raids have stirred people up on the subject of prohibition—that was inevitable. She has had her imitators in Kansas and in scores of other States. We can but pity so-called temperance people, whether in Kansas or elsewhere, who need such measures to rouse them from their lethargy. But the vast majority believe that the ballot is still more effective than the hatchet for securing permanent results. Mrs. Nation is a good woman, an earnest woman. Her piety and courage are unquestioned, her wisdom—but that is another story. That we have some municipal, county and state officials who are very lax as to the enforcement of our prohibitory law cannot be denied; and Mrs. Nation's campaign has attracted attention to these, and we believe will lead to the retirement of some of these from public life at the next elections.

Agitators like Mrs. Nation may come and go—and they both come and go in Kansas—but the sober, common-sense and vigilance of the people abide, and it is upon these qualities that the enforcement of prohibition and every other good law must depend. We are just now in the throes of a city election. The election of mayor and city council is an important matter for temperance people, since the enforcement of the law within the city rests with them. The mayor appoints the chief of police and the police judge. Our present mayor by a strange inconsistency appointed an excellent chief, but perhaps the worst judge the city ever had. He always lets jointists off easy, imposing in every case the minimum fine when they are found guilty. It makes a big difference to a jointist (or rather to his employer) whether he is fined \$100 or \$1500. In this city a nomination by the Republican party is practically equivalent to an election. At the primary held March 9th we nominated for mayor by an overwhelming majority a man pledged to rid us of the joints. "Dry" candidates to the city council have been nominated in almost every ward. Mrs. Nation, who is now a resident of our city (under \$2000 bond not to do any more smashing), opposes this candidate for mayor because he is not radical enough as to methods to suit her. The "Home Defenders," as her special followers are called, will probably put a separate ticket in the field and fight the nominee of the vast majority of law-and-order citizens. This will scarcely affect the election on April 12, and no doubt Col. Hughes will be our next mayor. If he redeems his

pledges, and we do not well see how he can help himself, our city will be a very uncomfortable place for the jointists who still remain.

Our legislature which has just adjourned, enacted several laws which, it is believed, will greatly help in the enforcement of prohibition. Chief among these is the "Hurrel Law," which declares that the finding of liquor and the paraphernalia for the sale of the same shall be prima facie evidence of criminal guilt. One great difficulty in the past has been to obtain evidence against a jointist. The patrons of joints have never been noted for their ruthfulness nor the retentiveness of their memories. But under this new "search and seizure" law witnesses, other than the police officers, will in many cases be unnecessary: if liquor, bars, etc., are found, it will be proof that they were there for illegal purposes. We hope and believe that the enemies of the drink traffic will hear very encouraging news from Kansas soon. But do not take exaggerated newspaper reports of sensational occurrences as representing our best work for temperance reform.

W. B. HUTCHINSON.

Topeka, Kansas, March 13.

The Ontario Lord's Day Alliance.

TORONTO, March 23rd, 1901.

To the Editor of "THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR." All the Societies in the United States having for their object the preservation of the Lord's Day, have united in a request to Ministers and Christian workers generally to observe the week, April 14th to 21st inclusive, as a week of prayer and instruction or exhortation in behalf of the Lord's Day, its preservation and better observance.

Would it not be a wise thing and worth while, for the Christian people of Canada to observe this Lord's Day Week, coming as it does just before the summer season opens with its round of pleasure and its more than ordinary temptations to Sabbath-breaking?

If Pastors generally would devote at least one service on either the 14th or 21st, to the consideration of the dangers threatening our Canadian Lord's Day, and what may be done to preserve it in its integrity and sanctity, adding an earnest exhortation to its right observance; and if Sunday School Superintendents, Christian Endeavor Workers, Y. M. C. A. Secretaries and the like were to give it some special place in their programmes for that week, undoubtedly much might be accomplished in promoting the great cause of the Sabbath in our country.

Earnestly hoping that these suggestions may be generally adopted and acted upon,

Sincerely yours,

J. G. SHEARER, Secretary.

New Books.

The Cobra's Den, and other stories of Missionary Work among the Telugus of India. By Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., D.D.

The author of this book has had an experience of forty years as a missionary among the Telugu people of India. He certainly possesses a rare faculty for presenting facts in an interesting garb, and in this book he has gathered stories of missionary life and adventure, many of which had been written on different occasions and published in periodicals at various times. Usually each chapter of the book deals with a particular incident and is complete in itself. The adventures which the author met with in his long missionary experiences are so well told that the reader will find it a hard book to lay down until he has finished it. At the same time the author's supreme interest in the work of missions is so evident on every page that the book cannot fail to stimulate the interest of the reader in the missionary cause. Published by Fleming H. Revell, Toronto. Price \$1.00

The Sign of the Cross in Madagascar, By J. J. Kilpin Fletcher.

The book embodies the story of the planting of Christianity in Madagascar, the season of fierce persecution endured and outlived, and the wondrous growth which followed. In telling this story the author has allowed himself a free hand. His aim, as he informs us in a preface, has been so to tell the story as to awaken as deep an interest as if it were a work of fiction, while keeping in the realm of realities. The difficulty in writing a book on the subject which should be strictly historical, is the lack of reliable data, for such was the condition of affairs that, during a part at least of the period with which this book is concerned, no European was present to record the events as they transpired. While therefore the book traverses the realm of fact, and the author's purpose is to enable the reader to understand the process of the development of the seeds of Christianity in Madagascar, the conflict and final triumphs of the Christian faith over the ancient heathenism of the people, he has called in the aid of the imagination to some extent to supplement available historical data and to add the interest of the personal element to the narrative. The creations of the author in such a case are of course not merely fanciful but are based upon the facts as far as they are known. Whether or not the book serves the cause of history and of missions better than a more strict narration of facts would have done the reader may be left to judge, but certainly the story of the conflict between heathenism and Christianity which is here presented is a valuable and highly interesting one. Published by Fleming H. Revell Company. Price \$1.00

Power for Witnessing, By Albion F. Ballenger.

The author of this book disclaims the purpose of setting forth any new thing. The book aims to be a teacher of diligent doing rather than a discussion of doubtful doctrine. "The message of the book is the Spirit's answer to the writer's heart-cries for power, for Christian living and labor. And from direct contact with people in evangelistic work in nearly every state and territory in the United States he has learned that his heart's cry was but one in a series of cries which will be heard from honest lips in every land by Him whose life and lips proclaim the answer." Published by Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price \$1.00.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address MRS. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR APRIL.

For Tekhill and its lone missionary that his heart may be cheered by seeing many coming to Christ. For the Grand Ligne Mission and our own missionary among the French.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE W. B. M. U. :—The time has come for me to send you a short letter concerning our labors here.

I wish I could tell you that all the French Acadians we have come in contact with were converted, but, since I am not in a position to give you such good news, still I am glad to say that God is blessing the work, for we see a marked improvement in the people. The seed has been faithfully sown, and like in the parable, it has fallen in some good ground. We are following up several individuals in whose hearts we have reason to believe the Lord is working.

"Paul may plant, Apollous may water, but it is God who giveth the increase." If we are faithful we know our prayers will not be in vain.

It means much more than many people realize for a Romanist to give up the faith he has been so strictly brought up in; none but those who have gone through it can really understand it. To me it is a very great miracle, none but the grace of God can accomplish it.

Yesterday we were out visiting through one section of our field of labor. In parting with a Roman Catholic woman she asked me to pray for her. I think she is unhappy because she has a very fiery temper and she suffers from it. I told her to ask the Lord and he would help her if she had any trouble. I also promised I would pray for her.

We have some fine young men (Romanists) who attend our meetings regularly and join in singing the hymns. We always treat them as we would our own, and they enjoy coming with us. We also invite them to the house.

I have distributed a large quantity of tracts and other good reading matter such as "Sabbath Reading," "MESSENGER AND VISITOR," "Boys and Girls," "Our Little Ones" and other publications received from kind, thoughtful friends who are evidently interested in our humble little mission.

We are not many in number, but we are all very united and happy. We have our "monthly Conference meeting" and the dear Lord is with us—what more do we want.

Your prayers, dear sister, are a great help to us—we know you remember us and it cheers us along the way. May we have more wisdom to carry on this work in my earnest prayer.

Your sister in the work,
MRS. C. W. GRENIER.
Weymouth, N. S., March 12th, 1901.

The W. M. A. S. in connection with the Queens county Quarterly Meeting met at Liverpool Feb. 20th. The reports from every Aid Society and Mission Band in the county were on the whole very encouraging and showed that progress was being made. Reports from two Mission Bands only a few months old, at Pleasant River and Liverpool, proves that the interest is increasing, and knowing the leaders to be zealous Christians we look forward to a band of young workers who will be interested in missions. Another small Band not two years old has raised \$15 for missions. The Aid Society at Port Medway has been re-organized and is moving forward, to all this we say, Thank God. To our pastors and their wives we owe much, for their untiring efforts in presenting truth to the people in such a way that they are made to feel their responsibility. May God help us to "hear so as to live," and having heard the gospel to be willing to help fulfil the great commission, "Go ye," remembering that "He is faithful who has promised" and he has said "Lo, I am with you always."

LAURA E. CROOKER, Cor. Sec'y.
South Brookfield, Queens Co., N. S.

On Wednesday, March 13, the regular weekly prayer meeting of the First Baptist church, Halifax, was turned into a missionary meeting under the leadership of the Women's Missionary Society of the church. An envelope had previously been sent to each sister in the church. This envelope contained a printed leaflet upon the subject of Giving, and a small envelope marked Thankoffering, with an earnest invitation to come to the meeting bringing their offerings with them. The meeting opened with a song service of ten minutes. After prayer by the pastor

and responsive Bible reading, the President of the Society, Miss Sarah Robinson, spoke to the meeting. She showed that obedience is the keynote of Christian efficiency. This was illustrated by references to the life and work of the successful missionary, and originator of the Woman's Missionary Society in Canada, Miss Norris, now Mrs. Armstrong. After music, Miss Amy Johnstone, our Provincial Secretary, gave a sketch of the work in our own mission field; pointing out the fact that Christian women have a work to do in India that no one else can do. The women in India can be reached only by women. An earnest appeal was made to the women present to rise to their opportunity and privilege and to discharge their simple duty of sending their own Christ to their neighbors in India. After more music the envelopes were opened. The offerings were announced to be sixty-five dollars. One lady gave twenty-five dollars, thus making herself a life member. Before the meeting closed a gentleman asked the privilege of making his wife, who has always been a very earnest missionary worker, a life member. Other generous contributions followed from other gentlemen till the amount in gifts that night reached \$703.17. Should any Society wish to hold a similar meeting, the printed leaflets used can be obtained by sending to the Treasurer of this Society. Price one cent each.

B. S. L., Cor. Sec'y., First Baptist Church, Halifax.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of Mission Funds FROM FEBRUARY 22ND TO MARCH 15TH.

Doaktown, F M, \$10; St. John, Leinster St., F M, to constitute Miss Allen a life member, \$10, toward the support of girl in Mr Churchill's school, \$8, H M, \$2 50, G L, \$2 50; Kinglow, F M, \$7; Tancook, F M, \$7 14; Nictaux Falls, F M, \$3 70; Bedford Sunday School and Band, F M, \$6 54; Cavendish, toward support of Amelia, \$7.25; Fairfield, 2nd St Martins, F M, \$5; Hampton, F M, \$4, H M, \$4; North Range, F M, \$2; Bellisle Creek, toward support of Annie Bellisle, F M, \$4; Lawrencetown, toward support of Mabel Held, F M, \$11; Omitted in previous acknowledgements, Bridgetown, toward support of J Appenda, F M, \$5, H M, \$7.

IDA CRANDALL, Treas. Mission Bands.
Chipman, Queens Co., N. B.
If the "Morganville" and "Rockway" Bands will kindly send to me their addresses, I shall at once forward to them letters from Miss Newcomb, which are now awaiting the necessary information for sending them.
I. C., Treas. Mission Bands.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

"The Twentieth Century Fund" needs help. Inquiries are made as to what is being done, but no answer can be given since so little is known. It would be interesting reading if brethren who have this work in charge could give some information. It certainly ought not to be difficult to raise from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars per year for four years as a special thankoffering to the God of missions for all that has been done during the past century at home and abroad. In Foreign Mission work Baptists have been in the van of the Lord's hosts. From Carey's day down to the present they have been conspicuous for aggressive zeal and endeavor. We do not want to take second place. Our desire should be to take front rank. The orders of the Great Captain are explicit and imperative. We are loyal to our Leader. This is one of the tenets of our faith. The fact is it is the reason for our existence as a denomination. We are not envious of the success which has attended other religious bodies, but we want to be more faithful to our Master than the most active of these. Every reason that can be given urges to the most self-sacrificing endeavor on our part. Brethren, let us push the Twentieth Century movement with all our might!

The results of all mission work by all religious bodies as near as can be tabulated for 100 years—from 1799 to 1897—show a wonderful growth in missionary zeal and endeavor.

In 1799, there were six missionary societies among all Christians, now there are 397. Then there were 150 missionaries, now, 15400 including women. Then contributions amounted to \$50,000, now to \$14,513,970. This shows movement and movement of the right sort. No Baptist can afford to be out of the procession.

Some people grumble about the cost of mission work. They ought not to be taken seriously. Look at the cost of the war in South Africa. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent to maintain the honor of Britain, to demonstrate to the world the integrity of Britain's empire, and that British and not Boer must be the dominant power in South Africa.

Nobody complains of the outlay in men and money to make this an accomplished fact, though many may regret the awful necessity. But when a few thousands are called for to establish the reign of the Prince of Peace in lands where the prince of this world sways the sceptre,

then the cry is heard about the expense. Surely men do not think, nor can they pray very intelligently, 'Thy Kingdom come,' and say the things which are sometimes heard. The lack of a missionary spirit is the lack of the Christ-spirit—and where this is lacking there is no power, and where there is no power there is no success. There may be accretions, and that will be all. These count, but it is only in the count. They add nothing to the strength of the church of Christ.

One pastor has brought his church from giving \$1.50 for all missions to \$40.00 and expects to make it \$175.00 or \$200.00 by the close of the year. He says that they should give \$1000 but if he should ask them for that much 'it would burst their eye-balls.' A grave responsibility must rest upon that pastor who lets a church sleep for years while millions are dying. One pastor reports that his predecessor preached to the church seven years and never mentioned missions. Such pastors need the prayers of a united church for his conversion. There are not many such pastors in these Provinces but there are some who are living dangerously near the border-line. There ought to be a good large contribution from every church for our mission work. The work needs it and we must get it if we want our cause to prosper. Beloved, I wish that your souls might prosper and be in health even as you give to, and pray for, our Foreign Mission Work.

The Prayer Meeting.

A church with out prosperity and spirituality is a public nuisance; it is like an unrented building, costing taxes, losing value, bringing no income. Prosperity and spirituality depend upon the faithfulness of the members.

A church is like an ocean steamer, where a few can do the work of running the machinery, preparing the food and taking care of the staterooms, while most are passengers enjoying transportation. It is like a Roman trireme, where each rower did his share of the work—a broken oar, an unshipped oar, a sleeping rower delayed the boat.

It is the duty of each member of the church to be present at every prayer meeting so far as possible. There is no obligation on the pastor that is not on every member. First, then, plan to be present, count your presence a business obligation; let this duty push aside social functions. If neighbors call in, invite them to come with you, or excuse yourself. If a friend had telegraphed you to meet him at the station you would not urge as an excuse for not meeting him that a neighbor called in just as you were leaving the house. As a member of this church you have made a weekly appointment to meet the Master at the midweek service. Make it your business to keep your appointments.

Come prepared, bring your mind with you, bring it full of thoughts. Surely the stream of time, flowing over your life for a week, must have some golden deposit of truth that you can cast into the common treasury. Think before you speak and speak after you have thought. You expect the new convert to relate an experience—did your experience stop when you accepted Christ? You can at least bring a passage of Scripture that has strengthened you during the week and tell us what it has done for you.

Come in a spirit of prayer, come from the closet, bring spiritual power with you. You cannot promote spirituality of the church by always seeking power from others. You cannot ride on the street-car without paying a nickel; why should you expect to be carried to heaven "on flowery beds of ease?" Come! Come prepared!—Come to help!—Dr. O. P. Gifford.

Dyspepsia

That means a great deal more than pain in the stomach, else it might be easily cured.

It means that that organ lacks vigor and tone and is too weak properly to perform its functions.

It means, too, that much that is eaten is wasted and the system generally under-nourished.

W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont., had dyspepsia for years; so did H. Budan, San Luis Obispo, Cal. Mrs. C. A. Warner, Central City, Neb., was so afflicted with it she could scarcely keep anything on her stomach and became very weak and poor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

permanently cured these sufferers, according to their own voluntary statements, as it has cured others. Take it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

That's Ayer's

The only Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla—

That's Ayer's.

The only Sarsaparilla endorsed by the medical profession—

That's Ayer's.

The only Sarsaparilla with a record of over fifty years of cures—

That's Ayer's.

The only Sarsaparilla that makes rich blood and strong nerves—

That's Ayer's.

The only Sarsaparilla—
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Personal.

We were pleased to have a call last week from Mr. Jeremiah S. Clark, who was on his way to Winnipeg, having accepted a position as teacher in an Indian School which is conducted under the direction of the Episcopal church in Manitoba.

Rev. W. C. Goucher and Rev. R. M. Bynon met with the Baptist ministers of St. John in their weekly conference on Monday morning. Mr. Goucher, who had just returned from a short visit to Truro, supplied the Germain Street church on Sunday and his sermons were much enjoyed.

Literary Notes.

In variety and value of contents McClure's Magazine for April will be a notable number. A vivid light will be thrown on the actual moral status of the police in New York City by Josiah Flynt's article, under the title "York, a Dishonest City." The present agitation of this subject attracts particular interest to the contribution, while the manner in which the famous author has gained his materials—by close association with the criminals themselves—will make his conclusions of extraordinary value. "The Story of the Beaver," told by William Davenport Hulbert, will give a complete and sympathetic account of an animal concerning which very little is commonly known. Many and elaborate pictures will complete this interpretation of the beaver's life. In fiction this number will contain matter of striking excellence: An instalment of "Kim," by Rudyard Kipling; a story of amusing imagination in child-life, by Josephine Dodge Daskam; a brilliant narrative of a Wall Street deal, by Edwin Lefevre; and other stories. The illustrations will be remarkably abundant and of great merit. Among the artists who will contribute are Edwin Lord Weeks, Lockwood Kipling, Maude Cowles, Orson Lowell, A Radcliffe Dugmore, F. Y. Cory, Frederic Dorr Steele, and W. R. Leigh. The S. S. McClure Co., 141 155 East 25th street, New York City.

The leading feature of The Living Age for April 6—the day before Easter—will be a striking and touching Easter story, "One of These Little Ones," by Princess Volkonski, translated from the Russian.

Mr. John Foster Fraser's description of "The New House of Commons," in The Living Age for March 16, is particularly graphic and timely.

"The Apotheosis of Anne," in The Living Age for March 16 and 23, is one of the cleverest short stories in recent magazine literature.

Among the papers of the late Grant Allen was found an article on "The British Aristocracy." It is probable that he did not care to place himself before the English reading public in the position of entire frankness which he had assumed while writing this article, and that consequently it was held until after his death for publication. It was secured through his son for The Cosmopolitan and appears in the April number. Certainly no Englishman has ever so handled the subject without gloves as Grant Allen.

The position which the Pierpont Morgan organization holds with reference to the business and political world is discussed by Mr. John Briben Walker in the April Cosmopolitan under the title, "The World's Greatest Revolution." Familiar with the business world and a student of affairs, Mr. Walker has, while approving of the general idea of concentration which makes for good organization and public economy, drawn a picture of the power now exercised which will be a surprise to the great majority who have not given this subject thoughtful attention.

We have received from J. Fischer & Bro., 7 Bible House, New York, two new sacred solos for Easter, entitled "Come, Let Us Sing," Reginald Barrett; "The Prince of Peace is King," Victor Hammerel. Price 60 cents. The solos are published in two keys, for high and low voice, and former composition is also arranged for Tenor solo and chorus for mixed voices in anthem form. Both authors have succeeded in expressing in melody the sentiments of their selected texts in a most befitting manner. Church soloists will find these compositions a good acquisition to their repertoires.

Thursday, Chatham, at a public meeting voted to purchase the plant and equipment of the Chatham Electric Light Company, at a sum not exceeding \$25,000.

Notices.

The New Brunswick Western Association will convene with the Lower Newcastle Baptist church, Queens county, June 21st, 2 30 p. m. All churches are urgently requested to be particular in filling out the statistical part of their reports.

C. N. BARTON, Clerk.

The Lunenburg County Quarterly Meeting will convene with the "Mahone" Baptist church April 1st and 2nd. Let us pray for a rich blessing at this meeting.

W. B. BEZANSON, Sec'y.

The next meeting of the Baptist Conference of Kings County, N. S., will be held (D. V.) at Tremont Tuesday, April 2nd. The services are expected to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Some of the brethren will not be present until after the arrival of the train from the east. All who have paid a "full first class fare" from any station between Wolfville or Canning to Kingston will be taken back free, providing 10 or more have been in attendance. If under that number half fare will be charged. It is desirable to have a full attendance of pastors and delegates. All who travel by rail will be helping to secure the free return. Teams will be at Kingston station to convey delegates to the place of meeting. Brethren make an effort to be there.

M. P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

The Quarterly District Meeting of the Baptist churches of Cape Breton Island will be held with the church at Mira Bay on April 8 and 9, commencing at 7 30 p. m. All the churches are requested to send delegates. Trusting there will be a good attendance of the same.

M. W. ROSS, Sec'y.

North Sydney, C. B., March 11.

MOTHER AND CHILD

Let the mother take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil for the two; it is almost never superfluous.

One can eat for two; but nourishing two is a different thing; it implies a degree of interior strength not often found in woman of either extreme.

Luxurious people are not very strong by habit, and over-worked people are weak from exhaustion in some of their functions. Between the two is the happy mean; but how many women have plenty of life for two?

The emulsion is almost never superfluous.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

PEOPLE RECOVERING

From Pneumonia, Typhoid or Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, La Grippe or any Serious Sickness



Requires the Nervous, Blood Enriching, Heart Stimulating Action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It is well known that after any serious illness the heart and nerves are extremely weak and the blood greatly impoverished. For these conditions there is no remedy equals Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. It restores all the vital forces of the body which disease has impaired and weakened.

Mr. T. Barnicott, Aylmer, Ont., says:—"About a year ago I had a severe attack of La Grippe which left my system in an exhausted condition. I could not regain strength and was very nervous and sleepless at night, and got up in the morning as tired as when I went to bed.

"I had no energy and was in a miserable state of health.

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Richard's Drug Store here, changed me from a condition of misery to good health. They built up my system, strengthened my nerves, restored brisk circulation of my blood, and made a new man of me.

"I heartily recommend them to any one suffering from the after effects of Grippe, or any other severe illness."

Prof. L. O. Howard, chief of the division of entomology, felt highly flattered one day upon the receipt of a personal letter from a gentleman asking him to send a copy of his report. Prof. Howard replied promptly, asking to which particular report his correspondent referred. The reply was as follows: "Am not particular which one you send. I only want it for a scrap-book."

"I think," said A. Bronson Alcott, in one of his conversations, "when a man lives on beef, he becomes something like an ox. If he eats mutton, he begins to look sheepish; and, if he feeds on pork, may he not grow swinish?" "That may be," said Dr. Walker of Cambridge, who was one of the listeners. "But, when a man lives on nothing but vegetables, I think he is apt to be pretty small potatoes."

The Canadian Press Association, in session at Toronto, has passed resolutions strongly endorsing the nationalization of the telegraph system; a change of the present zone of postage rates for newspapers to the flat rate on all publications; reduction or abolition of paper duties, and a measure for interchange of all newspapers and books within the British empire at the present domestic rate of postage. This in effect, means the extension of the penny letter postage to all publications.

GRANDMA'S ANGEL.

Mother said: "Little one, go and see if grandmother's ready to come to tea." I know I mustn't disturb her, so I stepped as gently along, tiptoe, And stood a moment to take a peep— And there was grandmother fast asleep!

I knew it was time for her to wake; I thought I'd give her a little shake, Or tap at her door, or softly call, But I hadn't the heart for that at all— She looked so sweet and so quiet there, Lying back in her old armchair, With her dear white hair, and a little smile That means that she is loving you all the while.

I didn't make a speck of noise. I new she was dreaming of little boys And girls who lived with her long ago, And then went to heaven,—she told me so, I went up close, and didn't speak One word, but I gave her, on her cheek, The softest bit of a little kiss, Just in a whisper, and then said this: "Grandmother, dear, it's time for tea."

She opened her eyes and looked at me, And said: "Why, Pet, I have just now dreamed Of a little angel who came and seemed To kiss me lovingly on my face." x. I never told her 'twas only me; I took her hand and we went to tea.

—St. Nicholas.

\$131,000,000

In Dividends.

Equal, according to the last census, to practically \$10 for each family in the United States, was disbursed by the mines and mining industries of our country during the past year (1900), and of those Receiving these Enormous Dividends

Over 2,000 Were Paid By Us

being stockholders in the several dividend-paying mines of which we are the sole fiscal agents, and which we have financed during the year, the

Highest being 35 per cent. and Lowest 12 per cent.

on the amount invested in the stocks, and a much larger ratio of profit on their cash market value at the present time should any one desire to sell.

Our Pamphlets of Working Mines, first issues and dividend payers, latest reports BOOKLET ABOUT OURSELVES, explaining in detail our successful plan of securing for our customers the large profits of legitimate mining investments with the risk of loss practically obviated; also COMBINATION ORDER BLANK which divides the investment among dividend payers and first issues, insuring large and regular income—will be of interest to investors desiring more than usual returns for surplus funds—mailed free with explanatory letter on request.

W. M. McLAUGHLIN & Co.
THE McLAUGHLIN BUILDINGS
ST. JOHN, N. B.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA OF
DOUGLAS LACRY & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS

We freely acknowledge that much of our present standing and reputation is owing to the character and ability of the students of whom it has been our good fortune to have had the training. This year's class is no exception, but is fully up to the standard of former years.

Business and professional men in want of bookkeepers and stenographers are invited to call upon us or write us. No recommendation will be made unless we are sure of giving satisfaction.

No better time for entering than just now.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.
S. KERR & SON.



Here's people free from pain and ache
Dyspepsia's direful ills.

It is because they always take
Laxa-Liver Pills.

These little pills work while you sleep, without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and sick headache, and making you feel better in the morning.

DR. WOOD'S Heals and soothes the lungs
NORWAY PINE and cures the
SYRUP. worst kinds of
coughs and colds

Society Visiting Cards For 25c.

We will send

To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in steel plate script, ONLY 25c. and 2c. for postage.

PATERSON & CO., 107 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements etc., a specialty

Professional Men.



It's the constant strain and worry under which the professional man labors, the irregularity of habits and loss of rest that makes him peculiarly susceptible to kidney troubles.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen and invigorate the kidneys—never fail to give quick relief and cure the most obstinate cases.

Gates' Acadian Liniment, the WORLD'S greatest Pain Exterminator.

Hall's Harbor, May 31, 1900. Gentlemen: About two years ago I was taken sick with La Grippe. My head pained agonizingly. No medicine would relieve the pain that when my wife wrung cloths from hot water and held them on my head I could not feel the heat.

Sold Everywhere at 25 Cents per Bottle.

Advertisement for a watch, featuring an illustration of a pocket watch and the text 'FREE'.

SHORTHAND

The Education Department does not at present propose to issue certificates for proficiency in this subject. The certificate issued by the Business Education Association of Canada on the Sir Isaac Pitman System will be accepted.

The Home

A Remedy for Nervous Hurry.

A busy housewife often feels in the morning that she has before her more work than can be crowded into the day, and loses heart at the prospect. It may not be a longer day nor more strength that is needed, but careful planning.

Poultices.

The application of heat is often extremely useful in the relief of pain and of inflammation, or in hastening the maturing of a boil or felon. The most usual way of making such an application is by means of poultices.

The making of poultices is an art which can be learned only by practice and, unfortunately for many poor sufferers, few persons ever master the art.

A good poultice must be perfectly smooth, moist, but not dripping, as light as possible, and as hot as it can be made without burning the patient.

A poultice of flaxseed is, perhaps, the most common, but poultices may be made of ground slippery elm, corn-meal, bread, starch, or any other material that will make a smooth paste with hot water and will not dry too rapidly and become caked and hard.

In making a flaxseed poultice, the flaxseed meal, the bowl and the spoon for stirring, should be previously warmed, and everything should be ready to the hand before a start is made.

As soon as the paste is of the proper consistency—two parts of meal to five of water being about the right proportion—it should be spread an inch or so thick upon a piece of muslin, leaving an uncovered margin of two inches. Then on the face of the poultice is placed a piece of flannel of the same size as the muslin. The edges are now quickly turned over and fastened with safety pins, or basted, and the poultice is ready.

The flannel side goes against the skin, a layer of cotton is placed over the poultice, and the whole is covered with rubber tissue or oil silk.

The advantage of having the flannel next the skin is that the poultice may be applied very hot without burning.

If it is necessary to repeat the poultice often, it is well to make bags of the right size, sewn on three sides with two-inch flaps on the end, which can be readily pinned after the bag is filled.

A poultice, to be of any use, should be changed as soon as it grows cold, which is usually by the end of two hours.

If applied to a commencing boil, it should be only a little larger than the inflamed part.

Generally it makes little difference what material is used, the virtue being in the heat and moisture; but sometimes flaxseed irritates a very tender skin, and then starch or bread should be substituted.

Cranberry Potpie.

Butter a porcelain stewpan or kettle. Put in a pint of berries sprinkled with a pint of sugar. Make a pint of biscuit

dough, shape into a large ring and lay on the fruit in the kettle. Then pour another pint of berries into and around the cup of dough, adding another cup of sugar. Pour one pint of boiling water into the centre, cover closely and stew steadily for 20 minutes. When done, turn from the kettle on to a platter. Serve with cream and sugar.

Maryland Mush.

Sprinkle gradually three-fourths pint of Indian (corn) meal into one quart of boiling water previously salted with a large teaspoonful of salt; allow it to boil half an hour. Drain one pint of oysters of their liquor and stir them into the mush; allow ten minutes longer, then pour the mixture into a square mold or a baking powder can which has been wet in cold water. Cut in neat slices in the morning and fry.

Raised Corn Bread.

Scald two cupfuls of cornmeal with one cup of boiling water and let it stand for ten minutes. Add one cup of cold water, half a cup of molasses, two cupfuls of graham flour, half a cupful of yeast, half a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of soda. Beat thoroughly, pour into buttered pans and stand in a warm place over night. In the morning bake in rather slow oven.

Hickory Nut Cake.

One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, three-quarters of a cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of chopped nuts, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, the beaten whites of four eggs and one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Mutton a la Venison.

Have a leg of mutton larded with salt pork and season with pepper, sweet basil and sweet marjoram. While roasting baste frequently with plenty of butter. About an hour before serving spread with currant jelly and brown in the oven.

A FATHER'S STORY.

HE TELLS HOW HIS SON REGAINED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Had His Spine Injured, and for Two Years Was Unable to do Any Work, and For Most of the Time Was Confined to the House.

Mr. M. D'Entremont, a well known farmer living at West Pablico, N. S., writes—"I believe it is only right that I should let you know the benefit your medicine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to my son, Constant, sixteen years of age. For several years he was almost a constant invalid, the result of an injury to his spine while working with his brothers on the farm. He grew weak and listless, had no appetite, and for two years was unable to work and was for the most of the time confined to the house, and for a part of the time to his bed. He suffered considerably from pains in the back; his legs were weak; and he had frequent head aches. At different times he was attended by two doctors, but got no benefit from the treatment. Then I procured an electric belt for him, but it was simply money wasted as it did not do him a particle of good. One day while my son was reading a newspaper he came across an article telling of a cure in a somewhat similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he then decided to give them a trial. After the second box was taken there was a marked improvement in his condition. He continued the use of the pills until he had taken eight boxes, and they have restored him to health. His appetite has returned; the pain has left his back; he has gained flesh; is able to ride a bicycle, enjoy his life and is able to do a day's work as well as any one of his age. This letter is given gladly so that others may learn the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and find a cure if ailing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such cases as the one noted above because they create new, rich, red blood, thus strengthening weak and shattered nerves. They do not purge and weaken like other medicines, but strengthen from the first dose to the last. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wanted.

AGENTS in unoccupied territory for the finest line of bicycles ever constructed. We have a splendid proposition for the right parties. For particulars address Box 426, St. John, N. B.

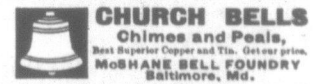
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Of Good Quality, Contains Nothing Injurious, WAS THE REPORT ON

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BY MAYNARD BOWMAN, PUBLIC ANALYST, October 7, 1884.

And it continues to hold the same good reputation.



Advertisement for Pain-Killer, featuring the text 'CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer. A Medicine Chest in itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS'

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Our Memorial Volume Covering The Whole Story of THE QUEEN'S LIFE AND TIMES

is now ready, and we want intelligent men and women everywhere to act as Agents for this superb work.

This Book is a Large, Handsome Volume, profusely illustrated with SUPERIOR HALF-TONE ENGRAVINGS, printed in steel-plate black ink, on fine coated paper, and will be found a most complete Biography of Her Majesty, covering the whole story of Her Life from the cradle to the grave. The account of the Queen's Death and imposing Military Funeral is masterly and complete. It fills four chapters of this GRAND MEMORIAL VOLUME. Among the most attractive illustrations are engravings of the Death Bed Scene, the Body reposing among flowers in the Mortuary Chapel at Osborne, Funeral Procession, and Burial of the Queen.

In addition to the Queen's Life this volume contains the Life of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, and sketches of the Royal Family. Best terms guaranteed.

Write at once for full particulars. Address, R. A. H. Morrow, 59 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment, FOR MAN OR BEAST HAS NO EQUAL

As an internal and external remedy.

We, the undersigned, have used the above named LINIMENT for COUGHS, LAMENESS, etc., in the human subject as well as for the Horse, with the very best of results, and highly recommend it as the best medicine for man when taken in proper quantities: W. A. Randall, M. D., Yarmouth, N. S.; Wm. H. Turner, Charles I. Kent, Joseph R. Wyman, ex-Mayor, R. E. Fellers, Lawrencetown. Manufactured at Yarmouth, N. S., by

Fred L. Shaffner, Proprietor.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year.

FREDRICKTON.—Six more young disciples were baptized on the 24th, all fruit from the Sunday School.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—Pastor Lawson writes the gratifying news that, as a result of special efforts, seventeen of the young people connected with the congregation have taken a decided stand for Christ.

GIBSON AND MARYSVILLE.—Interest continues. Large congregations at each service. Sabbath Schools well attended. Since last communication five precious souls have followed Jesus in baptism, one united by experience.

WOLFVILLE, N. S.—I baptized twenty young men last evening, the 17th, nine from the College and eleven from the Academy. This is only the first group of the new disciples of Jesus who are seeking baptism.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Since the dawn of 1901 Pitt Street Baptist church has had 12 added to its membership—5 by baptism and 7 by letter.

TABERNACLE, HALIFAX.—General work encouraging, prayer meetings well attended and helpful, but only a few being saved. Baptized three recently. Sunday School on the increase, both in attendance and attention.

SURREY, N. B.—We have been much encouraged in the work on our new field. The attendance at the prayer and Sabbath services has steadily increased.

KNUTSFORD, P. E. I.—We began special services in this section of the Springfield church, on Monday, the 4th of March, and we are glad to report that the Holy Spirit has been manifested in quickening believers, in bringing back the wanderers to the Father's house and in convicting and converting the unsaved.

NEW TUSKET CHURCH.—Elder J. D. Skinner spent two Sundays of late with this church and also held some meetings during the week. One was received for baptism and church membership.

SUSSEX.—Bro. Hugh A. McLean who assisted us in special work at Sussex for two weeks is now with us at Penobscia. On the 30th inst. he goes to assist Rev. Omer Steeves at Advocate Harbor, N. S.

LUTES MOUNTAIN, N. B.—The Second Moncton Baptist church at Lutes Mountain has been considering the proposal of the Home Mission Board to group our church with Shediac and Coverdale Baptist churches.

Resolved, that this church is agreeable to the grouping with Shediac and Coverdale Baptist churches and that a notice to this effect be sent to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

ALMA.—A much larger salary, more compact field and less costly move offered elsewhere; but I was turned this way as with "a hook in my nose." Few churches exchange pastors without a gap.

BOYLSTON, GUYSBORO COUNTY.—We cannot report such stirring news as some churches, though we are not without tokens for good.

AROYLE AND PUBNICO, N. S.—Six months of service have passed since our settlement on this field. The time has been taken up chiefly in getting "settled" and in getting "acquainted."

NEW TUSKET ARGYLE.—Elder J. D. Skinner spent two Sundays of late with this church and also held some meetings during the week.

SUSSEX.—Bro. Hugh A. McLean who assisted us in special work at Sussex for two weeks is now with us at Penobscia.

NEW TUSKET ARGYLE.—Elder J. D. Skinner spent two Sundays of late with this church and also held some meetings during the week.

Cash for Forward Movement. L. J. Walker's estate, \$100; W. H. Edwards, \$10; Miss Etta E. DeWolf, \$2; John Caldwell, \$2.50; Rev. C. W. Barton, \$3; Rev. J. A. Gordon, \$8; Miss Minnie G. Hatfield, \$4; Geo. M. Crosby, \$3; Rev. A. T. Dykeman, \$12.50; Supply, \$2.35; Mrs. A. C. Gavel, \$1; Rev. A. C. Shaw, \$5.

In Weymouth and Yarmouth. It was the writer's privilege to spend some time on the Weymouth field recently, in the interest of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Very few copies of the paper are taken on this field—some new names were added to the list, and quite a number say they will take it soon.

This group of churches is now without a pastor, but a call has been extended to Rev. J. T. Eaton and his decision is awaited.

Many kind expressions concerning the paper were heard and the writer wishes to thank the brethren who so kindly gave him much valuable information and especially those who entertained him in their homes.

The Sabbath was spent in the beautiful town of Yarmouth. The day was very fine, but there are many things to remind one of the fact that winter is still here.

The pastors of Temple and Zion churches had exchanged pulpits for the morning service, and a very interesting and instructive sermon was delivered by the Rev. P. G. Mode in the Temple, from John 15: 2.

Again at 2.30 p. m., Rev. W. F. Parker handled in a masterly way, Pilate's dilemma, in the Sabbath School lesson. He showed very clearly that many people of the present day stumble over the same difficulty, namely, trying to please the world, at the cost of their own souls.

In the evening Rev. Mr. Parker delivered, from his own pulpit in the Temple, a very animated and helpful sermon from Matt. 27: 22.

The good people of this county, show, that they are interested in Christian work by giving quite a large list of subscribers to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, but not nearly so many as there should be.

The writer will spend the next five or six weeks in visiting the different Baptist fields in Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg. Will the pastors on these fields kindly mention this to their congregation and strive to interest their people in the good work.

Since my last note I have had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. J. H. Saunders of South Ohio, who, from his broad experience and deep interest in the paper gave me much valuable help in my work.

Rev. Mr. Brown of Pleasant Valley is assisting Brother Saunders in holding some special meetings.

Rev. Mr. Wilson of Cheoggin gave me valuable assistance in the work on his field.

The Arcadia field is being worked very successfully by Rev. R. J. Grant, who, though very busy, gave me much of his time on the field, and from his intimate knowledge of the country, gave me much information concerning my trip.

The people on the different fields where I have worked have shown me the greatest kindness, but many of them do not know what they are losing by not having the paper in their homes.

Acknowledgement. On the evening of Feb. 23rd, Mrs. Wm. Sanson, on behalf of the ladies of the Cardigan Baptist church, residing at Cardigan, Tay Mills, and Woodland, presented me with a beautiful Persian Lamb cap.

Maryland, March 22. Use the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. "The Universal Perfume." For the Handkerchief Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

How many answers have been missed simply because we did not follow our petition with a heavenward eye, and with the calm waitings of expectant faith!

Individual Communion Service.

"So quickly is one church after another added to those using the Individual Communion Cups, that until we stop to reckon up the number, do we realize what headway this reform has already made."

"Every argument would seem to be in favor of the individual cup,—cleanliness, health, taste,—and (now that the experimental period is past, and we have a really good and working outfit) even ease and convenience in the administration of the ordinance. Those churches which have adopted it are enthusiastic in its praise."

- Baptist Churches using the Individual Communion Service in Boston and Vicinity: First Church, Boston; Dudley Street Church, Boston; Tremont Temple Church, Boston; Stoughton Street Church, Boston; Ruggles Street Church, Boston; Warren Avenue Church, Boston; Bethany Church, Boston; Tabernacle Church, Boston; South Church, So. Boston; Central Square Church, East Boston; Elm Hill Church, Roxbury; First Church, Dorchester; Dorchester Temple Church, Dorchester; Blaney Memorial Church, Roslindale; First Church, Jamaica Plain; First Church, Charlestown; Brighton Ave. Church, Allston; First Church, Cambridge; Old Cambridge Church, Cambridge; North Avenue Church, Cambridge; Broadway Church, Cambridge; Immanuel Church, Cambridge; Winter Hill Church, Somerville; First Church, Arlington; First Church, Medford; First Church, Watertown; First Church, Brookline; First Church, Newton Centre; First Church, West Newton; First Church, Chelsea; First Church, Everett; First Church, Salem; First Church, Haverhill; First Church, Wakefield; First Church, Reading; First Church, Hyde Park; First Church, Marlboro; First Church, Lynn; First Church, Lawrence; Second Church, Lawrence.

If space allowed this list could be many times multiplied, including Worcester, Lowell, Pittsburg, Fall River, Amesbury, Springfield, Pittsfield, Northampton, Newburyport, New Bedford and many churches in all the New England States.

The Outfit is not expensive. Write us for full particulars. American Baptist Publication So., 256-258 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Send all orders to MESSENGER AND VISITOR, St. John, N. B.

MARCO ALLEN the bride the 19th Stanley county, Mr. John DENNIS Station, H. White Station, P. H. TINGLO bert good F. D. Riversdale donia, A RINDI boro, M bride's f Margarie lace. PEERS wash, M stock, G Wood, S BLANK parsonage I. B. Co Powell, county. JOHNS of the lett, L C. W. Upper I Lower C WYM the resce Clara B Charles CLYBU the groc son, M S., to I N. S. RICH 13th, B Charles CHRIS land V 80 years RHYM N. S., RhyM, looked death c suffering MARS ley, L aged 70 ony and ed peace and thro death. HIRIS Halifax aged 65 Heiler meeting poorly v she was the new lived for SABB 21st, at Though falling v very su family v the M leaves a ters to r much b DAKI Feb. 5th late I and 6 r daughter grandch children many v thus d house, the 1st ing the all and humbly Master. STRA Feb. 15 Steadmi Steadmi death re sudden. Amstero place c Christian high et held. v family v faith in and do hope. MUR N. B., o Murph in the

News Summary

There was fierce fighting between students and police in the streets of St. Petersburg on Monday.

The House of Commons on Wednesday passed the second reading of the bill prohibiting the sale or delivery of intoxicants to persons under 16 years of age. The vote stood 377 to 54.

Subscription to the nine million dollar issue of seven per cent. cumulative stock Dominion Iron and Steel Company closed on Monday. The stock was subscribed for three times over.

In the Lords, Monday, Lord Salisbury, replying to inquiries on the subject of an investigation into the conduct of the war in South Africa, said the government had not made any promise to institute an investigation.

The board of Lepers' Mission, in session at Toronto, on Monday decided to make a special appeal to the Dominion government to care for the lepers of the Pacific and remove them to Tracadie, N. B., where there is proper provision for them.

The jury in the case of Cobana against the Canadian Pacific Railway, tried at Montreal, awarded the plaintiff six thousand dollars. Cobana was a conductor and was killed by a train backing up on the track alongside his train.

It is contemplated to issue a new coin from the French mint of the value of two and a half centimes. It would be principally for the use of very poor persons, who would be able thereby to buy the equivalent of a farthing's worth.

Complete returns from East Queens, P. E. I., give McKinnon, Liberal, a majority of 389, the vote being: McKinnon, 2,430; Martin, 2,041. In the general election Martin's vote was 2,303, and McKinnon's 2,293.

Col. R. N. R. Reade, of the British army, and his family were passengers on the Cymbris, which arrived at New York on Tuesday. Col. Reade is on his way to Kingston to take command of the Royal Military College.

Full returns give James Halliday, Conservative, a majority of fourteen over J. E. Campbell, Liberal, in Thursday's election to fill the vacancy in North Bruce, caused by the unseating of Mr. McNeill. The figures in one poll are yet to be verified, however.

The Canadian General Electric Light Company has bought thirty acres of land in Toronto and will at once erect the largest foundry in Canada. The new factory will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of castings, engineering and electric cranes, of fifty tons lifting power.

The statement that Portland as well as Canadian ports had been excluded from the list of ports which are to be accepted on Atlantic coast contracts under the amendments to produce exchange rules adopted at a meeting of the export trade Tuesday, is not correct. Portland remains on the list.

Replying to Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett in the Commons Monday, Mr. Balfour said the government did not possess any information indicating any decline in British influence in the Yangtze provinces. Mr. Wm. Redmond raised Nationalist cheers by asking why Great Britain had hoisted the white flag and backed down at Tien Tsin after threatening to use force of arms.

The P. E. Island Legislature was opened on Tuesday. The speech reviewed the abundant crops and good markets, made reference to the death of the Queen and gave expression of loyalty to King Edward VII. The war in South Africa was reviewed. A bill respecting agricultural matters will be submitted. The speech also intimates that the result of the delegation sent to Ottawa some time ago will be satisfactory.

The Dominion Senate committee appointed to investigate the Cook charges met on Tuesday, Sir McKenzie Bowell in the chair. Mr. J. A. Ritchie, K. C., Toronto, was appointed by the committee as counsel and a motion was passed summoning Mr. Cook to appear on Tuesday next with all papers, correspondence, etc., in relation to the charge that he made. It was also decided to send a copy of the proceedings of the committee to the premier. The committee then adjourned until Tuesday.

On Monday evening the 18th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Masters celebrated their golden wedding at Kentville. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends. The exact date of the marriage anniversary was the seventeenth, but owing to that being Sunday the family gathering was held on Monday. The children and grandchildren were all present, excepting one son who is absent in the far West. The children are: Mrs. Richard Masters, Mrs. John Publicover, Mr. F. A. Masters, Kentville; Mrs. Thomas, Miss Rose Masters, Mr. J. F. Masters, of Boston. The house was decorated in gold and green. Mr. and Mrs. Masters were the recipients of many valuable gifts.

Complete census returns give the population of India as 294,000,000, an increase in the last decade of 7,000,000. Deducting the population of the Baluchistan, Shanstaks, Hills and Sikkim territory, enumerated for the first time, a net increase is shown of only 1.4 per cent., which is due to improved census methods. Thus, the population is for the first time stationary. Owing to two famines, mortality from disease and a great decline in the birth rate, the native states show excessive declines. These results were quite unexpected.

Sackville Post: "I am in receipt of a private letter from Dawson City, written a little over a month ago. The writer is a former New Brunswicker, and knows something about the cold weather of this province. He says this has been the coldest winter in the history of Dawson City. A short time before the letter was written the mercury went down to 60 degrees below zero, and remained there for a week. Then it took another drop and went below 70 and froze up. The letter says it was so cold that an ordinary lamp if lighted and set out of doors would soon go out; the cold was too much for it."

Old and Faded Garments Made to Look as Good as New By Use of DIAMOND DYES.

Mrs. William Sargent, Petrolia, Ont., says: "Your Diamond Dyes are the best I have ever used, and they have done splendid work for me. In a short time Diamond Dyes saved me ten dollars, so that I think they deserve a good word. My friends, to whom I have shown my dyed goods, say that Diamond Dyes make old things look like new. The richest woman in our town, after seeing my work, has become a user of your Dyes. I thank you for such valuable money-savers as Diamond Dyer."

Mrs. Thos. Hyndman, Masham, Que., says: "I have been using Diamond for many years and find them most useful in renewing the colors of my children's clothes. For brilliancy and fastness, Diamond Dyes cannot be excelled."

There has been another delay in the date of departure of the Canadian recruits for the South African constabulary, owing to the delay in fitting up the transport. The recruits will not sail from Halifax till Thursday, 28th. They were to have sailed on Tuesday. The men will not leave Ottawa on Tuesday.

A conflict at Marseilles on Wednesday owing to strikers endeavoring to break through the cordon of the troops protecting the men working on the docks resulted in three gendarmes and a soldier being injured with stones. A revolver was also fired on the side of the strikers, of whom fifteen were arrested.

An order in council has been passed commuting the death sentence passed on Geo. St. Cyr, of Dawson City, convicted of shooting Jas. Davis, to imprisonment for life. Both were woodchoppers and had a quarrel. The jury and trial judge recommended mercy. St. Cyr was to have been executed on June 7.

Andrew Carnegie has offered Windsor, Ont., twenty thousand dollars for a free library if the city will contribute twenty-three hundred per year for its maintenance.

The new election bill, having for its object the practical disfranchisement of most of the 50,000 illiterate voters in Maryland, passed the Senate on Wednesday, and it was immediately sent to the House, where all the amendments made by the Senate were concurred in, and the bill passed.

A movement is taking definite shape to establish near Atlanta a colony to be composed of and governed by colored people. The Rev. Edmund Bibbs, its president, says:

"We desire to establish for ourselves a colony about seven miles out of the city on a tract of land large enough to build a town, have it incorporated and governed by our own people, and then establish the enterprises for making a livelihood. We hope to complete the work of organization within seven months."

NEEDED EXERCISE.

The elevator boy in the hotel was a great friend of Jack's, and gave him a ride whenever he wanted it; but a time came when they ceased to love each other. Harper's Young People gives the story:

"What's the matter with you and the elevator boy, Jack?" asked his father.

"Don't you speak any more?"

"No," said Jack, "he put me out of the elevator last night."

"What for?"

"Because I punched him."

"Well, wasn't he right to do it?"

"Certainly he was," said Jack, "but he needs't have put me out on the tenth floor and made me walk down."

How to Cure Catarrh of Stomach.

Chronic catarrh of the stomach is curable in the majority of cases. A good iron tonic for many cases is the solution of the peptonate of iron and manganese. Take one tablespoonful after meals.—Ex.

Stranger Than Fiction.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (government test), golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills" and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores and the regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit better than any other method.

Tuesday two young men, Henry Keay and Thomas Crey, went to Guysboro from St. Francis, and in the afternoon, returning home, called at the house of John O'Connor, three miles from Guysboro town, and after a short stay left, Edward O'Connor going with them. Later in the afternoon O'Connor was found on the side of the road near Milford Haven bridge, with his skull badly fractured. He died Tuesday afternoon.

K. D. C.

Recommended and Endorsed by the following Prominent Gentlemen:

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Rev. Joseph Hogg, Winnipeg, Man.
Rev. D. M. Connell, Glasgow, Scotland.
Rev. Father Shaw, P. P., Lakeville, N. S.
Rev. George I. Low, Almonte, Ont.
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Rev. J. Fotheringham, Glenel, Ont.
Rev. W. H. Madill, Alton, Ont.
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Rev. Benjamin Hill, Pugwash, N. S.
Rev. Henry Burgess, River Phillip, N. S.
Rev. David Price, Tryon, P. E. I.
Rev. H. McMillan, Elmsdale, N. S.
Rev. J. Leishman, Angus, Ont.
Rev. W. A. Newcome, Thomaston, Me.
Rev. T. Watson, Colborne, N. S.
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These and hosts of other prominent persons testify to unequalled merits of K. D. C.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER

—OF A—

MEDICINE UNEQUALLED. FOR 21 DAYS

We will send postpaid as samples

\$1.00 Bottle of **KDC**

also a 25c. Box K. D. C. Pills

To each subscriber to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR who sends us THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coin or postal notes.

This GREAT OFFER is made that the MERITS OF K. D. C. may be TESTED IN EVERY HOME where anyone from the CHILD to the GRANDPARENT suffers from any form of INDIGESTION, Mild, Chronic or Severe.

Address: K. D. C. COMPANY, Limited.

New Glasgow, N. S., Canada.

The Farm.

Experiments on Muck Land.

In general the result of the muck experiments indicates a uniformity in the requirements of the various crops and that stable manure meets those requirements in fuller measure than anything else. It appears that the legumes tried, garden peas and soja beans are the only exceptions to this rule.

Air slacked lime, which in the past has been highly recommended as a treatment for muck land, acted on even slightly acid muck, in opposition to our expectations, for on a plot where it was applied at the rate of two tons per acre the yield is generally less than where nothing was applied. An increased yield is indicated as the quantity applied is enlarged.

Sand has given contradictory results, though frequently its yield is higher than the adjacent "nothing" plot. These results are in no measure the entire benefit to be derived from this one application, but it is still a problem whether it will pay to send to a muck field at the rate of 140 loads per acre.

Leached ashes gave results similar to those from sand, and though yet inconclusive, we believe that where this material may be had for a few cents per wagon load and is within four or five miles it may be applied with profit.

So far the complete fertilizers do not give results that will warrant their purchase in considerable quantities for muck land.

Unleached wood ashes gave very satisfactory results as did also the mixture of phosphate rock and potash salts, indicating the lack of mineral manures and an abundance of nitrogenous manures in this soil.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Winter Manuring.

An early and heavy snow fall, while tending to diminish natural losses of plant food, is apt to favor artificial losses. It is apt to deter the farmer from hauling out his manure supply.

Too many farmers hold to the mistaken notion that spreading manure upon the snow is a wasteful practice, that much of its value is lost by leaching and by running off of the surface in the spring. They point to darkened snows, to discolored waters and to greener meadows at the base of the hillsides as proof of these losses. It is probably true that some loss occurs in this way, but it is less than is usually supposed. Those who are frightened by this, however, should study the barn losses, should know that, as ordinarily kept, manure deteriorates more in the barn cellar or in the manure heap than it does in the field; that it is better for manure to leach on the soil it is meant to

fertilize than in proximity to the barn and the family well; that it will ferment less outdoors than it will indoors; that, in short, experiment and experience alike show that the housing of manure in the winter for spring hauling is seldom better and generally worse than spreading it upon the snow as fast as it is made. Some will be lost if spread; more, however, will be lost if kept at the barn, and the spring's work will be just so much the further behind.

Experiment station bulletins preach this doctrine, institute speakers propound it and farmers are yearly practicing it more extensively. It is the modern notion and the right one.

The winter manuring of a steep side hill may not be advisable, but moderate slopes or level pieces of not too leachy land may be safely fertilized any day in the year, according to the Vermont station.

Oiling the Harness.

Very few farmers take the proper care of harness. It is a simple matter, and with two washings and oilings a year it may be kept pliable and presentable. There is generally some weather when outdoor work is impracticable, and on such a day or days the harness might be attended to profitably.

To clean harness it should be unbuckled and washed in warm water, and not too strong a soap. Castile soap is preferred by some, but any common soap will do. Any dirt or gummy substance should be scraped away. When the harness is washed, lay it somewhere in the shade to partly dry; never put it in the sun. When nearly dry oil with some good oil. Neat's foot oil is preferred by some, but there are two things against this oil being used exclusively—it makes the leather very soft, too soft, in fact, and it is liked by mice; so if troubled with these use some other oil in combination. Fish oil is excellent and clean. I give below some formulas for preparing different oils for oiling harness:

Neat's foot oil, three quarts; one pint castor oil, two pounds mutton tallow, ten ounces ivory black, two ounces Prussian blue, eight ounces beeswax, four ounces resin, two ounces Burgundy pitch. Mix, boil, and strain. This is a good oil, but is a little more complicated than some others.

One gallon neat's foot oil, one pound beeswax and one pound mutton tallow, lampblack to make a good black.

Liquid blacking and neat's foot oil applied separately, the oil put on after the blacking.

Three parts neat's foot oil, one part fish oil, and lampblack to make good color.

Coal oil and neat's foot oil, applied separately, the coal oil first to soften and clean; the neat's foot oil afterwards.

Hog's lard and lampblack.

Equal parts neat's foot oil and crude castor oil with lampblack.

After the harness has been cleaned, mended and oiled, and the drying is done, then rub all over with a cloth, and the harness will shine like new.—Ex.

IT CAME BACK.

The Doctor's Wife Found Her Complexion Again.

Coffee is no respecter of persons when it comes to the poisonous effects thereof. A prominent physician's wife of Monticello, Ind., says that coffee treated her very badly indeed, giving her a serious and painful stomach trouble, and a wretched muddy complexion.

Her husband is a physician of the regular school and opposed to both tea and coffee, so he induced her to leave them off and take on Postum Food Coffee.

The stomach trouble disappeared almost like magic, and gradually her complexion cleared up; now she is in excellent condition throughout.

There are thousands of highly organized people who are made sick in a variety of different ways by the use of coffee, and most of these people do not suspect the cause of their trouble. They think that others can drink coffee and are well, and they can, but about one person out of every three is more or less poisoned by coffee, and this can be proved by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee. In nearly every case the disorder will be greatly relieved or entirely disappear. It is easy enough to make a trial and see whether coffee is a poison to you or not.

The name of the doctor's wife can be given upon application to the Postum Cereal Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.



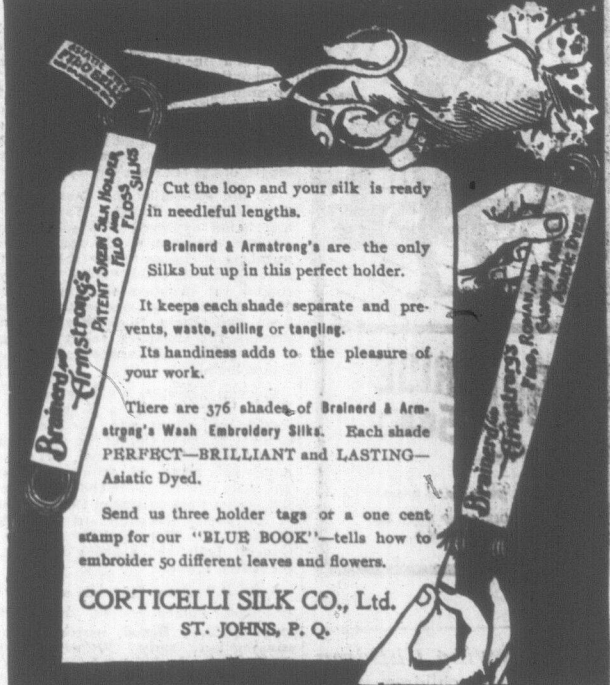
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It is equally good for internal as for external use—take it dropped on sugar, in a teaspoon. Sold in two size bottles, 25c. and 50c. The larger is more economical. Write for a free copy of "Treatment for Diseases and Care of the Sick Room."

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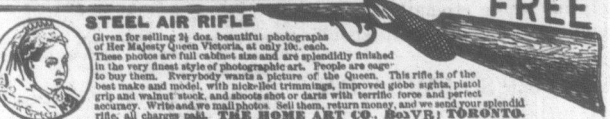
It keeps each shade separate and prevents waste, soiling or tangling.

Its handiness adds to the pleasure of your work.

There are 376 shades of Brainerd & Armstrong's Wash Embroidery Silks. Each shade PERFECT—BRILLIANT and LASTING—Asiatic Dyed.

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STEEL AIR RIFLE

Given for selling 24 dot beautiful photographs of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, at only 10c. each. These photos are full cabinet size and are splendidly finished in the very finest style of photographic art. People are eager to buy them. Everybody wants a picture of the Queen. This rifle is of the best make and model, with nickel-plated trimmings, improved globe sights, pistol grip and walnut stock, and shoots shot or darts with terrific force and perfect accuracy. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we send your splendid rifle, all charges paid. THE HOME ART CO., 365 RY, TORONTO.

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BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs.

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Varied enough to suit all comers. Imported and Domestic Woolens for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. While prices are low satisfaction is guaranteed.

Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty **J. P. Hogan, TAILOR**
Opposite Hotel Dufferin. 101 Charlotte Street.

Coughing all Night.

It's this night coughing that breaks us down, keeping us awake most of the time, and annoying everybody in the house. Let's of people don't begin to cough until they go to bed. It gets to be so that retiring for the night is an empty form, for they cannot rest.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm makes life worth living to such people by its soothing effect on the throat. The "tickling sensation" promptly disappears when the use of the Balm is begun, and the irritation goes with it. This medicine for cough has't a disagreeable thing about it, and it does efficient service in breaking up coughs of long standing. It is prepared from herbs and roots and gums of trees, and is a true specific for throat troubles.

Handling coughs is a science that every one should learn. Not knowing how to treat them has cost many fortunes and many lives. In Adamson's Balm there are the elements which not only heal inflammation, but which protect the inflamed parts from further irritation. The result of this is that the tendency to cough does not manifest itself, and you are surprised at it. Afterward you would not be without Adamson's Balm at hand. This remedy can be tested. 25 cents at any druggist's.

SURPRISE SOAP

It is a pure hard soap

ST. JOHN SOAP MFG. CO.
St. John, N.B.

Fast Growing Children, especially school children, whose brains are much exercised with study and whose strength does not keep pace with their growth, should be given

PUTTNER'S EMULSION. This preparation contains phosphorus and lime, in palatable form, and just in the best condition to be taken into the system, and supply what brain and nerve require, and to build up the bodily structure; and the codliver oil supplies much-needed fat food.

Be sure you get **PUTTNER'S** the original and best Emulsion. Of all druggists and dealers.

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Unlike all other foods. Ask Grocers.
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News Summary

Archbishop Lewis, metropolitan of Canada, has tendered his resignation owing to ill-health, and has summoned a meeting of the house of bishops to consider the matter.

The Rockefeller iron ore interests in the Lake Superior region are now, it is said, to be added to the billion-dollar steel trust involving an increase in its capitalization of \$50,000,000 or more. It is to be a \$1,200,000,000 trust at the outset.

Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, Fred Beck, standing at the time on Burnham's store platform, was struck back of the ear by a slug shot from an air-gun. The shot struck Beck at the base of the skull back of the ear, cut a small artery struck the skull and then passed out.

The lake and railway passenger agents in session at Toronto have decided not to make any reductions in existing passenger rates this summer. Concerning Pan-American rates it was decided to cut off all excursion rates to societies and private parties this summer.

At a meeting of the fresh fish shippers at Halifax, Friday, the government was urged to increase the license for American fishing schooners who avail themselves of the privileges of Nova Scotia ports. The shippers also recommended raising the Canadian duty from one-half cent per pound to one cent per pound, the same as the American duty.

Premier Murray introduced in the Nova Scotia House a bill to secure the construction of a line of railway from Halifax to Yarmouth along the south shore. The government will lend to any company that will build the railway the sum of \$10,000 per mile, payable in cash or provincial debentures. The question of location is left with the government. The total length of the road is about 170 miles.

At the session of the Canadian Press Association, at Toronto, Thursday, the association approved of a scheme for a summer excursion which would give the members a chance to see the industrial development in Nova Scotia. In July or August the members will rendezvous at Montreal and go by steamer to Charlottetown and thence to Sydney, returning through the Annapolis valley and Digby to St. John, and thence home by the Intercolonial.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Friday said no specific objections had been made by General Botha to any of the peace terms offered by General Kitchener, and General Botha had made no counter proposals. The only information in the possession of the government outside of that published in the papers was contained in a private telegram from General Kitchener saying General Botha had a strong objection to Sir Alfred Milner.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Privy Councillor Pobledonetzko, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, narrowly escaped assassination early Friday morning. While writing in his study shortly after midnight two bullets shattered a window and passed close to the procurator and buried themselves in the ceiling. Two other shots were fired, but did not enter the room. The would-be assassin was identified as one Lagowski, a provincial official. An investigation into the causes of the attack is proceeding.

The German War office has received the following from Count Von Waldsee: The Anglo-Russian dispute at Tien Tsin has been settled from a military standpoint in a manner satisfactory to both parties, at a conference between General Wogack and General Barrow. Both guards and posts have been withdrawn and salutes have been exchanged. The British declare that no offence to the Russian flag was intended and that the alleged removal of the Russian boundary marks was neither by the command nor with the knowledge of the military authorities. The work on the disputed land will not be continued until the governments have reached an agreement as to its possession or until a special understanding has been attained.

I cured a horse of the mange with **MINARD'S LINIMENT.**
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse badly torn by a pitch fork with **MINARD'S LINIMENT.**
EDWARD LINLIFE,
St. Peter's, C. B.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling with **MINARD'S LINIMENT.**
THOMAS W. PAYNE,
Bathurst, N. B.

Constant, Watchful Care
Is necessary to save the Little Ones.

Thousands of people have to be constantly, unceasingly guarded! Born with hollow chests, stooped shoulders and general bodily weakness such people are highly susceptible to every change, a slight draught, damp feet, foggy weather,



any little thing is sufficient excuse for an attack of sore throat, cough and even pneumonia. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure builds up the system and gives strength to resist these attacks. It never fails to do so. It will make a naturally weak person comparatively strong and

Shiloh Cures Croup
In a single night.

robust, and will positively heal up and permanently cure sore and inflamed membranes. If it does not do so to the purchaser's entire satisfaction his druggist will refund the purchase money in full. No Cure no Pay! The following testimonial speaks plainly.

S. C. WELLS CO., Colborne St., Toronto.—"I come from a family of Consumptives and none of my ancestors have reached old age, to my knowledge. Twenty three years ago I chanced to hear of the **Shiloh Consumption Cure**, and being more thoughtful than most young men, probably owing to the family curse, as we termed our hereditary consumption, I thought I would get a bottle and find out what it portended to do and, if it seemed reasonable, give it a fair trial. I carried out this plan and am, I implicitly believe, as a consequence, here to write this testimony. I am now 45 five or twenty years older than the age usually reached by my family, am hale and hearty and as likely to reach a ripe old age as the next man, thanks to Dr. Shiloh. Yours for ever, **BENJ. GREEN, Ogdensburg, N.Y.**

Sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain 1s. 6d.; 2s. 3d.; 4s. 6d.

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at only 10c each. These photos are full cabinet size, splendidly mounted in the very latest style of photographic art. Everybody wants a picture of the Queen. This camera has a picture 2 1/2 inches. The outfit consists of 1 box Dry Plates, 1 pag. Riso, 1 Printing Frame, 1 Developing Tray, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 pkg. Baby Paper, 1 pkg. Silver Paper and full directions. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we send camera and outfit carefully packed, postpaid. **THE HOME ART CO., BOX 5 TORONTO**

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A grand collection of games, affording fun for the whole year. Don't miss this chance of a lifetime. See what you get—1 set Dominion, 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men, 1 game of Authors (40 cards in pack), 1 game of Fox and Geese, 1 game Nine Men Morris, 1 game Fortune, 1 game Forfeit, 12 Magic Tricks, 1 game Cluevoyant, 1 game Mind-Reader, 1 game Tableaux, 1 game Pentathlon, 121 Select Autograph Album Verses, Magic Age Table, 50 charming Conundrums with Answers, 11 Parlor Games, Magic Music, The New Book, Order of the Whistle, The Great Game of Hival (also Table), Secret of Ventriquilism. All neatly packed and mailed, postpaid, for only 15 cents; 3 packages \$40 each. The catalogue of books and novelties with each order. Address **RECLAMER BOOK CO., Toronto, Can.** (Mention this paper.)

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DO YOU WISH to know something about our New Form of Insurance? It will pay you to investigate it even if you have resolutely opposed Life Insurance plans hitherto. If you will favor us with your age we will send you in return the details of the best Protection and Investment plan that was ever devised.

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Confederation Life Association, Toronto,

S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent Office, 45 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.

The Ontario government's bill to grant lands in New Ontario to residents of the province who served in the South African war or on the frontier in '66 has been amended to provide that the men shall have the minerals and all the timber except pine on their lots. The original intention of the government was to reserve the timber and minerals.

The contract for carrying the Canadian mail to Great Britain was signed by the Allan Steamship Company Friday evening. The contract begins on April 8th. Mr. H. A. Allan, who was here, said that the following five steamers would be used to begin with. The Tunisian, Parisian, Corinthian, Pretorian and Numidian.