

Saturday evening, and the sermon was followed by the earnest testimonies of more than forty christians.

Sunday morning Rev. G. M. Wilson, of Cape Sable Island, preached a very touching sermon to a large number of people. Then followed the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, administered by Elders Weston and Freeman.

Such numbers of people gathered on Sunday afternoon, to witness the rededication of the church, that it became evident half an hour before the time appointed for the services that the church could not accommodate them.

The Reformed Baptist church was kindly offered for an overflow meeting, and in a few minutes that church was filled, and Rev. Mr. Wall preached there.

The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. E. Crowell M. A. It was a grand and stirring address. He spoke of the necessity of dedication, not only our churches, but ourselves and ours.

He was pleased to know that there was a growing desire in Free Baptist communities to make their churches not only comfortable but attractive. It was appropriate that each generation should improve, or add something to the church building, and dedicate it to the Lord.

There could be no doubt of the popularity of the Quarterly Meetings, when two churches could not comfortably accommodate the people. It was an evidence, and they thanked God for the evidence, of the increasing friendship springing up between the Free Baptist and the Reformed Baptist churches, when that body would so generously offer their house for an overflow-meeting from the Free Baptist church.

In the evening the church was crowded to its utmost to hear Rev. A. W. Currier of Tusket. The social service that followed the preaching was one that will not soon be forgotten. Beside eighty speakers, there were more than one hundred and seventy who gave a standing testimony to their love for the Saviour.

Rev. A. W. Currier, Assistant Moderator of the Quarterly Meeting, expressed high appreciation of the excellent manner in which the meetings had been conducted, congratulated the people on their beautiful church, and in behalf of the Quarterly Meeting gratefully acknowledged the kind reception and hospitality of the people of Sanford.

The pastor, Rev. Frank A. Currier, responded fittingly, and with the benediction closed one of the most successful Quarterly Meetings ever held in Nova Scotia.

F. A. C.

FROM REV. J. NOBLE.—I am looking after the churches that Brother Downey had the care of. I was at Third Tier last Saturday and Sunday morning. Although there are but a few left, the most of the church members there having died or moved away, the few are holding on. We had a good conference Saturday, and an extra good meeting Sunday morning; quite a number took part in it. Next Sunday I expect to go to Seventh Tier, and the following Sunday to Lakeville and Brookville. I will keep moving over the ground until District Meeting. I would like to attend all the District Meetings this year, and if I keep as well as I have been so far this year, I will get to them.

J. NOBLE

May 17th.

MINISTERS.—Rev. C. F. Cooper has, we learn, accepted a call to the church at Caledonia, N. S.

Rev. B. H. Nobles has been preaching at Sussex and Penobscot on the duty of christians in the Prohibition plebiscite.

SUGGESTIVE.—Brief but suggestive, not "eloquent," was the word used about the table of figures quoted from the Royal Commission minority report in last week's paper.

ACADIA.—The anniversary exercises of Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S., begin on Saturday, May 28, and end on Wednesday, June 1.

JAPAN'S NAVY.—Three vessels of 14, 800 tons, two of which are nearly finished, are being built in British yards, one battleship of 10,000 tons being built by Armstrong, and four first-class armored cruisers of 900 tons, with a speed of 20 knots, are assigned, two to Armstrong, one to the Vulcan Company, Germany, and one to France.

Two cruisers of 5,000 tons, with a speed of 23 knots, are ordered in the United States, one cruiser of 4,300 tons, with 23 knots speed, and eight torpedo-boat destroyers, with a speed of 30 knots, in England; eight torpedo-boats at Elbing, Germany, and four in France. Three cruisers of 3,000 tons, with 20 knots, three torpedo-boats, and a signal ship are being built in the imperial yard at Tokyo, in Japan, where an ironclad cruiser of 9,600 tons, with 20 knots, will soon be begun. Japan has also ordered her

torpedo boat flotilla to be fitted out as quickly as possible in her own yards, and is about to form a second squadron. It is evident from the above that the Japanese navy will soon rank immediately after England's, next to that of France, and considerably ahead of the fleets of Germany, Russia, and the United States. The present strength of Japan's mercantile marine is 275 vessels.

Parliament.

MONDAY.—The house went into supply.

The whole afternoon and evening was spent in supply on the public works estimates.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Lister called the attention of the house to the report from London that the government was giving favorable consideration to the extension of the time for the construction of the Chignecto ship railway.

Mr. Lister said that there was no foundation for the report. The government had reached the conclusion that the ship railway contract should not be revived.

Sir Charles Tupper asked whether it was true that the government was under obligation to reconsider the question of affording compensation to the bond holders of the railway for their losses.

The premier stated that the government had undertaken to consider that matter.

The solicitor general moved the third reading of the franchise bill. Sir Charles Tupper moved that the bill be referred back to the committee for an amendment providing that where there is judicial revision, an appeal shall be allowed from the final revision to a county court judge or superior court judge.

Premier Laurier said he had no fault to find with the demand for judicial revision. But the government could not adopt the amendments. To do so would be a departure from the principle adopted by the government which was that the provincial lists would be accepted.

The vote was taken, resulting in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of 88 to 48.

The bill was read a third time.

The postage bill was then taken up. Mr. Fielding brought down the supplementary estimates for the year ending next month. The amount asked is \$1,460,355.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Charlton stated that, according to report, Polo, late Spanish ambassador at Washington, was plotting in this country against the United States.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had no information on the point. Great Britain and her colonies had always been a refuge for fugitives of every country. So long as Polo observed the rules of neutrality there was no occasion to interfere with him.

There was a discussion for an hour and a half over the matter of the alien labor law.

Mr. McCleary stated that many Canadians employed on the Grand Trunk lines in the United States had been discharged, while railway men from the United States had been permitted to work in Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the alien labor law was too weak to be effective, but they thought it better to endure inconvenience for a time than to do anything just now which might seem to be hostile to the United States.

Sir Chas. Tupper heartily supported the Premier's position. His own views were in favor of the enactment and enforcement of an alien law exactly like that of the United States, but he agreed that this was not the time to deal with this matter.

Mr. McNeill's resolution for preferential trade in the empire came up. Mr. McNeill set forth the conditions of trade and state of public opinion in England and the colonies. He maintained that the project was within the realm of practical politics, supporting this proposition by quotations from Chamberlain's and Devonshire's speeches and by the utterances of leading journals in London and other British cities. He regretted Mr. Laurier's utterances in England against preferential trade. But he asked now that the government, which was apparently ready to negotiate in Washington, would just for once negotiate in London. He appealed to the government to accept and support his resolution, which was but an expression of opinion to the mother country.

Mr. McMullin objected to the resolution and pointed out that the trade of Great Britain with Canada was insignificant compared with its trade with foreign nations.

Mr. Oserspoke in favor of the resolution, recalling his own visit to England as a delegate to the Associated Chamber of Commerce. He had then made up his mind that Great Britain was abandoning the policy of free trade, just as he had seen the liberal party in Canada abandon it.

Mr. Bain was against the resolution and moved an amendment "that this house will at all times favor every practicable means of developing imperial trade, and expresses its satisfaction with the action already taken by the government in that direction."

Mr. McNeill said that for the sake of unanimity he would accept the amendment of the government if they would strike out the clause commending the action of the government. This was not a necessary part of the motion, and of course it could not receive the support of the opposition members.

Cartwright said that the last clause was the most important part of the amendment and the government would not consent to strike it out.

The debate was continued by members generally and, on account of the absence of the Premier, was adjourned.

FRIDAY.—Sir Richard Cartwright, in the absence of Sir Wilfrid, called attention to the death of Hon. W. E. Gladstone. For nearly four generations

Mr. Gladstone's name had been a household word. No death since that of the Duke of Wellington had attracted so much attention in the empire. Mr. Gladstone was perhaps the greatest parliamentary orator of this century, but he was much more than that. He was always ready to lift his voice for the oppressed of all nations, and has continued to exercise his great influence on the public mind even down to the last days of his life. He proposed a committee to draw up a resolution, naming Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Mulock, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir A. P. Caron, and Hon. John Costigan.

Sir Charles seconded the resolution, observing that he was sure Sir Richard rightly interpreted the feeling of the house. Mr. Gladstone was the most conspicuous man of this century. No man of his time had such a full knowledge, covering so wide a range of subjects. The position he occupied was such that no man's views were more closely watched. This house would join with the people of all countries and nations in expressing sorrow that Mr. Gladstone's long and useful life had been brought to a close.

The resolution was adopted.

The house went into committee on the post office bill. The postage bill passed committee and stands for the third reading.

The house went into committee of supply, taking up the public works in Ontario.

Halifax Fortifications.

A Halifax despatch says: Improvements of a most important nature are going on quietly but rapidly at various fortifications in and about Halifax. At the Citadel, where batteries overlook the sea and are for miles at George's Island and MacNab's Island, whose guns command the main channel of the harbor, a considerable force of men is employed and will be employed for several weeks to come, effecting the improvements under the direction of foremen from the Royal Engineers.

The Citadel is to receive the most important addition to its equipment which it has had for some years. It consists of what is known as a range finder, a structure of stone and cement so situated that officers stationed in it will command a view of every possible avenue of approach to Halifax by land or water and can in a moment train and discharge guns stationed in any part of this fortification. The range finder will reach for miles over the territory to the north and west of the city and across the harbor and over the hills behind the town of Dartmouth. Its powerful glasses will sweep the Atlantic twenty or thirty miles beyond the entrance to the bay. It will be a square structure some thirty feet wide, revolving on a pivot. The erection of the range finder behind the Citadel ramparts, where it will occupy a position somewhat similar to that of a conning tower on a ship of war, will undoubtedly be followed immediately by the placing of more modern guns in the fortress. At George's Island and MacNab's Island the army authorities have ordered the immediate erection of batteries for rapid-firing machine guns and these are now in process of construction. They will be of sufficient length to enable a number of these modern engines of war to be operated from within their shelter.

The military searchlights which have been placed at the different harbor fortifications during the past year are now kept in order for instant use, and their far-reaching rays may be thrown across the harbor and over the bay's entrance at any moment of the night.

The searchlights have undergone careful inspection recently, and strict orders have been issued to see that they are always ready for use. The most powerful light is that at York redoubt, right at the mouth of the harbor, several miles nearer the city. At Point Pleasant two more lights equally powerful are in course of erection.

Protestantism in Spain.

Until the revolution of 1868, only thirty years ago, the legal penalty was death for professing in Spain any other than the Roman Catholic religion. The passions and follies of the unworthy Queen Isabella necessitated her exile in 1868. Liberal tendencies became dominant, and under the new government civil and religious liberty was established. The Roman Catholic priests vigorously opposed the liberal changes, and the pope forbade the Spanish bishops to take oath under the new constitution. But in vain. The order of the Jesuits was dissolved, and its property confiscated. Liberty of the press was established. A new era had come.

It was in 1855 that in Edinburgh was formed the "Evangelization Society" for Protestant work in Spain. This work had to be carried on secretly. But after the revolution of 1868 the necessity of secrecy no longer existed. The first public Protestant religious service in Madrid was held Jan. 24, 1869. The Spanish constitution adopted in 1876 made Roman Catholicism the religion of the state, but granted toleration to Protestantism, though all but Catholic services must be conducted in private houses.

In 1880, the Evangelization Society had seven central stations and congregations, eight missionary agents, and thirty-one minor missions and preaching places. Protestantism was also represented by several religious denominations in Great Britain and America. The existence of so much of religious liberty had its natural effect upon the ecclesiastical life of the church of Rome. In 1884 an article appeared in a Spanish paper, which was translated into English, in which the writer said: "Throughout Spain, Romanism exhibits many plain and unmistakable signs of disintegration. Tired of unbounded tyranny, the people either chafe under papal bonds or break away from them altogether. No longer

satisfied with bitter complaints and sharp remonstrances, which neither correct flagrant evils nor send relief, they declare open and desperate rebellion against the church, and in thousand ways illustrate their hatred of sacerdotal pretensions." Nevertheless, Spain still has, near the close of the century, the reputation of being the most ultra Roman Catholic country in the world. What wonder? Two thirds of the people can neither read nor write.

We have not at hand the latest full statistics of Protestant missions in Spain. But evangelical churches now exist in most of the large cities. The total number of preaching stations and of schoolrooms in which the gospel is taught and where meetings are held, though somewhat irregularly, is not far from one hundred and fifty. About forty colporteurs, most of them under the British and Foreign Bible Society, traverse the entire country circulating copies of the Bible, pamphlets, tracts, etc. In England the Romanist refers to "our Nonconformist brethren." In Spain he says that a thief, an assassin, an adulterer is to be preferred to an evangelical Christian. It is well therefore, that English Protestant missionaries should be at work in Spain. The American Bible Society also has men at work. The most prominent Protestant missionary in Spain has long been the Rev. Fritz Fliedner, son of the famous Kaiserwerth revival of the order of deaconesses. His latest achievement is the building of a Protestant college in Madrid, costing \$57,000.—The Star.

THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.—In the year 1000 the number of nominal Christians in the world was computed at about only 50,000,000; in 1500, 100,000,000; in 1700, 155,000,000; in 1800, 250,000,000; and now, in a world population of about 1,430,000,000, there are 477,000,000.

As to the different governments of the world and the people whom they rule, nearly 800,000,000 of the 1,430,000,000 inhabitants of the world are under Christian governments. The progress, at first slow, has been with an ever-increasing ratio.

As to the different forms of Christianity. In the year 1700 there were 90,000,000 of the inhabitants of the world under Roman Catholic government, 33,000,000 under Greek, and 32,000,000 under Protestant, and now the number under Protestant is about 450,000,000 of the 800,000,000 who are under Christian governments.

As to the United States, the latest reports (of 1896) give 25,424,333 as the number of communicant members in all the Churches of all kinds, and about 10,000,000 children in all the Sunday schools, which figures seem to leave a large proportion of the population beyond all direct ecclesiastical connection, not connected in any way with any of the Churches or schools, though, of course, many of those who are not members of any Church may be in families some of whose members are in the Churches and schools and attendants upon the services, and, in some measure, under their influence.

The contrast between the little Ante Pentecostal Church in Jerusalem of 120 members and the millions upon millions among all nations now, is great in the arithmetic figures, but the Omnipotent One alone knows the number of the saved for eternity—the multitude of true and obedient believers in the crucified Jesus, and the incomparably greater multitude still of all the infant dead, who have been taken to the glory of heaven during the terrestrial strife and progress. And as to the intellectual, moral, social, restraining, elevating influence which Christianity has had upon society at large in the nations it has reached, and not merely upon those who have been eternally saved through it, what human pen can describe it all?

THE TORONTO "Mail and Empire" has sent a lady correspondent to the war.

Literary Notes.

THE DELINEATOR.—The June number of this monthly is exceptionally strong in every department. There are three sketches of life at Wellesley. The article on Billouance is sensible and practical. The housekeeper is considered in contributions appropriate to the season. A page on Girls' Interests and Occupations will be found suggestive. The Delineator Publishing Co., 33 Richmond St., W. Toronto, Ont. Subscription, \$1.00 a year, single copies 15 cts.

The May number of S. Nicholas opens with "Three Boys in Armor." An illustrated article describes "Pasinella," a cat that was born in a palace. Pasinella was a fine Agouti cat, of most imperious ways. In Old Florence, incidentally relates some of the curious pagan and medieval customs that still survive in that quaint city. A concluding paper, on "The Little Japanese at Home," describes girl life and school life in the Sunrise Kingdom. The serial features still continue in interest. "Two Biddie Boys" have further experiences with the sharper who sold them the trick dog, and "Denise and Ned Toddlers" continue their pranks. A receipt for bread-making is written in verse.

"A Yankee in Spain" is the title of a series of articles by Poulney, beginning in the number of Harper's Weekly dated May 14th. Mr. Bigelow made a bicycle trip through the Peninsula, in the interests of the Weekly, to ascertain the sentiment of the people of all classes in the country in regard to many subjects that are now of vital interest. The articles will be illustrated with photographs by the

author. The opening of communication between Dawson and the outside world brings letters from Tappan A. Coney, the Weekly's special correspondent in the gold-fields.

The Spanish Sketches by Pierre Loti, which The Living Age is printing in an excellent translation made for its pages by William Marchant, exhibit the picturesque descriptive powers of that charming writer at their best. One sketch in the first group gives a glimpse of the Queen Regent of Spain.

The "Medical Record" is a weekly journal of Medicine and Surgery, published by William Wood & Co., 43 17 East Tenth Street, New York. It is a publication of high repute. Price \$5.00 a year. Journals of this character are for medical men. But they often contain much that is of interest to the general reader. We learn that the much trumpeted discovery of Dr. Schenck, of Vienna, as to the determination of the sex of offspring is "a fake of the purest order. The Medical Record is in its 53rd year, and is one of the Standard Medical publications.

Besides the article on the causes of the failure of the Spanish Armada, by Captain Mahan, the June Century will contain "Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents," the experiences of a major in the army under Garcia, and an article on "The Confederate Torpedo Service" by the electrician of the Torpedo Division in the Confederate Navy who laid the mine which blew up the first gunboat ever destroyed by this means.

The May number of The Century appears in a cover printed in gold and colors. F. W. Hodge, of the Ethnological Bureau, describing his recent "Ascent of the Enchanted Mesa" claims to have once discovered proofs of the truth of the old Anconia tradition that the mesa was once the site of a Pueblo settlement. The article is illustrated in an account of successful experiments in "Submarine Photography," there are reproductions of several photographs taken under the sea at various depths, including one made by artificial light. A subject that is engaging the attention of lawmakers in almost every state is treated in "Railway Crossings in Europe and America," with pictures. The second of the "Seven Wonders of the World" is pictured, the subject this month being the Pyramids. The frontispiece is "The Parson's Daughter."

Denominational Notices.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH DISTRICTS.

Forms for church reports Sunday School reports and for Conference fund lists have been sent to the clerks of the Fifth and Sixth District Meetings, for distribution by them to the churches in their respective Districts. If any churches in the Fifth and Sixth Districts fail to receive forms they should promptly notify the Clerk of the District to which they belong, or the undersigned.

Jos. McLeod, Cor. Sec. Gen. Conf. Fredericton.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

First District Meeting at Lower Perth, V. Co., the last Saturday in June, at 10 a. m.

Ministers to attend, Revs. J. Noble, C. T. Phillips, J. Perry, A. G. Downey, E. B. Grey.

Second District Meeting, at Connel C. Co., the third Saturday in June, at 10 a. m.

Third District Meeting, at Douglas, York Co., the third Friday in September, at 2.30 p. m.

Fourth District Meeting, at Patterson Settlement, S. Co., the second Friday in September.

To attend, Rev. G. A. Hartley, Rev. J. W. Clarke.

Fifth District Meeting, at Jerusalem, Q. Co., the first Friday in July, at 10 a. m.

Sixth District Meeting, at Lower Millstream, K. Co., the second Friday in July, at 2 p. m.

Seventh District Meeting, at North Head, Grand Manan, the fourth Saturday in July.

A New Shortening

If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

Cottolene

Is a NEW SPORTEING, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial. It's a vegetable product and far superior to anything else for shortening and frying purposes. Physicians and Cooking Experts say it is destined to be adopted in every kitchen in the land. This is to suggest that you put it in yours now. It's both new and good. Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts. MONTREAL.

The People's Faith

Firmly Grounded Upon Real Merit—They Know Hood's Sarsaparilla Absolutely and Permanently Cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and a little Iodide of Potassium.

Besides these excellent alternatives, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Mandrake and Dandelion. It also contains those great kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, Pissawewa. Nor are these all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is prepared under the personal supervision of experienced pharmacists.

Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise?

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists. Price \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take. 25 cents.

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 mothers 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 Diarrhoea. 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.

Marriages.

SMITH-JAMISON.—On the 18th of May, at 34 Paddock St., by Rev. J. W. Clarke, William M. Smith to Miss Marion I. Jamison, both of St. John, N. B.

JEWETT-DUNPHY.—At the bride's home, May 11th, by Rev. W. C. Keirstead, Charles Jewett, of Keswick Ridge, to Minnie Dunphy, daughter of Mr. Fraser Dunphy, Keswick.

Deaths.

WHEATON.—At Wheaton Settlement, West Co., May 7th, John Wheaton, aged 75 years and 6 months, leaving three sons and two daughters, together with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

DOUGHERTY.—At Fairhaven, Deer Island, N. B., Lily Dougherty, aged 16 years, only child of Noyes and Cornelia Dougherty. She was baptized and joined the Free Baptist church at Fairhaven last October. Always kind and Christ-like in spirit, she, though dead, yet speaketh.

DAVID PATTERSON.

WHITNEY.—At Waterville, Carleton Co., May 8th, Mrs. Jane Whitney, wife of John Whitney, leaving a husband (who had left a few weeks before for the Klondike), two sons and one daughter to mourn their loss. Sister Whitney professed religion quite young, and joined the Waterville Free Baptist church and was a consistent Christian through life, and died a peaceful death.

J. N.

J. G. McNALLY.

13 New Baby Carriages at special prices. Lots of Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, and Silverware, all at Clearance Sale prices. Cash will tempt us to cut, even below cost.

To be happy you must ride the

Antelope Bicycle

Give us a call and let us show you the Wheel, which embodies Grace, Strength and Speed, which in two years did not have one broken frame or fork.

One with a strong years guarantee by a Canadian Company, not sixty days. Our prices and terms are reasonable.

P. S. 20 Tons Carleton County Baled Hay, 1000 Bushels Oats in Warehouse. Prices low. Orders by telephone promptly attended to.

Telephone 296 or 163

Jas. G. McNally.

PUTNERS' EMULSION

Nothing is so good for Thin, Weak Pale People—it gives them Flesh, Strength and Bloom.

Always get PUTNERS' it's the ORIGINAL and BEST.

WANTED: Teachers' Barrister of similar training for high class solicitor. Will pay forty dollars weekly on designation necessary ability. THE BRADLEY & GARRETTSON CO.,