

WORLD'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.—Every Sunday school worker will be interested in the announcement of the Third World's Sunday-school Convention, to be held in London, England, July 11 to 15, 1898. The delegates from this country and the United States will leave Boston on Wednesday, June 29, by the chartered Cunard steamship *Catalonia*. The party will arrive in London Saturday, July 9. The round trip rate for all expenses in transportation, including practically first-class accommodations, is \$90.00. The necessary expenses of the stay in London, up to July 19, will be covered by \$28.00 additional. The first returning boat leaves Liverpool July 19, and the last August 23. Arrangements have been made for attractive side trips at moderate cost through England, Scotland and the continent.

The convention will it is believed, give great impetus to Sunday-school work throughout the world.

A KLONDIKE MISSION.—The Presbyterian Mission Board of Canada is raising a special fund for a Klondike mission. They have started to get \$10,000, of which they have already secured nearly half.

ACADIA.—Of the \$60,000 which the friends of Acadia University are endeavoring to raise before the end of the year, Dr. Potter reports that about \$20,000 have been secured. We trust they may get the whole amount needed.

A PRAYING BICYCLE.—Everybody has heard of "prayer wheels" and other praying machines used by some heathen peoples. It is told of a Japanese Buddhist that he has made a "prayer wheel" of his bicycle. He has attached a written prayer to it, and every time the wheel turns this prayer is supposed to ascend to heaven on his behalf. The faster the rider goes the more often he prays.

JOURNALISTIC.—The Yarmouth "Times" is now a daily. It is a bright and newsy sheet.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The Nova Scotia Legislature closed Friday. It was in session six weeks.

The situation in Ontario is substantially the same as reported last week. The Manitoba Legislature opened Thursday.

Parliament.

MONDAY.—A debate took place over the action of the United States senate. Mr. Russell referred to the statement of Senator Hansborough that the dominion government would be willing to concede the transshipment and bonding privilege.

Premier Laurier said that no negotiations in that direction had taken place.

Sir Charles Tupper asked whether, in view of the action of the United States senate passing a resolution refusing the privilege of bonding goods at Wrangell, the government intended to withdraw the Yukon bill and substitute another to meet the changed conditions.

Premier Laurier said Canada's right to navigate the Stikine carried with it whatever privileges of transshipment might be required to give it effect. He regretted this proposed legislation at Washington, and hoped it would never receive the signature of the president. Though the United States government had no power to take away our rights to navigate the Stikine, they had power to harass and trouble our trade there. Therefore the government proposed to take immediate steps toward the continuance of the Stikine railway from the terminus now proposed to some Canadian port on the Pacific coast, and declared that the opposition had no right to condemn the government for going on with their project unless they could offer an alternative proposition.

Sir C. Tupper said he would do it at once. "If the government will withdraw the present measure," he said, "I will undertake for less money than is proposed to pay for this hundred and fifty miles of railway to provide a complete line all the way from the Pacific coast to Teslin Lake."

Hon. Mr. Laurier said this was not an alternative as the government proposed to push the road all the way to the coast.

Mr. Foster, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Charles Tupper and other members, spoke.

The discussion on the Yukon contract bill was resumed by Mr. Fitzpatrick who was followed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

TUESDAY.—Charles Hibbert Tupper resumed the Yukon discussion. He said that to-day completed the six weeks within which the contractors had agreed to complete their sleigh road. He said that in international relations, the United States government had sought every occasion to take advantage of this country. In sealing and in many others that country had violated the principles of law and justice. He believed that in future the people of the United States would compel the government of that country to go against Canada to every extent short of actual war. He would, therefore, vote against any project, the success of which would depend upon the United States' good will.

WEDNESDAY.—Among the bills introduced was Mr. McMullen's, concerning aliens. This bill enacts that no person shall become owner of a mine or member of a mining company in Canada unless he has for one year been a resident of Canada, or shows that the country of which he is a citizen has no alien labor law.

Mr. Fielding announced that the government had authorized the Bank of Commerce to establish at Dawson City, in the Yukon district. This bank will transact government business and collect gold royalty.

Mr. McLean brought up the matter of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific rate war, which is causing great inconvenience in Western Ontario, where the two railways refuse to exchange traffic.

Mr. Blair said that he had called upon the representatives of the two companies to state their case and see what could be done about it.

Mr. Morrison resumed the Yukon debate, and was followed by Mr. Oliver of Alberta.

Mr. Quinn, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Edwards spoke.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Foster resumed the discussion on the Yukon bill. He said that there were, apart from the merits of the case, many things to prejudice the public against it. There was duplicity and misrepresentation at every stage of the transaction. There was contempt of parliament and refusal of the competition to contractors, suspicious secrecy and pledge-breaking by the premier and his colleagues. His review of the course of the government was a severe criticism. Taking up the question of routes, Mr. Foster was unable to see that the Stikine route, now that the temper of the United States congress was understood, was as good as that of the Dalton trail. But he considered that in order to hold the young market for Canada the true route was by the way of Edmonton. It was clear that the proposed railway would not be useful this year. He protested against closing the best of the gold deposits from the working people.

Dr. Sproule, Mr. McMillan, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Richard Cartwright spoke.

FRIDAY.—The vote on the Yukon railway was taken early this morning. The amendment of Mr. Borden, of Halifax, was defeated, yeas 65, nays 119.

On the main motion, yeas 111, nays 72, a government majority of 39.

New Brunswick Legislature.

MONDAY.—Mr. Labllois committed a bill for the further encouragement of agriculture. The bill was discussed until 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, when it was agreed to with amendments. Under the bill the commissioner is authorized to grant assistance by way of bonus to persons or companies erecting mills for the grinding of wheat by the Hungarian or other roller process; and is also authorized to purchase seed wheat and other seeds to be sold at reasonable prices to the farmers. The sum to be expended under this act is not to exceed \$5,000 a year and the act is to remain in force five years.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Dunn recommitted a bill amending the game law.

Mr. Hill moved an amendment providing a penalty upon boys under 15 years of age, who, unless accompanied by parents or guardians, carry guns. The amendment was lost. The bill was then agreed to.

Dr. Stockton moved the following resolution (of which he had given notice).

Resolved, That authority be given, and is hereby given to the committee on public accounts to call for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath touching the transactions of the executive government, or any member thereof as such, with any bank or banks during the last fiscal year, and from the close of the last fiscal year to February 8, 1898.

After some discussion, the resolution was ruled out of order.

WEDNESDAY.—There was quite a discussion over the matter of the introduction of private bills.

Mr. Emmerson said the house should not be kept waiting for private bills. Rule 78 declared that "no private bill shall be received by this house after the 20th day from the opening of the session."

After speeches by Emmerson, Stockton and Hill, the following resolution was adopted:—

Moved by Hon. Mr. Emmerson, seconded by Dr. Stockton, and with the unanimous consent of the house:

Resolved, That the 78th rule of the rules and practice of this house be suspended during the 9th, 10th and 11th days of March instant, and no longer.

Several bills were then introduced. Mr. Dunn committed a bill relating to a public slaughter house in the city and county of St. John.

Mr. Emmerson said that he must protest against such legislation. The board of health, he understood, was strongly opposed to the measure, which proposed the erection of slaughter houses within the limits of the city of St. John.

Mr. Dunn said the board of slaughter house commissioners promoted this bill. All they ask is the power to license such establishments. The common council shall have the right to decide the location.

Mr. Dunn said it is proposed to erect an abattoir in the city of St. John costing from \$50,000 to \$60,000. Such an establishment would be so located and constructed as to in no way interfere with the public health.

After some discussion Mr. Dunn said he was willing to report progress so that an understanding might be arrived at.

Mr. Fowler recommitted a bill to incorporate the Provincial Coal Company. Pitts, Hill, Stockton and Emmerson were opposed to the bill on the ground that it conferred too great powers on the company, while Fowler and Alward strongly supported the bill. The sections referring to the expropriation powers of the company were struck out. The bill agreed to with amendments.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Russell submitted a report from the committee on agriculture.

The committee on agriculture agreed that the government be requested to make an importation of seed wheat, and that the government be requested to sell the said seed at cost price. That

the government be requested to make an importation of purple top Sweden turnip seed, and an importation of grass seeds of different varieties. Resolved that the following be the varieties of seed wheat imported: Red Fife, White Russian, Wellman Fife, Harrison Bearded.

Mr. Emmerson committed a bill to consolidate and amend the public health act.

Mr. Black objected to section 19 on the ground that it took away from the municipal councils the right to appoint the chairman of the local board of health.

Mr. Emmerson submitted the report of the medical superintendent of the provincial lunatic asylum.

Mr. White introduced a bill to amend the act relating to registration of births, deaths and marriages.

Mr. Fowler gave notice of the following motion: Whereas, there are in these maritime provinces six well equipped colleges, exclusive of the University of New Brunswick; and whereas, it is advisable that an institution be established in this province for the teaching of the science of agriculture; therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house the amount of the annual grant of \$8,844.48 to the University of New Brunswick should be discontinued with a view to the better enabling the government to provide for the establishment of a school of agriculture.

Some Predictions.

A gentleman who observes what is going on, and occasionally makes a forecast of approaching events, sends us the following:

Spain will lose Cuba before a month has passed. Next June she will lose her fleet off New York. France and Russia ere long will challenge the triple alliance. The brunt of the campaign will be in Italy, the decisive battle being at Rome, which city will be swept as with the besom of destruction, the victory being with the triple alliance.

The trading down of Jerusalem by the Gentiles will cease in 1900. England and the United States will be in accord then, and jointly will wipe Turkey from the earth.

March 1st, 1898.

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.

Chief Justice Davis, of British Columbia, died on Tuesday of last week. He was under 50, and had been on the Bench only about a year.

This week Mr. Moody is conducting evangelistic meetings in New York. There are meetings every hour of the day from ten in the morning till ten at night. Several well-known workers are in charge at hours when Mr. Moody cannot attend.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Somebody has suggested that those who contemplate going to the Kandyke and digging for gold might get a little valuable experimental practice now by attempting to do some garden work at home this month.

Literary Notes.

The death of Miss Frances E. Willard gives occasion to The Outlook to reprint in its Magazine Number for March a personal description and tribute to Miss Willard, written for The Outlook last year by her warm friend and associate in temperance work, Lady Henry Somerset. A full-page portrait of Miss Willard, drawn for The Outlook by Mr. Gibney, and a picture of Miss Willard in her library, accompany the article. (\$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

The March issue of The Homiletic Review is an unusually attractive number. The opening article by Dr. Joseph Parker, is on "Charles H. Spurgeon." Dr. Parker finds the secret of Spurgeon's power in "God" who sent and gifted him, and in the old-fashioned Bible doctrine that he preached. "God's Call to the Church of Today," enforces the mission of the church to be representative of Christ, witnessing missionary, ministering, teaching, in the work of saving, not only the individual, but all classes and the world.

"What to Read and How to Read," ought to be of the greatest service to many readers. "Evangelism—Its defects," is a leaf from a pastor's experience, and is full of strong common sense. The number seems to embrace in its scope just the things that are essential to the preacher. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York, \$3.00 a year.

The March number of the Missionary Review of the World is attractive in appearance and interesting in contents. The Editor has a paper on the rise and development of R-scuse Missions—a thrilling and inspiring story. "Evangelism in London" is graphically described. "A Japanese Synagogue gives a clear insight into the missionary situation in the Sonribe Kingdom. In Dagar Department 'Child Marriage and Widowhood in India,' and 'How Missionary Money is Spent' are among the articles pre-

sented. Other departments are also full of interest. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York, \$2.50 a year.

The marked increase of the Methodist Magazine has called for a second edition of the January number. A change in size and type have begun in the March number adds nearly five per cent, to the contents of the magazine. It has ten illustrated articles. Among them are, "The Heart of the Empire, or Walks in London," "The Children's Hospital," "Maria Christina, Queen-Regent of Spain," "The Martyr Bishop of Africa." A stirring article by Hugh Price Hughes, science notes, world's progress, biblical notes, and two interesting serials complete an attractive number. Toronto: William Briggs. \$2.00 a year.

Last summer a remarkable "find" in the line of ancient literary treasures was made by Mr. S. Schechter, of Cambridge University, England. He removed to Cambridge a large part of the contents of the "Genizah" attached to the Synagogue of Ezra the Scribe at Cairo, where manuscripts had for centuries been accumulating. It needed little skill to prophesy that careful examination of the dusty old documents would reveal treasures that are priceless to the scholar of Hebrew or Greek literature. And so it has proved. Cambridge University is preparing to issue various publications that will set forth these discoveries to the world. But in advance of such publications, Mr. Schechter has written for The Sunday School Times an interesting article in which he describes briefly the most important manuscripts of the Genizah that have so far been examined. The article will appear in an early issue of that paper.

The March number of the Century opens with a paper on "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky." "The River Trip to the Klondike" has pictures from photographs. "The Rush to the Klondike over the Mountain Passes," is also illustrated from photographs. "Andree's Flight into the Unknown," gives an account of the recovery by the killing of a carrier-pigeon of the sole message received from the aeronaut. There is a paper on "Fraternalism vs. Paternalism in Government." "Good Americans" reaches a fifth instalment.

In the March number of St. Nicholas the opening paper is devoted to "The Great Lakes." There are many interesting facts about these vast inland seas, their history, peculiarities, and scenic grandeur, and the vast commerce that passes through them. "A Giant Candle" is a description of a spectacular feature of the Swedish Exposition, and incidentally an account of candle-making in Sweden. A new serial for girls is begun in the number, "A Year with Denise and Ned Toodles." In "Through the Earth," the hero experiences some remarkable effects of gravitation.

We need to receive many subscriptions this month. Please let yours be one of them.

WHAT IT COSTS.—Two million dollars sounds like a pretty big sum to spend annually for the satisfaction to be derived from chewing gum, says one of the American gum champions. Yet Dr. Cyrus W. Edson, who has studied the subject profoundly, does not consider this an overestimate. There are at least five immense chewing gum factories, a dozen of moderate size, and innumerable firms in the United States. One company alone sells \$5,000,000 worth every year, including, of course, the quantity exported. This is as much money as the United States furnishes each year for support of her home and foreign missions. The entire revenue received by the government from taxing fermented liquors only exceeds the chewing gum limit by \$3,000,000, while the cost of the chewing gum craze is greater by \$9,000,000 than the entire expense of running the prisons, hospitals, police force, etc., of the city of New York.

JEWELS GROWING ON TREES.—Jewels growing on trees seem rather a freak of the fancy than reality. It is true, nevertheless. Among the curiosities of tropical plant life are the pearls found occasionally in the coconut palm of the Philippine Islands. These pearls, like those of the ocean, are composed of carbonate of lime.

The bamboo, too, yields another precious product, in the shade of true opals, which are found in its joints.

In each case, of course, this mineral matter is obtained from the soil.

The native of the Celebes uses these vegetable opals as amulets and charms against disease.—Scraps.

If you owe anything to the INTELLIGENCER you can do us a great favour by paying it just now.

TOBACCO AND DEFECTIVE VISION.—Dr. Francis Dowling has given a very sensible paper before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, showing, as the careful result of investigation by himself and others that impaired vision is the common result of the habitual use of tobacco either by chewing or smoking. In most cases the failure of vision is very slow, and becomes well advanced before the patient discovers it. This slowness of action is the reason why the users of tobacco do not notice its effects. It is with them as with the frog—put one of these animals into water of ordinary temperature and by means of heat raise it about one degree F. every five minutes and you may bring the water to a degree of heat which kills the frog and he never knows it. Its action has been a gradual that the animal did not feel the change. So it is with many who use tobacco. Injury goes on slowly and it is perceived.—Journal of Hygiene.

A SERIOUS EXPERIENCE.

Passed Through By One Of [Of Brockville's Best Known Men]

HIS LEGS GAVE OUT AND WHEN HE SAT DOWN HE HAD NO CONTROL OVER THEM—DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS RESTORED HIM TO ACTIVITY.

From the Brockville Recorder.

There are few men in Brockville or vicinity better known to the general public, and there is certainly no one held in greater esteem by his friends, than Mr. L. de Carle, ex. Mr. de Carle came from England to Canada forty-four years ago, locating in the county of Glengarry. Eight years later he removed to Brockville and has made his home here ever since. He established the large marble business still carried on by his sons here, and is himself one of the most expert stonemasons in the Dominion of Canada.

He is also well known as an artist in other lines and as a draughtsman has few equals and no superiors. Ample evidence of this is afforded in the fact that when the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad was begun, Sir Sanford Fleming, chief engineer of that great trans-continental road, requested him to join his staff. Mr. de Carle accepted the position at Sir Sanford's request and remained with the company for nine years, during which time he drew nearly all the profiles of the road and the plans of the bridges between Ottawa and Thunder Bay. His work was commended as the best done by any draughtsman in the company's employ. Since leaving the company's service Mr. de Carle has lived a retired life, enjoying a well earned competence at his cosy home in the west end of the town.

Mr. de Carle is possessed of a rugged constitution and had always enjoyed the best of health until the fall of 1896. Then he was stricken with an affection of the limbs which much alarmed him. Speaking with a Recorder representative the other day, the conversation happened to turn upon this event, and the circumstances connected therewith can best be told in his own words.

"Last fall" said he, "my legs became in such a condition that when I sat down I had no power over them. I could not move them one way or the other, and was naturally much alarmed. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had read of their curing cases similar to mine and so I decided to give them a trial. I purchased a supply of the Pills and commenced taking them according to directions. I had only taken them a short time when I found that I was regaining the use of my legs and could raise one up and cross the other without much difficulty. I also remarked to my wife that the pills were doing me much good and she was both surprised and delighted when I showed her with what ease I could move my limbs.

I continued taking the pills for about a month and by that time I had as full control of my legs as I ever had—in fact was completely cured. I have never had a symptom of the trouble since and am now as well as ever I was. I attribute my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In fact it must have been the pills for I took nothing else in the way of medicine, and I cannot too strongly recommend them to anyone afflicted as I was.

Deaths.

BOONE.—At Geary, S. Co., Feb. 10th, George Boone, aged 73 years. Gone to his reward.

T. O. D.

SMITH.—At Geary S. Co., March 3rd, of paralysis, Samuel Smith, aged 74 years.

T. O. D.

COLPITTS.—At Norton Station, Kings Co., Feb. 4th, 1898, Mrs. Johanna Colpitts aged 73 years, widow of the late J. Wesley Colpitts.

LARGELL.—On the 21st of Feb., 1898, at Norton Station, Kings Co., Frederick Largell, aged eleven months. Jesus took little children up in his arms and blessed them.

PIERCE.—At Dickie's Mountain, near Norton Station, on the 23rd Feb., 1898, Mr. Malachi Pierce, aged 42 years. A widow and three children are left to mourn their loss of husband and father.

WHITE. In Boston, Mass., Feb. 28th, of pneumonia, Wellington S., eldest son of the late W. N. and Emily White, late of Gibson York Co., aged 39 years. (Frederick paper please copy.)

J. T. P.

KNOX.—At Upper Hayneville, York Co., of consumption, the 22nd ult., Charles, only son of Deacon Charles Knox, age 17, had been an amiable boy, much beloved by all who were acquainted with him. He made a profession of faith in Christ some two years ago, lived a consistent life, and as he drew near, was very anxious to get away to be with Christ, which is far better. The parents feel the shock very keenly, as he is the fifth child which they have buried, and the last boy. They have the sympathy of the whole community, who all realize the loss of the departed.

T. S. V.

HALL.—At Woodstock, on the 21st Feb., Annie, aged 26 years, daughter of John and Christianna Hall, of Hawkeshaw, York Co. Sister Hall was a member of the Free Baptist church, Woodstock, and of the Christian Endeavour Society, and was loved and honoured for her loving disposition, and her willingness to do all she could for her Master. Her last illness was severe and painful, but her faith was strong, and all who visited her saw how the fear of death can be taken away, and how gladly and joyously the Christian can look in the face of death. A memorial service was held in the church last Sabbath, the pastor speaking from Rev. 14:13.

C. T. P.

BROOKS.—At the residence of his uncle James Barnett, Bethany, Gagetown, N., on the 24 ult., of consumption, J. Barnett Brooks, aged 20 years and 2 months, eldest son of George Brooks, leaving his father, one sister, and other dear ones, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. He was much respected by all who knew him, being of a very gentle and kind disposition. Although the hearts of those who loved him are burdened with sorrow, they submit to the will of Him who doeth all things well. He sought to comfort those who were grieving, and hoped they would meet in heaven where there will be no sorrow. When nearing the end he asked his sister, and other friends, to sing the hymn beginning,—"Coming to me of Heaven, when I'm about to die" etc. The funeral was on Sunday, Feb. 27th, and was largely attended. The burial was in the Methodist cemetery, Gagetown. Rev. E. B. Gray conducted the funeral, and preached in the Methodist church, to a large audience text John 11:28.

to Your Honorable Wife

and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is

Cottolene

that I am better than lard, and more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and makes food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in 5 and 5 pound pails, but am

made only by

The J. C. Fairbank Company,

Wallington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Another year of the ap Furniture Carpets & Crockery

Finding my stock too large and expensive to dispose of in so short a time I have decided to continue another term. We shall go on selling off stock on hand at

COST PRICE

and shall continue to manufacture and import staple lines in each department to meet the requirements of my customers. There can be no advance in prices this year, but Cash Customers will find rare opportunities to make

Special Bargains and Save Money.

Look out for snags in our window.

Jas. G. McNally.

AGENTS

"Klondike Gold Fields," a large, cheap, valuable book, selling like a whirlwind. Beautiful prospectus twenty-five cents. Books on time.

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Toronto Ont.

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SLEIGH ROBES

See those Brown Lamb Robes manufactured by

WILLIAM PETERS,

240 Union St., Saint John

By those who have used them, they are considered the best and cheapest Robe in the market.

WANTED: Teachers' Barriers, or of similar training for high class teaching. Will pay forty dollars weekly on demonstration of necessary ability.

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