government of India cannot but acknowledge the great obligation under which it is laid by the benevolent exertions made by missionaries, whose blameless example and self-denying labors are infusing new vigor into the stereotyped life of the great populations placed under English rule."

—Scores of the brightest Christian young men of Ceylon can be found in many parts of India, as well as in Burma, Singapore, Penang, the Straits Settlement, and Borneo, doing noble work for Christ. They are employed as helpers by twelve leading missionary societies. Not a few have turned away from Government service with its offer of a large salary, prospect of promotion, and retiring pension, and have chosen Christian work with barely a living salary. They have learned that there is something better worth living for than merely making money."

—Bishop Thoburn makes an instructive contrast between the present condition of missions in India and the condition in that great empire when he began his work: "When I first went to India, thirty-eight years ago, I sailed on a vessel of 650 tons, and the voyage took 127 days. On my last trip to this country our ship was one-ninth of a mile long, of 10,000 tons' burden, and the voyage took only twenty days. When our church began its work in that country, we were limited to a section of the empire having 17,000,000 people and speaking only one language. Now God has led us into all parts of India, with 260,000,000 population, and we are preaching in sixteen languages."

Home Religious News.

—Rev. J. E. Goucher, pastor of the North Baptist church, Halifax, has resigned owing to ill health.

—Bishop Kingdon confirmed 18 candidates—nine male and nine female—at St. Mary's church, St. John, Thursday evening, Wednesday evening he confirmed at Trinity church 40 candidates.

—The St. John Y. M. C. A. held its anniversary services Sunday evening. The Association is doing good work. Both income and expenses in the year just closed were greater than in the preceding year. To balance the accounts, however, $1300 are needed.

—Mr. Robinson, of St. Stephen, secretary of the Boys' Branch of Y. M. C. A. work in the Maritime Provinces, spent Sunday in this city, and addressed three meetings. The facts he gave about this branch of christian work are most encouraging.

Denominational News.

FROM REV. THOS. CONNOR.—I would like to let the people know that I am still in "the land of the dying." I thought that before this I would be in the "land of the living," but it seems to be God's will for me to remain here longer. I cannot tell why, for I can do but little work for Him.

I have been at home all winter, not able to do anything. I get out to our church quite often, and always get helped. Bro. Phillips is our pastor, and I enjoy hearing him preach. The prayer-meetings are good; I cannot keep away from the Sunday morning prayer-meeting; a good many attend, and a good many take part.

I like to read the INTELLIGENCER and enjoy reading about my brethren, and rejoice when they rejoice.

I expect to go down river next week to St. John, and I expect to stop at Fredericton Junction to see my friends; then I want to go to the Nerepis and see my twin sister who is now 83 years of age; and after my visit I hope that God will take me home. I know the advantages of this world, and the disadvantages of it too, and I am sure that Heaven is a great deal better than earth. God bless you all, brethren. Pray for your brother.

THOMAS CONNOR.

Woodstock, April 22 1897.

INDIA FAMINE FUND.—The editor of the INTELLIGENCER has received the following for the India Famine Fund; Daniel Schriver Sr.....$5 00

HAS CHANGED HER MIND.—Miss Phebe Cousins, the first woman lawyer in the United States, and who has for years been an advocate of woman suffrage, now declares that the movement is a mistake, that women in public life will never prove satisfactory. There are, she believes, limitations that proscribe her success. She is naturally a home-keeper. She advises all young women to marry and become home-keepers. She adds:

"Twenty years ago I with other new converts, believed that suffrage for women would prove a panacea for all of the evils of politics. I believed that women in public life would prove a regenerating influence. After twenty years of close observation and experience I have come to the conclusion that women are no better than men. After reviewing the characteristics of men and women I find they are about equally balanced—that there are as many good women as men in the world, and no more.

THE FIRST.—A successful Prohibition Convention has been held at Newcastle, England: the first Prohibition Convention ever held in British Isles. The temperance societies in Great Britain are working steadily and hopefully and not without good results.

GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.—What the British have done in Egypt, says the 'Witness,' is in wholesome contrast to the work of any other ruling race in any other country. The British occupation commenced in 1882 At that date the revenue showed a deficit of three and a half million dollars. At that time 200,000 had to give their labor 100 days annually without wages, to watch the river. There was virtual slavery throughout the land. In fifteen years all this is changed. There is no slavery There is no free labor: every one is paid for his work. The surplus revenue avails to reduce the debt greatly and to lighten taxation. Superb crops are raised. Vast tracts of waste land are brought under cultivation. In no part of the world has there been such rapid and steady advance as in Egypt. The beneficent methods of the British occupation will in due course be applied all along the great Nile valley wherever the British flag floats.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The Nova Scotia elections resulted in the return of the government. Of thirty-eight members, the opposition has only three or four.

In Colchester, N. S the election for a member of the Dominion Parliament resulted in the choice of Mr McClure, liberal, by a majority of eleven.

LAPLAND.—A Missionary Society in Sweden states that the inhabitants of Lapland will be extinct in about half-a-century. They number at present about 25 000. The causes of their extermination are the difficulty in maintaining the reindeer on account of the excessive taxes imposed upon them when they venture into the settled parts of Russia; and their addiction to ardent spirits which is easily obtained by them.

SUNDRIES.—It was not until 1696, just two hundred years ago, that the thimble was introduced into England by a Hollander named John Lofting, who opened a thimble manufactory at Islington.....It is estimated that not less than 40,000 rabbits have been killed in Bingham county, Idaho, this winter. The bount of 2½ cents a scalp has encouraged the slaughter..... Diamonds set in the finger nails are the latest fad, but it will not be adopted by our staff because of the inconvenience in handling the pen.

THE STUNDISTS AGAIN.—A short time ago it was stated in these columns that three or four well known Stundist leaders had escaped from their places of exile in the Caucasus and made their way, amidst terrible hardships and extraordinary adventures, to Roumania. How they crossed the frontier with the lynx eyes of the gendarmes on them is a story which has yet to be told. We are now informed that three other preachers fled from Gerusi, their place of exile on the Persian frontier, about a fortnight ago. They took a circuitous route to the Roumanian frontier hoping to meet with similar good fortune. Two of them are now known to be in the Russian frontier gaol, and for the crime of attempting their escape it is quite probable that they will spend the greater part of the remainder of their lives either in gaol or in Siberia. The third fugitive has strangely disappeared, and no one knows what has befallen him. The result has been that the Russian authorities in the places whither the Stundists have been banished are now exercising a very strict control over these brethren. Hitherto it was the rule that these unfortunate people should report themselves once a fortnight to the local police. It has now been ordained that they report themselves daily. Latterly many of them have been subjected to nocturnal visits from the police, who are anxious that no preparations for sudden flight should be in progress.

THAT BAR.—The 'Presbyterian Witness' says: We see it stated in the Senate that the rules of the House of Commons have not lasted very long. You can get all you want of any kind of stimulant every day. A senator publicly stated that a new door has been cut to make a way for members of the House of Commons to come to the senate basement for intoxicating drink!.....It is not worth while trying to get the members of the Senate to confine themselves and their guests to tea and coffee, or something equally innocent? The strength of the Senate will lie in proving itself to be the model legislative chamber of the Dominion.

St. John Subscribers.

Next week Rev. J. B. Daggett will be in St. John collecting for the INTELLIGENCER He will call on all whose subscriptions are due. Will our friends kindly be prepared to settle with him?

Scott Act in Petitcodiac.

The Sackville 'Post' reports a lively state of affairs at Petitcodiac, over Scott Act enforcements. Constable Price attempted to arrest Edmund Simpson, proprietor of the Mansard house, for a violation. Simpson struck him with a bottle and inflicted a deep gash in his head. Price pluckily held on, but the intervention of a third party compelled him to let his man go. Later in the day Simpson assailed Rev. Mr. Estabrooks for urging on the enforcement of the Scott Act, and seriously threatened him. The citizens of the place held a mass meeting denounced Simpson's conduct and decided to make it hot for him unless he gave up the business. It is understood he will retire and that all the fines and penalties will be allowed to stand.

If the foregoing is a correct statement of the facts, the mistake the people are making is in allowing fines and penalties to stand if the murderously inclined rumseller will "retire." The place to retire that fellow is to the jail or penitentiary, whichever the law provides for his crimes.

Denominational Notices.

HOME MISSIONS.

Rec'd from
Hibernia Church.....$1 00

J. W. CLARKE.
Treasurer.

St. John April 23rd, 1897.

NOTICE.

The May session of the Yarmouth Co. Free Baptist Q. M., will convene with the Session Hill F. B. church on the evening of Thursday, May the sixth.

W. C. WESTON.
Convenor.

Try giving all your troubles to the Lord, and see how light they will become.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mother for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the World. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind

Parliament.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Davin produced statements and affidavits of residents of Prince Albert, which set forth that a corrupt bargain existed between the government and parties protesting the election of Davis, who sits for the constituency. The petitioner, it is alleged, bargained to withdraw the protest, and the government agreed to accept him as a candidate at the next election. There was, also, the payment of a sum of money.

The prime minister said he had no personal knowledge of such compact.

Davis, the member concerned, did not deny the correctness of the affidavits, but stated that the petition failed for the want of evidence, to which Mr. Davin replied that it failed because the petitioner by agreement failed to appear and to bring evidence.

A good part of the afternoon was devoted to this discussion and to points of order. The franchise debate was resumed by Sir Charles Tupper. He argued in favor of a uniform franchise.

Mr. Davies followed, and the debate and the house was adjourned at eleven.

WEDNESDAY.—Two railway bills were read a second time, Mr. McLean's measure relating to the management of sleeping cars and regarding free passes, and Mr. Casey's to the drainage across railway tracks.

The second reading was given to Mr. Charlton's bill, providing for the raising of the age of consent of girls from 16 to 18 years, and holding responsible for seduction young men of eighteen, instead of twenty-one, as now. The bill also raised from 16 to 21 the age limit in the case of the abduction of girls for immoral purposes.

No objection was made to the first mentioned provision, but the premier objected to the clause reducing the responsible age of the males. The house adjourned at 9.20.

THURSDAY.—Finance Minister Fielding delivered his first budget speech.

The first part of his statement compared the revenues of 1896 with the last two previous years. He said the year 1895 showed a revenue buoyancy of $350,000 compared with previous years. On the other hand, the expenditure for the year ending June was less than the previous year. For the current year, Mr. Fielding estimated the revenue at $37,300,000 and the expenditure $457,000 larger. He did not think the deficit would reach a million, but it might be $600,000. He gave the reasons for the increased expenditure over the previous year in militia, public works and the post office departments. This year the government would make its own estimates and administer the revenues, and it would be found that the accounts would balance next year.

Taking away the amount which would go into the sinking fund, the debt would increase $1,750,000 during the year ending next June. Taking up the year 1897-98, Mr. Fielding estimated the current expenditure at $38,250,000. The present tariff would be estimated to produce next year $37,500,000. This would leave a deficit of three-quarters of a million. It would be necessary in revising the tariff to provide additional taxation to cover this deficiency. This led to a discussion of the tariff policy. He said the national policy had not increased the population, and argued that the protective policy had in every way disappointed the hopes of the advocates. He claimed that the abolition of protection would be a friendly act to the manufacturers.

The question then arose how to establish the new condition of things. Mr. Fielding remarked that the government had been importuned to bring the liberal principles into operation at once. But while this would be stern justice the government had no disposition to treat the manufacturers in that spirit.

We must consider the interest of labor, the interest of commerce, and the banking.

He proceeded to explain how the conditions had changed since the liberal platform was adopted. At that time the liberal party had reason to believe that the United States would adopt tariff reform and abandon protection. This proved to be a mistaken view.

We propose to have a general tariff and that tariff will be much the tariff of to-day. There would be some reforms, but the principle would be the same. He proposed to establish a preferential tariff with the favored countries especially Great Britain.

He then announced the tariff changes.

From the tariff Mr. Fielding estimated the revenue to lose $217,000 on iron, $275,000 on woollen good, $66,000 on cottons, and $147,000 on corn; total about $700,000; increases from excise on spirits, $509,000; from cigarettes, $100,000; from customs duty on tobacco, $170,000, and from the excise duty on tobacco leaf, manufactured, one million. The total gains over the losses will, he thinks, be a million dollars. He announced that in case the United States restored the coal duty to forty cents per ton, Canada would make the same reductions.

Mr. Fielding closed his address after midnight and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Fielding's tariff did not receive an indiscriminate condemnation at the hands of Mr. Foster. The ex-finance minister observed that it was the same as the principle of his own tariff of 1894. He denounced the double dealing of the authors of the tariff and condemned some of the details of the measure, which he proposed to criticize further at a later day.

Mr. Foster took up a review of Mr. Fielding's financial statement. He could not support the finance minister's view about the financial prospects of the current year, but was well satisfied with his account of the operations of the year ending last June, and happy to find Mr. Fielding describing the closing year of the conservative administration as one of buoyant revenue, reduced expenditure and satisfactory financial situation. After eighteen years in office, said Mr. Foster, we receive from our successors the testimony that in our last year we spent fifty thousand less than I estimated, more than half a million less than was voted, and a million less than the previous year. Mr. Foster referred to the increased trade and revenue during the past ten years. He spoke of the great increase in the export of agricultural products, and of the decreased imports, as proving the benefits of the tariff protection on the products of the farm. He then dealt with Mr. Fielding's estimate for the current year. The finance minister forgot he had borrowed from next year's revenue by collecting taxes that were paid in anticipation of higher rates. If he had made his budget speech the first of March, he would have been more than two millions worse off.

Mr. Foster discussed the course of the ministers, considered in the light of their pledges. Could one gentleman point to a single pledge fulfilled? Undertakings entered into by the public men asking for political support were of the nature of compacts and should be held sacred. If the men secured power by such a compact and when asked why the pledge was dishonored, they boasted that the political purpose had been affected, public faith was undermined and public confidence lost. How could the people be expected to trust public men, when solemn pledges were scorned in this cynical way?

Taking up these pledges, Mr. Foster first quoted from the Premier and other ministers the specific declaration that they would reduce the expenditure. Mr. Laurier declared in Toronto that he would cut it down three millions a year. Now we find by the minister's own estimates that instead of reducing the expenditure, they are spending in their first year two millions more than we did in our last year, and much more than our average outlay. They gave pledges against an increase of debt, and are going into debt.

Turning to the tariff pledges, Mr. Foster reviewed Messrs Laurier, Cartwright, Davies and Fielding and the tariff platform statements in the light of the tariff brought down last night. He pointed out that Mr. Fielding's course in leaving the tariff nine-tenths unchanged and the whole system practically as it was in 1894, was the best answer to Mr. Fielding's denunciation of the national policy. The finance minister had started out to curse the tariff and behold he had blessed it altogether. The protection principle had remained unchanged in Mr. Fielding's tariff.

While the principle of protection had been preserved, there had been serious interferences, which he feared would seriously affect some industries.

THE CIRCUIT RIDER.

Christianity Owes Much to His Zeal And Endurance.

HIS LIFE DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF METHODISM IN CANADA WAS OFTEN ONE OF GREAT HARDSHIP—THE STORY OF ONE NOW ENJOYING A RIPE OLD AGE.

From the Simcoe Reformer.

In the early days of Methodism in Canada the gospel was spread abroad in the land by the active exertions of the circuit rider. It required a man of no ordinary health and strength; an iron constitution and unflagging determination to fulfil the arduous duties incumbent on one who undertook to preach salvation to his fellowmen. It was no easy task that these men set themselves to, but they were strong in the faith and hope of ultimate reward. Many fell by the wayside, while others struggled on and prospered, and a few are to-day enjoying a ripe old age happy in the knowledge that a lasting reward will soon be theirs. Most of these old times are not now engaged in active church work, but have been placed on the superannuated list, and are now living a quiet life in town or on a farm free from the cares of the world, they await the call to come up higher.

Rev. David Williams, who lives two miles southwest of Nixon, Ont., in the township of Windham, Norfolk County, was one of these early days circuit riders. He was a man of vigorous health and although without many advantages in the way of early education he succeeded by dint of hard and constant study in being admitted to the ministry. He was the first born in the first house built in Glen Williams near Georgetown, Mr. Geo. Kennedy the founder of Georgetown, being a brother of his mother. To-day he is 70 years old and for the past 26 years has lived in this county. For many years he had been a sufferer from kidney and kindred diseases. He tried all kinds of remedies, and although sometimes temporarily relieved he gradually grew worse until in October 1895 he was stricken with paralysis. From this he partially recovered and recovered his powers of speech but his mind was badly wrecked, and his memory was so poor that he could not remember the name of the person to whom he wished to speak without thinking intently for several minutes. One day driving to church he wished to speak of a neighbor who lived next to him for twenty years, but he could not recall the name for an hour or more. In addition to his mental trouble, he had intense bodily suffering; pains in the head, across the forehead, in the temples and behind the ears, across the lower part of the skull and in the joints of the neck. He had great weakness and pains in the back, hips and legs. In fact, so much did he suffer that sleep was almost an impossibility, and he fell away in weight until he weighed only 145 pounds. By this time, Dec. 1895, he became despondent and felt that if he did not soon obtain relief, he would soon bid adieu to the things of this world. On the 20th of December he read of a cure in the Reformer by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and being seized with a sudden inspiration at once wrote to Brockville for a supply of that marvelious remedy. Immediate good results followed their use and he has improved wonderfully during the past year. He has recovered his bodily health and strength, is comparatively free from pain and his memory is nearly as good as it ever was and as the improvement continues the prospects are very bright for complete recovery. He has gained 20 pounds in weight since beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Williams says: "I can heartily endorse the many good things said of these pills in the papers, and strongly recommend them to any one suffering as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health-giving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous pink colored imitation, against which the public is warned. The genuine Pink Pills can be had only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all others.

JUDGEMENT REVERSED—The minister of marine and fisheries after examining all the evidence and the Judgment of Capt Smith in the wreck of the S. S. Warwick, as also the answer given by the assesors to the question submitted to them by Capt. Smith, has written a judgment in which he reviewed all the evidence and concludes by reversing the judgment of Capt. Smith and holding Capt. Kemp and the officers guilty of culpable negligence and suspending their certificates; the captain for six months and the second officer for three.

$19,300 GIVEN AWAY IN BICYCLES AND WATCHES FOR SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS

During the Year 1897.

For full particulars see advertisements, or apply to LEVER BROS., LTD., 23 SCOTT ST., TORONTO

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

At all Druggists. Price 60 cents per Box, or 3 for $1.50. Sent by Mail on receipt of price. T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto.

Deaths.

PARLEE.—At Seal Cove, Grand Manan, April 15th, of pneumonia, James, infant son of Arthur and Maud Parlee, aged 15 months. "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of God." Funeral sermon by Rev. W. H. Perry.

CURRIE.—At Tracy Station S. Co., on the 16th inst. H. G. infant child of J. P. and S. L. Currie, aged two and a half months. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

O. N. MOTT.

SCOTT.—At Fredericton Junction, on the 12th inst, of paralysis, George Scott, aged 78 years leaving a widow, four sons and seven daughters to mourn their loss. Bro. S. was born in Queens Co., where he professed religion under the labours of the late Rev Samuel Hartt, and united with the Free Baptist church, of which he remained a member until his death.

O. N. MOTT.

WOOD.—At Lincoln. S. Co., April 19th, of pneumonia, Minnie L., aged 28 years, beloved wife of Geo. Wood, and eldest daughter of Mr. A. Sewel of Lincoln. Sister Wood was ill the past winter at French Lake, but thinking the change would do her good, went to her fathers home. She was very much better, but took cold which caused her death. She was a true christian, a fond mother and devoted wife. She leaves two small children. Besides her husband and children sister Wood has left a number of friends and relatives who have the sympathy of the entire community. Funeral services in the F. B. Church at Lincoln. Conducted by the writer. Text, 9 Hebrews 27 verse.

CHAS. STIRLING.

CLARK.—At Corn Hill, Kings Co., April 16th, Wilford D. Clark, aged 8 years and 6 months, child of Jackson Clark. "It is well with the child."

G. SWIM.

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