

# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME LVIII.

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CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVII

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SAINT JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1895.

Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

On our 8th page of this issue you will find a full size cut of our PRINCE. Read what we have said of it in our last week's number. We are sure very many of our young people will avail themselves of this rare opportunity to possess this beautifully bound Bible, with all the helps it contains for Bible study and Christian work. What a valuable present this would be for a friend—and at so very little cost.

—With characteristic vigor and with strong assurance of the soundness and truth of Baptist principles, Rev. D. G. Macdonald, as will be seen by his letter in another column, is pushing his campaign in Guyboro' and calling upon the leaders of the dominant religious body there to defend their principles and pronouncements by an appeal to the Scriptures and sound scholarship, or to renounce them. We trust that the trenchant blade he wields in the name of the Lord may cleave a way for a larger measure of gospel light and truth than has yet been received in that part of the province.

—The anti lottery law passed by the United States Congress during the late session appears to be making itself wholesomely felt in crippling that evil business. With the express offices as well as the mails closed to them, the managers of the lottery business are not finding it easy to communicate with the thousands of foolish people all over the continent who are quite willing to become their dupes. As a consequence the steamer that has been plying monthly between Honduras and Tampa, Fla., carrying notices of lottery drawings and other lottery matter made no trip in April, and there was no drawing. The lottery has in its employ lawyers of the keenest ability who may be trusted to find a way to evade the law if any is discoverable, but so far they appear not to have been successful in making such a discovery.

—The closing exercises of the Presbyterian Theological College, Halifax, were held on Wednesday evening of last week. The report of the Senate indicates that the institution has had a prosperous year. There have been forty-eight students in attendance, which is the largest in the history of the school, and the graduating class numbers eight. The attendance has been more regular than usual and the students have been diligent and successful in their work. The recent appointment of Dr. Gordon has proved most satisfactory to both faculty and students. The college has supported a missionary in Labrador during the year. The library has been improved by the addition of 120 volumes and by a better system of arrangement and distribution, making it much more serviceable. Arrangements have been made for the holding of a summer school in July, for the benefit of students and of ministers who may be able to avail themselves of its advantages.

—A very sad drowning accident occurred last Friday afternoon in a pond near the bank of the Kennebecasis, opposite Gondola Point. Two little girls, children of Mr. John McCavour of St. John, were the victims. They were sitting in a carriage in a shed, when the horse either of his own accord or because one of the little girls had taken the reins, backed out, and having started in the direction of the pond, jumped in, carrying the carriage and children with him. Before help could reach them both little girls were drowned. The horse appears to have been startled by the ringing of the ferry bell. The children were in charge of Mr. John P. Wells, who, with the consent of their parents, had taken them out for a drive. Great sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. McCavour in their sad loss. No blame seems to be attached to Mr. Wells in the matter who was much attached to the children and who, of course, is greatly distressed at the sad occurrence.

—At the St. John Ministers' conference on Monday morning last, there were present pastors Gordon, Gates, Daley and Corey. We were sorry to learn that Dr. Carey was unwell and had not been able to preach on Sunday. Rev. David Crandall, who had been spending a week or two at Greenwich Hill, was present and spoke of the use of the people in that locality. Pastor Gates reported that four had been baptized at Germain Street, since the conference met a fortnight ago. He had visited Wolfville during the week and was pleased to report a "work of grace" in progress there. Pastor Gordon

a week ago Sunday spent the day at Le-preux and other parts of Bro. Stackhouse's field and found a deep religious interest prevailing. At Dipper Harbor he baptized 14 candidates. He had baptized one the evening before at Main street. It was now fully determined that the new church would be built. Pastor Daley had baptized one at Lein street a week ago Sunday. Pastor Corey had baptized five at Prince William Sunday morning and nine at Fairville in the evening. Over sixty had been received into the Fairville church during the winter. The Fairville friends find it necessary to enlarge their house of worship. It is expected that work on it will commence soon.

—It is a pleasant and commendable custom that some churches have of surprising their pastors with the occasional gift of something which will add to his comfort or his usefulness, or to both. It makes the donors happy in the consciousness of having done a generous thing, and the pastor, besides rejoicing in the direct benefit received, is stimulated to do his best by such tangible proof that his people love and appreciate him. The fur coat and cap and mittens have played an important part in this connection, and we have been pleased to observe how generally, through the thoughtful kindness and generosity of their people, our ministers, during the winter months, have come to rank among the fur-bearing animals. We trust that with their rough exteriors none of them have taken, on the temper of the bear, the wolf, or any other unamiable beast of prey. And now that the season of the year is come when the fur garments are carefully laid aside against the return of another winter, it does not follow that the good people of any congregation must be denied the pleasure of gladdening the pastor's heart with something suited to his needs, because the season of furs is past. One minister has lately been made happy, as will be seen by an acknowledgement in another column, by the gift from his people of the new Standard Dictionary, a most useful and appropriate present. Another congregation has doubtless done a wise thing in presenting its hard-working pastor, whose active mind is wont to make too heavy demands upon his not over-robust physique, with a bicycle,—probably the happiest means which the wit of man has yet invented of combining wholesome recreation and healthful exercise. If your minister has grown pale and reduced in physical vigor by his winter's work, get him mounted on a good wheel for daily exercise and see how soon it will put new life into his frame and into his sermons too. Our Baptist friends, Messrs. Burnham and March, here in St. John, who are selling the Columbias and other excellent wheels, will, we doubt not, be happy to assist in the matter.

## PASSING EVENTS.

THE report of the Prohibition commission has been presented to parliament. It is an exceedingly voluminous document containing, it is said, nearly half a million words. It is quite possible that this report contains considerable matter that is really valuable. If the commissioners have employed their time and opportunities to anything like good advantage, this can scarcely fail to be the case. But on the other hand, it is pretty certain that a good deal that is included in this report is matter that the investigations which the commissioners have made, have had the effect of modifying essentially the individual opinions with which they set out, and if they had been asked to advise the government in the matter of prohibition before they undertook the onerous duties of investigation their advice would have been probably about the same in substance, though somewhat less voluminous in form, as it is now after a couple of years and some \$70,000 have been spent in preparing a report. As everybody understood would be the case, the majority of the commissioners pronounced against prohibition, alleging that it would prejudicially affect the industrial and commercial interests of the country. According to such accounts, the contents of the report as have appeared in the papers, these commissioners assert that prohibitory law would prove unduly onerous and therefore, would be impracticable and that on account of the long and unprotected boundary between Canada and the United States the enforcement of prohibition would be impossible. They suggest that in the regulation of the traffic a dominion tax as well as a provincial and municipal tax should be imposed. They also advocate better control of habitual

drunkards and report against saloon licenses and in favor of a high license system. Rev. Dr. McCord was anticipated dissenting from the findings of his fellow commissioners and presented another report which we find summarized as follows:

Rev. Joseph McCord, in his minority report on prohibition, says that all the information which the commission has been able to obtain has made it clear to him that the effect of the liquor traffic has been and is seriously detrimental to all the moral, social and material interests of the nation; that the measures employed to "lessen, regulate or prohibit" the traffic have been of value and effective only in proportion as they have approximated in their operation to the absolute prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages; and that the revenue requirements of the country should not be considered a reason for the continuance of an admitted evil, and, moreover, could be met without the continuance of that evil. That the endorsement which the electorate of different sections of the Dominion have given at the ballot box to the principle of prohibition never submitted, as well as many petitions, memorials and declarations of the church, courts, temperance organizations, municipal councils, and other representative bodies, make it sufficiently clear that a majority of the people of Canada are in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

That it would, therefore, be right and wise for the Dominion Parliament, without further delay, to enact and enforce a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental and scientific purposes.

## THE GREAT TOBACCO ESTABLISHMENT

W. G. McDonald, the millionaire tobaccoist of Montreal, was partially destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last, involving a financial loss of half a million dollars it is reported, and also, as is feared, the loss of several lives. The financial loss is Mr. McDonald's as the property was wholly unincorporated. The building at the time of the fire about 800 persons were employed, and more than half the number women and girls. When the fire burst forth a terrible panic ensued. The means of egress by the stairways and elevators were cut off, or the employees believed this to be the best, and the windows being enclosed by wire netting, the girls who were nearly all on the fourth story became frantic with fear. Their shrieks, as they beat against the iron screens of the window, praying the crowd to do something to save them, were heartrending. After a time one of the iron lattices was torn off, and then one of the girls jumped to the roof of a building and was plucked up insensible and with her back broken. Others followed to the number of thirty, several receiving injuries which are expected to result in death. The terrible disaster naturally caused great excitement in the city and much indignation was expressed by the employees and their friends on account of the way in which the former had been caught in a death-trap. It appears that the screening of the windows is required by the government to prevent the smuggling of tobacco products on which duty has not been paid. The building had been constructed with broad stairways and elevators, which were supposed to afford sufficient means of escape in case of fire, and much pains had been taken to make the building fireproof. It would appear that too much reliance had been placed in the fireproof character of the factory, and the employees had been prevented from leaving the building after it was known to be on fire, by the assurance that there was no danger, and when the flames suddenly got beyond control a panic ensued, and the employees were held back by the officers in charge from passing rapidly out by the stairways for fear of a great jam and crush on the stairways, in which many lives would be sacrificed. The matter will of course be the subject of investigation which should be of a thorough character.

## THE BYE ELECTION CONTEST FOR QUEBEC

West was reported last week to have resulted in the returns of Mr. Dobell over Thomas McCreery by a majority of seven votes. But a recount has changed Mr. Dobell's majority into a minority, and now it seems it is Mr. McCreery who has a majority of seven. And so the man who was expelled from the House and subsequently sent to prison for his corrupt dealings is re-elected and sent back to parliament. It is in the strong Irish element in Quebec West that McCreery owes his election, and it is evident that honesty is a virtue little valued in politicians by at least the larger half of the constituency which will have the discredit of being represented by Thomas McCreery. It is hard to say whether the consistency or the representativeness in such a case is the more disputable. It is evident, however, that such a result to demoralize the other. The bad politician corrupts the constituency and then the corrupt constituency demands an unscrupulous representative who will do its bidding.

## A Message from Chili.

I recently spent several weeks at Canoso, enjoying a delightful visit at the home of Bro. J. R. Creed, and acting meanwhile as a supply for the church, left pastorless for the time by the removal of Bro. Bowie to Sydney in '78, when I spent my first summer as a "student preacher," at Port Medway and Mill Village, Bro. Creed was living at the Port and he and Mrs. Creed opened their home and their hearts to the "stranger" with warm hospitality which it has always been a pleasure to remember, and it was a great pleasure to me to find myself under their roof again, after so many years of so many changes. I met with much kindness on every side, and not only from our own people, but from others as well, and came away feeling that the Canoso folks give good heed to the apostolic injunction, "Forget not to show love unto strangers." (Rev. Ver.) I was glad to find a good degree of spirituality and activity in the church, the social meetings being well sustained, the Sunday school flourishing, and the Young People's Society large and energetic. Indeed, the simple and earnest devotion of many of the brethren and sisters was very refreshing, and I felt that I, rather than the church, was being benefited by my visit.

During my stay Bro. Creed kindly gave me the reading of several letters from his second son, Fred, who is now living in South America, and it is of these letters that I wish to speak. It is they that form what I have called "A Message from Chili." I wish to speak of one of these letters, some years ago, and enjoyed a good situation there, in the telegraph service, with a salary of \$1200.00 a year. He took his religion very seriously, and was a man of high character and degradation which he witnessed in Iquique, especially among the foreigners, led him to devote his leisure to Christian work in connection with a few other earnest souls to whom he joined himself. The religious moral distinctions about him, however, so pressed upon his heart, that at the beginning of the present year, he threw up his position, and with it all visible means of support, and is now devoting his whole time to what he calls "missionary work as any that is doing in Asia or Africa, looking only to God for the supply of his own needs, and those of the mission he has undertaken. I feel sure that the following extracts from his letters will be of interest and privilege to use in this way, will be read with deep interest, and a quickening of missionary zeal. The first extract is from a letter dated Iquique, July 27, '94.

"One thing I am more and more impressed, viz: the fearful need of missionaries for South America, and especially for Chili and the Argentine Republic. These two great countries are now fairly empty of Christians, and the work which is open for the Gospel, but they are rapidly swinging over to atheism and utter godlessness. There is need for many consecrated men, not as ordinary mission workers, who would form a mission, but as men who would be able to put up buildings, and establish schools, and so forth, as centres of religious teaching, but earnest men, with a thorough acquaintance with the Spanish tongue, who will have no home or ties of common sympathy. Some one must go to them and live among them and help them, or they will die in their sins. They are horribly depraved and ignorant, most of them, yet are natural-ly bright, and quick to learn. Those who can read their respective languages and tracts, and the only need for men—missionaries in the fullest sense of the word, not such as would be satisfied with having a comfortable home, and a school to attend, and teaching those who may come to them, but going out among the common people, preaching repentance and salvation, and trusting in God for their maintenance, or if their faith is not equal to such a task, receiving their support from home, at least, until their work would be very successful. These people are ripe for the Gospel, but no one seems to have the Gospel to give them. Of the 2,000,000, or more, people who live there, only a few ever have heard of the way of salvation, or who ever will hear of it, except through such preaching as I have mentioned. Sometimes I pity the people so much that I could almost make up my mind to go myself. And remember that Chili is the most advanced of all the South American Republics. Of the darkness and degradation and desolation and woe of the rest of the continent who can speak? And this to be said of 25,000,000, or 30,000,000 people, for whom, as we all are supposed to believe, Christ died!"

Mr. Creed while interested in this way in the needs of the country and the continent, did the work that lay at his hand among the English speaking people from home, at first, I think, stand among the comparatively respectable and approachable classes. In a letter dated at Iquique May 30th, '94, he speaks of a new and more difficult mission which he had his fellow-workers were undertaking.

"For some time past we have had our eyes on the worst slum of Iquique, a place where English sailors ashore on leave are continually drifting, a locality full of the lowest run holes and worse. At least three or four of these dives are kept by English-speaking people. They are real cesspools of Satan, which the work of the church has not yet touched. This slum is a Jericho which we have viewed in the distance, but until now never walked around it, with a view to finding a place whence to "blow the trumpet." The railway people were bad

enough, this seemed many times worse. These dives are full of a class most difficult to deal with, some of them men who have long ago renounced all honest and industrious ways of making a living, "spongers," "bummers," "loafers," "beach-combers," "ragamuffins," nearly all of them drunkards and gamblers, and many of them diseased and dirty. Most of them are runaway sailors, and the rest are poor fellows who have chased their lusts down from one grade of society to another, till they reached this, beyond which there is no depth to which a lost soul can go, while yet in the flesh. The elements of this mass of human corruption are constantly changing, its conditions remain the same. Men can stand such a life very long. The number of such outcast Englishmen varies between 30 and 70 or 80. At present there may be some 60 of them. They include, of course, men in all stages of "moral rotteness." Some of them work, but gaining small wages, have to live in these low, cheap houses, where they are robbed and plucked and finally yield, more or less, to the violence of their passions. Some come here for work and falling to get it, fall into the clutches of the dive keepers, who perhaps will "shanghai" them, that is, make them drunk and ship them as sailors, receiving so much per man from the captain for their pains.

In fact, any one who has made moral or financial shipwreck, or both, is a fit candidate for the Iquique slums. A few months ago a man died there who was said to have been at one time one of the richest men on the coast and a member of one of the most wealthy London families. Most of these poor men are young, many being under 25, while a few are under 20. The houses they live in are not only filthy, but they are generally filthy, infected and infested with vermin. They are crowded together, and have the means of help, and protecting the rest of us from false appeals for aid, one who could hold meetings every week, and have the place open as a reading room during the day.

Mr. Creed proceeds to speak of the coming of Iquique of a man who seemed fitted for such work, and the opening of a mission room, and under date of June 14th, describes the first meetings held, at which about thirty of the class they were "fishing for" were present, and entered heartily into the services. He then says: "The work is bound to be successful, and will be, with the help of many dark days of discouragement, and some of weakness and bewilderment, but we are determined to 'trust and not be afraid,' by the Lord Jehovah is our strength and song, and we will become our own saviors." What ever comes "therefore with joy shall we draw water out of the wells of salvation." As for funds, I don't know whence they are to come, though we know of some ways of raising money, but like the Twelve we go out, two's among the people, living among them, teaching them, and distributing bibles. The poor here seem to be regarded by the rich as of another world, and bound to them by few, or no ties of common sympathy. Some one must go to them and live among them and help them, or they will die in their sins. They are horribly depraved and ignorant, most of them, yet are naturally bright, and quick to learn. Those who can read their respective languages and tracts, and the only need for men—missionaries in the fullest sense of the word, not such as would be satisfied with having a comfortable home, and a school to attend, and teaching those who may come to them, but going out among the common people, preaching repentance and salvation, and trusting in God for their maintenance, or if their faith is not equal to such a task, receiving their support from home, at least, until their work would be very successful. These people are ripe for the Gospel, but no one seems to have the Gospel to give them. Of the 2,000,000, or more, people who live there, only a few ever have heard of the way of salvation, or who ever will hear of it, except through such preaching as I have mentioned. Sometimes I pity the people so much that I could almost make up my mind to go myself. And remember that Chili is the most advanced of all the South American Republics. Of the darkness and degradation and desolation and woe of the rest of the continent who can speak? And this to be said of 25,000,000, or 30,000,000 people, for whom, as we all are supposed to believe, Christ died!"

I have given the above extracts from Bro. Creed's letters, partly because I believe, with him, that the claims and possibilities of South America, as a mission field, have been too much neglected by the Christians of North America, and partly to afford the readers of the Messenger and Visitor a glimpse of the desperate condition of those of our own blood and speech who are gathered in the slums, not of Iquique only, but of every foreign settlement on heathen and semi-heathen shores. The coasts of South America, Africa and Asia, are dotted with such "cesspools of Satan." Who will go up against them in the name of Jehovah? There are men and women of our Maritime Baptist churches doing good service for Christ and the Gospel, not in Telugu land alone, but in Burma, China and Japan, and doubtless in other heathen countries, but I am persuaded not one is engaged in a more difficult and self-denying mission than our brother from Canoso. Shall we not sometimes remember him and his work in our prayers, and in other ways which will render our prayers acceptable at the throne of the heavenly grace? C. K. HARRINGTON, Sydney, C. B., April 12, '95.

Rev. Edward A. Welch, of Gateshead-on-the-Tyne, Eng., has been appointed to the pastorate of Trinity University, Toronto. The appointment was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Durham. For "Bible-ness"—Miss M's Family Pills.

## W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"The yesternow is the dawn of a better world, but weak for your work shall be rewarded."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.

No doubt many of our sisters are thinking of and praying for our missionary Miss Clark, under the present trying circumstances. On account of the ill health of Mrs. Higgins, she is left alone at Kin-eddy. This is particularly hard for her, being so short a time in India and not yet being able to speak the language. The friends will be glad to read these extracts from a private letter just received.

"You have doubtless heard of Mrs. Higgins' serious illness. We do feel so thankful to the dear Father for sparing her life and strongly cherish the hope that she will soon recover. It is touching to hear the Christians pray for her, she has reached their hearts and gained their respect and love. I have been out several afternoons with my Bible woman; but as I could not understand the language, did not enjoy it as much as I hope to later on. I like the language very much, but realize it will be some time before I can construct a sentence. The construction is so different from our language. I am able now to read words by sight without having the faintest idea of their meaning. The words are pronounced just as they are spelled. My Munch assures me I am getting on wonderfully; but I do not take his word for much, they are given to flattery. He is a teacher in the high school, has passed a normal examination; but he would let me off very easily if I did not keep him at work.

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins left here on the first day of February, so I have been alone as far as white people are concerned, since, not having seen a white face, with the exception of one day Mr. H., made a flying visit to get some things necessary before leaving for Madras. They did me a great kindness by ordering away a Eurasian who was staying in a traveller's bungalow next door to me. He used to get drunk every night, beat his wife and make a dreadful noise. One night she came over to me for protection, with her face all bruised and I took her in. He missed her and could not find her, came over and stormed around the mission house trying all the doors and windows. Two nights I could not sleep until morning. I had no one in the house but the Bible woman, so then I have the garden, and I have a house and a loaded revolver near by so I feel perfectly safe. Mrs. Higgins had a very good vegetable garden, which has supplied us since the first of January. It is drying up now and will soon be a thing of the past. The days are all alike with the exception of Sundays. I don't think I could in any way give you a description of my first week or two alone. The servants could not understand English and my Telugu was decidedly limited. I could not think of the right word, do my very best. It was amusing to see the cook try to make me understand something, the garden would come along to help him out and they would both talk and gesticulate wildly, growing more and more in earnest. I could do nothing but sit back and laugh. They would shake their heads and say "Is this" meaning she does not understand. The Bible woman can speak English and would come when sent for and set us right. I do not know what I should do without her for she is the only one among the Christians that can speak English. I am not lonesome, although alone most of the time. I very seldom see the Bible woman from morning till night. Mrs. Higgins left me the key of his library and told me to make use of the organ so I try both occasionally, but get very little time from my study. The Bible has become more precious than ever since I am alone and have nothing outside to depend upon. The Lord's promises of His presence come to me as my own. He always gives us strength sufficient for whatever work He gives us to do and His "I am with you always" seems especially for me. I am in perfect health, as yet have not felt the heat; but the hot season is not really here yet. My Bible woman and I have gathered together every evening. She prays in Telugu and I in English; but we have blessed times together. Tonight she asked me to read I Peter II, after I finished she said she did like the last verse where it tells of how much Christ did for us. She is a very earnest Christian woman and I feel as much at home with her as if she was my sister.

## TRYSO, P. E. I.

Notwithstanding a rough cold winter, and bad roads, the sisters in our "Woman's Aid Society" have been faithful. There was only one month that we failed to meet. The meetings have been very profitable and the Master's presence was felt. We hope to do something for "Home Mission" and have appointed a treasurer for that fund. Tidings have been read at our meetings, and we have proved very helpful in stimulating to greater earnestness in the Master's cause. Our membership is 20, President, Mrs. Oakes; secretary, Mrs. Warren Newsum; treasurer, Mrs. G. Gamble.

On behalf of the society,  
MARY J. FRIER.

W. H. Theodore Durant, is in custody at San Francisco on a charge of murdering Miss Williams and Miss L. Mont. The case is attracting world-wide attention. Durant was born in Toronto about twenty four years ago and is said to have worked there as a drug apprentice for short times. The family then went west and took up their residence in San Francisco where young Durant took to studying medicine.











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S. McC. BLACK, Editor. J. H. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.

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ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1895.

A PATRIOTIC PROGRAMME.

The leading Christian Endeavorers of the United States are doubtless right in thinking that it is a matter of great importance to promote among the young people the virtues of patriotism and good citizenship.

It does not appear to have occurred to the excellent people who arranged this programme that there was anything incongruous in asking young Canadians to unite with them in this grand patriotic demonstration.

DEAR SIR.—The idea of the Historic Pilgrimages in connection with the Convention in Boston of the Christian Endeavor society next July, has been misunderstood in some sections of Canada.

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In the House of Commons Wednesday P. W. Russell's bill providing for the perpetuation of the existing temporary regulation closing drinking saloons in the city of Montreal, passed the second reading by 186 to 60.

Echos From Guysboro County.

See! he has a different Bible altogether. It's not half as thick as Mr. Johnson's. "The Baptist's haven't got the commandments in their Bible at all."

Things are becoming lively. The prayer against "Heresy" and "False doctrine" is being read from the local press, a copy of which I sent you, does not seem to be availing much.

On the 7th inst. three converts were baptized at Big Liscombe; last Lord's day four more in the same place and one here.

On the 16th inst. On the 20th I received the following: "A CHALLENGE FOR BAPTISTS."

Pending my reply to a challenge received from Mr. D. G. Macdonald, Baptist, I challenge him to prove from Scripture that the word baptize means to dip under water.

On Monday (yesterday) I wrote Mr. J. Johnson, the following: "Liscombe, Guy. Co., 22, 4 '95."

Sir.—Yours of the 18th inst. implies that you are going to reply to the offer made by me Tuesday evening last to discuss with you the question of baptism.

I propose that we give Thursday evening next to the first proposition, and Friday evening next to the second. If you prefer to discuss the question on any other day, I am willing to meet your preference.

Yours for the truth, D. G. MACDONALD.

MR. JOHNSON'S REPLY. Liscombe, Monday Evg. 22nd. The Rev. D. G. Macdonald, Sir—

Sir.—Yours of last night is before me. In reply to you, I would say, first, that I am not a Baptist.

Yours for the truth, D. G. MACDONALD.

Yours for the truth, D. G. MACDONALD.

Ontario Letter.

"Gone are the icy hours: Flowers are budding on the hills; Break bud in the bowers; Sing ye birds of the forest; Spring after the blight; Let us out on the bright; Bloom from out of the tomb!"

So sings Clinton Scollard, and surely the Spring season and the Easter time could not be better described.

Thomas S. Shenstone, of Brantford, one of our stalwart Baptist veterans passed away Sunday March 24th, 1895.

He was born in England, Mr. Shenstone came to Canada early in life. His first Canadian home was near Niagara Falls and he was an active participant in the events of 1848.

He was a man of great energy and ability, and was a man of great energy and ability, and was a man of great energy and ability.

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Notes by the Way.

Sussex is a beautifully located and prosperous village, enjoying rare opportunities for a comfortable livelihood.

The Dominion Legislature opened in Ottawa, April 18th. That fact is of special interest to us here, because our representative belongs to this town.

It is rumored that the Wolfville church has called and will get Prof. Trotter of Montreal University to preach on the matter in the next letter.

By HENRY W. ADAMS, TRURO. "Dr. Broadus is dead." Everyone who heard this devout scholar preach the unsearchable riches of Christ, must have felt that a personal friend was gone from earth.

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Halifax Notes.

Dalhousie college closed the year by their anniversary exercises in Music Hall on the 24th. The hall was filled to overflowing.

The election for Mayor took place on the 24th. Two Presbyterians competed for the honor and the duties of presiding over the city—Mr. D. McPherson and Mr. J. C. McIntosh.

DEAR SIR.—The idea of the Historic Pilgrimages in connection with the Convention in Boston of the Christian Endeavor society next July, has been misunderstood in some sections of Canada.

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Denomination.

WESTPORT.—I had baptizing two young men, Oubera follow. Bro. E. G. H. ...

SENBORA, GUY'S CO.—At Senbora is moving giving us the victory. saved and quit a number. Other places on the ...

FIRST CORNWALLIS.—late John O. Pines, one very handsome pulpit three chairs, desk, ...

DEMORSEILLE, GREYS.—God is still bringing my feet. I welcomed the third Hillsboro ...

LOWER ECONOMY AND MONTH. The candid woman. Her faith and ...

UPPER AYRSHIRE.—writing, our meeting have been continued. The Spirit is working ...

HORVILL.—I baptize at this place. I baptize Sabbath, George R. ...

SREBOWILL.—DUE were working along and faithfully. The churches felt the new work. We therefore ...

SANDY COVE.—N. souls were added to saved last Lord's day were baptized at a morning ...

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MR. O'GRADY presented in the N. Y. Legislature on Wednesday a petition to Congress and resolutions favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States.

Rev. Dr. Gregg, leading professor of Knox Presbyterian, Toronto, has resigned on account of his declining health. The position will be filled at the next general assembly in June.

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"The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this page are worth several times the subscription price of the paper."

FAVORITISM.

A little figure glided through the hall, "Is that you, Pet?" the words came tenderly. A sob,—suppressed to let the answer fall—"It isn't Pet, mamma, it's only me." The quivering baby-lips! They had not meant to utter any word could plant a sting. But to that mother-heart a strange pang went; she heard, and stood like a convicted thing.

One instant, and a happy little face thrilled, a fresh unbidden kiss rained about that moment "Only Me" had said. And part with Pet in tender mother-love.

—Caroline A. Mason.

THE HOME.

DUST.

There are a great many housekeepers who think lightly of dust that is out of sight. Their carpets lay for years on the floor, their upholstered furniture stands about on every side, and the air has stood for years, variable dust traps, so long as the carpets are carefully swept and all dust brushed off the outside of the furniture, the housekeeper seems to consider that every requirement of domestic life has been met. Few women reflect what these floating particles in the air that so easily become lodged in every nook and cranny mean. It has long ago been asserted by physicians that the earth in our great cities is filled with disease germs. An outbreak of malaria may follow the upheaval of any large quantity of earth in the more thickly settled parts of any large city. The floating dust of the city always contains germs which it is hazardous to introduce into the heated atmosphere of the dwelling house. Where dust is allowed to accumulate in any amount the danger is increased fourfold. Under the carpets lay the germs of disease with the dust. On some evil day when the vital powers of one of the household is at a low point he falls a victim to pneumonia, consumption or some other disease from this source. These foul germs have been growing up in the house, receiving fresh accessions of power from the dust and nurtured by artificial warmth when all the dust outside is laid under the snow and the air has been purified by frost.

Furniture that is upholstered with cushions that cannot be removed with the final done away with all along with the downy carpet and all the big rug devices that conceal dust. The hardwood floor with the movable rug is an immense improvement over the carpet, but the upholstered lounge and chair is almost as successful a trap for dust and disease germs as the carpet was.

TO CLEANSE BRIC-A-BRAC.

Bric-a-brac should always be removed when the room is swept. If this is done regularly, and the articles be dusted daily, they will not need washing or special care more than three or four times a year, even when not kept under glass. For dirty bric-a-brac there is no excuse. It betokens an order of woman that would appear in torn and soiled lace. Some young housekeepers refrain from cleaning their china ornaments for fear of accidents, but with the exception of fine filigree, ordinary precautions are all that are required. In fact bric-a-brac is not so easily broken as is tableware. For washing china ornaments, a wooden bowl is required. It should be half filled with warm water, or in which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been poured, and thick suds should be plunged under the water quickly so that every part may be exposed to the same heat at the same instant. Soft cloths (cheesecloth dusters are admirable) are needed, and also brushes—a fine nail brush and a camel's hair brush for the fine ornamentation. Having soaked and washed and rinsed the articles, they should be rinsed in clear water, slightly cooler than that in which they were first placed. Blood heat is sufficient. Dry the pieces with damask or fine muslin-made towelling, which latter is to be had at all linen stores. It is made expressly for expensive china and glass, leaves no lint, nor does the thread come loose in any place, thus obviating all danger of chipping.

RUSSET APPLES.

At this season of the year when all other winter apples have become stale and tasteless the winter russet has attained that maximum mellowness that brings it to perfection. The russet is one of our oldest varieties of apples. The "feather coats" which Justice Shallow served to Falstaff with a glass of wine in his garden were russets, and that is the fall russet for our ordinary russets could not have been eaten from the tree, as these "feather coats" were. Even in the less luxurious days of Shakespeare, when men ate various things commonly which a beggar of today would despise, no one was likely to eat a hard russet. In some families

the russet apple is neglected as of no value, except for eating occasionally out of hand. They make, however, the most excellent ginger apple we have. Weigh the apples, add about three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Slice in the yellow peel and the juice of three lemons for five pounds of fruit with a quarter of a pound of candied ginger root. Cook the apples after peeling and coring them till just tender. Make a syrup of the sugar, lemon juice and the liquor in which the apples are cooked. When the syrup boils add the lemon peel, which must be cut into little chips, and the ginger cut in small pieces. Let the apples boil for five minutes in this syrup, then take them up and boil the syrup down thick and pour it over them.

SPRING HOUSE CLEANING.

For our part we always enjoy the spring house cleaning—after it is done. When the paint and floors have been nicely scrubbed, the ceiling whitened, the carpets beaten and relaid, there is a delicious odor of cleanliness throughout the house, and you have, in addition to that, the moral satisfaction of knowing that things are just as they ought to be. But the process! We admit that we have no liking for it. The living on board floors, the hot water and suds, the improvised meal in dining-room or kitchen, the uncertainty whether Sambo will come with his haloming pall and brushbustody, as he promised, or a week hence, the experience of putting down carpets and taking them down. But why prolong the inevitable? Why not know it now if by heart? It is whispered that at this season some men find that their business demands their presence in some distant city. Ourselves that they are! But the women cannot get away. They have to face it, and do it or supplant it. We have no receipts or directions to give. We frankly say that we do not know whether it is better to begin with the cellar or the garret. On general principles there appears to be advantages in both methods. It is a good subject for a debating club. We have only one piece of advice: Get through the whole business as soon as you can, and while you are about it, notice that pain in your back, and the smart of dust or suds in your eyes, by a vision of the promised land ahead when there will be no more house cleaning—until next spring. We make no account of those over fastidious people who have to clean house in the autumn as well as the spring. Once a year is all our conscience demands. We have a strong conviction that the folk who have to clean house twice a year are not so clean as they should be, or are in love with the process.—Watshman.

FREEKING OUT DYSPEPSIA.

"Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky, Thou dost not bite so high. As appetites refuse, nor fill the face of our big sky." Will be an appropriate new reading of the Shakespearean song, if Professor Pictet proves himself right in regarding extreme cold as an infallible receipt for that best of all remedies, the French scientist is said to be so confident of the merits of his cold cure in all cases of loss of appetite and dyspepsia that he is positively starting a freezing chamber for the special benefit of patients who suffer from these ailments. Fortunately he does not require them to enter the durative refrigerator in light attire. On the contrary, he allows them to wrap themselves up as warmly as they like, the benefit being derived entirely from breathing the frozen air. The idea seems to be, after all but a practical development of a familiar idea, for there can be no one who has not experienced the action of cold, frosty air as a sharpener of the appetite. But if the effects of cold as a remedy for dyspepsia have not hitherto been so well recognized, and Professor Pictet's "frigidaesopery," despite its awful name, may prove a boon and a blessing in these days of pantieptic permission.—Lady's Pictorial.

ONES FRIENDS.

Money can buy many things good and evil; all the wealth of the world could not buy you a friend, nor pay you for the loss of one. "I have wanted only one thing to make me happy," Haillit writes, "but wanting that, a true friend, I have wanted everything." And, again: "My heart aches in the prison house of this rude clay has never found, nor will it ever find, a heart to speak to." We are the weakest of spendthrifts if we let one friend drop off, through inattention, or let one push away another. One good friend is not to be weighed against the jewels of all the earth. If there is coolness or unkindness between us let us come face to face and have it out. Quick, before love grows cold! Life is too short to quarrel in, or to carry black thoughts of friends. If I was wrong I am sorry; if you, I am sorry; yet, for should I not grieve for my friend's misfortune? The mending of your fault does not lie with me, but the forgiving it does, and that is the happier office. It is easy to lose a friend, but a new one will not come for calling, nor make up for the old one when he comes.—Robert South.

TORTURE UNTOLD WAS SUFFERED.

A Well Known Gentleman in the District of Algona Writes About His Sufferings.

GENTLEMEN,—About three months ago I was all used up with Rheumatism, suffering more than torture from it frequently. I took three bottles of your valuable medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, and now feel all O.K. again. Some six years ago I took a few bottles of B.B.B. and found it the best medicine I had ever used. I had the very best of health until this attack of Rheumatism, but now I am glad to say that B.B.B. has made me as sound as a dollar. A. McCORMACK, Kenabutch, P.Q. Ont.

The first canal was made in England, when Henry I joined the Trent to the Witham in 1124.

THE FARM.

TRIBULATIONS OF A NURSERYMAN.

We had a large delivery of nursery stock in our little city the other day, and we took a stand on the outside to watch the operation. The agent seemed a careful man. He had taken the trees out of the boxes and quickly heeled them in so the roots were exposed as little as possible. The parties who were to receive and pay for them soon began to arrive on foot in buggies and wagons. The bills were ready and the agent was soon jumping about lively to get each party his bundles, and they were quickly dumped into the wagon or carried off in the hands. Some threw a little straw over the roots, others had a blanket thrown loosely over them; but not one in the whole lot had made proper provision to keep the roots from the bright sunshine and drying winds.

Two hours later, many of the bundles were lying unprotected in the wagons on the street while their owners were doing their trading, or enjoying the post, or the sidewalk, and nearly all started homeward, merely bunching the straw upon them more closely. It might be interesting to have followed the trees through to their final disposition. It is safe to say some remained in the wagon till next day; others were thrown on the ground with a little loose dirt put on the roots, where they remained for days and often weeks. The trees were disposed of the ground ploughed and fitted or small holes dug in the grass of the old orchard where they were to take the place of other trees which had died out from the same neglect. Deposed upon it, half the stock cannot survive such treatment, and next year that poor agent will be savagely dealt with and held responsible for every failure.

People seem to have an idea that a tree is never injured or that it never, never can be killed after it leaves the nurseryman; at least their treatment of it seems based on that idea. It is the easiest thing in the world to tell a tree to grow, but it is not so easy to make it flourish when delivered. Out into them, and if the bark is fresh and reasonably moist and bright to the wood, and then properly imbedded in moist earth, it is sure to live, but every moment that it is exposed and left in a drying wind, the chances are multiplied against it. The roots of a tree injured by exposure are always dry and shriveled, and the centre devoid of sap. Examine them carefully before receiving them, and then see to it that the injury is not done to it afterward. If the trees are supplied with wet straw and closely wrapped with an old blanket or old cloth to exclude currents of air, they can be carried any distance safely. When the tree is dormant, its blood (sap) circulates whether roots are in or out of the ground, and only needs moisture to live on like a hibernating animal. There is one thing to be wary of, and that is the use of a drying wind, and then see to it that the injury is not done to it afterward. If the trees are supplied with wet straw and closely wrapped with an old blanket or old cloth to exclude currents of air, they can be carried any distance safely. When the tree is dormant, its blood (sap) circulates whether roots are in or out of the ground, and only needs moisture to live on like a hibernating animal.

RECLAIMING A MUCK SWAMP.

Serious mistakes have been made by the attempt to break up and cultivate a muck swamp and putting in ordinary farm crops. The first step in reclaiming such a swamp is to thoroughly drain it to the depth of three feet, removing surplus water and causing the muck to settle and consolidate, changing its porous texture and making it firm and in this way it becomes capable of holding moisture, and loses its "froitness" by becoming a better conductor of heat from the subsoil. This drainage and consolidation of mucky lands are necessary conditions for reclaiming and preparing for successful cultivation. The evidence of improvement is seen in the setting of the soil, the gradual disappearance of wild grasses and sedges, and the appearance of hoar and red top and June grass. These changes are promoted by a top-dressing of wood-ashes; even leached ashes, if applied in liberal doses, will make a great improvement. Some of the muck lands are of red top on the surface of such consolidated swamp and lightly scrawling with a light harrow a good meadow may be secured, giving a fair crop of hay for a number of years.

A GREY COUNTY MIRACLE.

An Important Statement from a Well Farmer. He Tells the Story of Eight Years of Suffering and Pain Efforts to Regain Health—How This Great Good Was Finally Obtained. From the Montreal Monitor.

Knowing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. to be an honorable and reliable firm we had never any reason to doubt the truthfulness of the articles appearing from time to time setting forth the particulars of remarkable cures effected by the use of their Pink Pills. There is scarcely a locality in Canada which has not furnished a case of more or less prominence, and if the particulars, as stated, were not accurate, it would be impossible that the public would not find it out and thus the remedy would be discredited. There is, however, every ground to believe that the statements are accurate, in every particular. We have now been put in a position to verify one of these cases for ourselves, and we give the results faithfully, giving Pink Pills no word of credit not merited in the case. Messrs. J. Clarke & Co., druggists, of Meaford, who have sold very large quantities of

well to dig out and burn all the bushes, and not allow any bushes to grow in fence corners or other places for a year. Set out new hedges, and be sure your plants are free from the disease. Cut off all the canes from the plants before setting, and then to be doubly sure dip the plants in Bordeaux mixture, and then set them out from the plants for if left on the ground they breed the disease.

This disease is caused by leaving a foot or more of stalk on the plants for convenience in shipping and handling. This practice should be discontinued, as this piece of cane is unnecessary to the growth of the plant and increases the bulk in shipping, requiring extra freight charges. Growers should look to this, and order the canes cut off. They can be handled as well in baskets as to be carried by the canes, when setting. This disease will be carried to all parts of the country as long as plants are shipped with canes on them.

I saw a statement in a paper blaming a nurseryman for selling diseased plants—the purchaser would hereafter buy direct of the grower. I cannot see that he would have better proceeds, as the nurseryman buys of the grower. No grower is safe to warrant against the disease, for it does not always show on the plants; and then it may strike his plants from a neighbor's field. I have known a field so badly diseased that the owner cut the bushes and burnt them, intending to plough the field, but did not plough. The following season it produced a large crop of fruit, and as the berries are picked, cut out the old canes and burn them; they are no longer of any use, but are much in the way of after culture. The older the bushes, the more liable they are to disease. It is well to set often, and as far as possible, the older fields as possible. A rank-growing variety is less liable to the disease than one of less vigor. Red raspberries are less liable to it than black.—Charles Mills, in Country Gentleman.

THE VENTILATION OF SEWERS.

The modern sanitarians agree that there is little dependence to be placed on the ordinary sewer trap as a means of keeping sewer gas out of the house. The chief means of ventilation, in thorough ventilation, is the ordinary house sewer should measure four inches and no more, because a larger pipe is not so easily or thoroughly flushed out in every case as a smaller pipe. This pipe should be vented to the outside of the house or at its lower end, and the pipe should be extended its full length to at least eight or nine inches above the peak of the roof, and capped by a regenerative ventilator. By this means the air will be continually pumped through the pipe. There are a multitude of patent devices that save plumbers' work, and are supposed to take the place of the simple method of ventilation, but all are makeshifts. Do not let the plumber persuade you that it is not necessary to extend the pipe its full size, but that a two-inch pipe will do for ventilation. It costs but a little more to extend the pipe to the roof in full four-inch size. Now that nearly every village has a system of sewerage and a water supply, it is especially necessary that all persons understand that sewer gas is not in abundance, but is blown out by water trap, but in purifying it by the introduction of a current of pure air. Main sewers should be, as thoroughly ventilated as house sewers, and the simplest precaution against the dangerous accumulation of gas. Yet this is too often neglected.

Let Pastors and Students Look at This Offer!

A New Vade-mecum for Clergymen

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GREEK-ENGLISH NEW TESTAMENT.

The Occasion of It.

Immediately following the issue of the series of Interlinear Translations of the Greek and Latin Bible, the publishers, by request of numerous and urgent to issue an interlinear translation of the New Testament, that they decided to acquire the best volume, whose popularity with clergymen has exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

Facts About It.

Nearly 700 pages. Eight editions sold to clergymen in the first thirteen months—two of them in less than six weeks. Orders from Ceylon, India, Japan, Hawaii, and the rest of the world. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from actual purchasers.

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Two Greek texts: the standard Greek text in the body of the work, and the variorum readings of the Bezae text of 1629, Griesbach, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles, and Wordsworth, in the footnotes. Two English texts: the King James' Version in the margin and the Literal Version, careful, accurate, and concise, in the body of the work.

Value of It.

The clergyman wholly unacquainted with the Greek can identify the literal rendering of any phrase or word. That word may be "the word that illumines," like the word "love," instead of "charity," in I Cor. xiii, or the word "clothes," instead of "raiment," in John xii, 14. A mentor to one rusty in his Greek, and a stimulus to painstaking study. Saves the busy pastor much needless turning to lexicons and commentaries.

Some Words About It.

"Constantly at my elbow." "A daily help." "Will be worth ten times its cost." "A boon to preachers." "Exceeds by far all you have claimed for it." "Splendid in every particular." "The typography, paper and general make-up are all one could desire." "A veritable vade-mecum."

How to Get It.

Send us four new subscriptions and \$6 and we will deliver the Interlinear New Testament to your address, all transportation charges to be prepaid by us.

MESSENGER AND VISITOR,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

COUGHS, CROUP, CONGESTION,

Readily cured by the use of

Baird's Balsam of Horehound

Take nothing new or old, said to be "just as good, but the old, established, BAIRD'S BALSAM, At all dealers.

These famous pills, drew our attention to the case, giving us the name of Mr. Henry Lamb, a well known and respected farmer of St. Vincent township. Having some acquaintance with Mr. Lamb we sought an interview, and the following is the substance of his testimony: "About 8 years ago I suffered from an attack of inflammation of the stomach, causing me extreme pain and uneasiness. I was attended by Dr. Clarke, of Meaford, who brought me around, and I have always given him the credit of saving my life on that occasion. The effects of the attack, however remained, and I fell into a state of chronic poor health, which completely unfitted me for my ordinary work. I was really dragging out a miserable existence. I suffered for over seven years from a constant pain in my stomach, as well as from weakness and continuing debility. I tried many advertised remedies which I thought might be suited to my case, but without relief. I at length decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I soon felt the pain in my stomach relieved, and after I had used ten boxes the pain was entirely gone and I now feel like a new man. I can now work half a day at a time without fatigue, and as I am still using the pills I confidently expect, as I have every right to do from the results thus far, to be able to do my work as formerly. I am 57 years of age, and before the attack eight years ago, I always enjoyed good health. I have stated my experience to many people and invariably recommend a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The above is the substance of Mr. Lamb's story, to which the Monitor may add that we consider him a reliable and trustworthy person who would make no statement which he did not know to be correct and truthful.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restrengthened nerves. They are an unalloyed specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing their trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address.—Advertisement.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup

The pleasant and beneficial effects of McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. Make it the best worm remedy for children.

Make Home Attractive

By building a Veranda—one that will improve the appearance of the house and be a nice shady spot in the hot summer days. We furnish all the necessary materials, desks, etc.

A CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO.,

CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

YOU HAVE THEM!

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NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND and CANADIAN STAMPS.

They will be found on letters between 1898 and 1900. I pay from 1 cent to \$50 for them—preferred over the whole envelope. Stamps must be in good condition. Address: F. H. SAUNDERS, Box 214, St. John, N. B.

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NEW GOODS

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NEW Long Scarfs, Bills Handkerchiefs, Madras, etc. English All-India Cottons, in the latest styles and the "Dorset" (English, four-down) and "The Swell" (paper, standing) Collars.

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ALL KINDS PROMPTLY PATERSON & CO.,

70 GERMAIN STREET 70 ST. JOHN, N. B.

50 YEARS.

For the last 50 years Cowh's Medicines have been coming in and drying out, but during all this time

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never left the Front Rank for Curing CROUP, COUGHS AND COLDS. All Druggists and most Grocers will sell it. 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

ARMSTRONG & CO., Proprietors, St. John, N. B.

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BIRTHS.

STOCKHOLM.—On April 5th, to Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Stockton, of Charlotte, Va., a son.

MARRIAGES.

STACKPOLE-PETERSON.—At the bride's parents, Tracy Mills, on the 17th, by Rev. J. A. Cahill assisted by Rev. G. F. Currie, Harris G. Stackpole, of Bridgewater, Maine, to Miss Addie M. Peterson.

BRANSCOMBE-BARTON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Cumberland Bay, Queens Co., N. B., April 14th, by pastor S. D. Irvine-Emery A. Branscombe of Chipman, to Miss Margaret Jane Barton of Waterborough.

DEATHS.

GILDARD.—At Little River, Elgin, April 7, Marjora Gildard, aged 67 years. Her last end was peace.

STEVES.—At Musquash, April 8, in the 27 year of her age, Cynthia, beloved wife of Judson Steves, third daughter of the late Moses Steves of Pollet River. Her end was peace.—St. John Telegraph please copy.

HEUGEN.—These were added last week Cape George O'Brien by baptism, Mrs. O'Brien and William Harding by letter. The working force of the church will be strengthened, we trust, by these accessions. E. H. DEAS.

KELLY.—At Boston, March 26, Mrs. John Kelly, aged 70. Her remains were brought to her old home at So. Rawdon for burial. Her suffering was born with christian fortitude. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

DEWAR.—At Cambridge, April 2nd, Emily Ann, beloved wife of Peter Dewar, aged 48 years. She was a member of the 1st Cambridge Baptist church. The practical virtues of christianity were exemplified in his useful life.

STEVES.—At Hillside, Albert C. N. B., April 8, Charlotte E. Steves, five years and 3 months of age, daughter of William and Willida Steves. A very loving child, her death has caused deep sorrow, but faith in the all-loving Saviour sustains the weeping ones.

TITUS.—At St. Martins, April 8, after a lingering illness of several months, Ann B. Titus, widow of the late Jonathan Titus, passed peacefully away to the spirit world, aged 80 years. Deceased professed faith in Christ more than 60 years ago, and since that time up to her death lived a bright and faithful christian life.

CRANDALL.—At Golden Mountain, Elgin, April 8, William Crandall, aged 60 years. He leaves a wife and family as well as many other friends to mourn their sad loss. For some years past, he has been a member of the 3rd Elgin Baptist church. He was one who fully believed in Christ as the only Saviour of sinners, and died with the hope that he was going to be forever with Him.

BROWN.—At Queensbury, York Co., April 3, Mary Brown, in the 75th year of her age, after a few weeks of illness suffering from paralysis. Sister Brown was a member of 1st Kingsclear church from her youth until death. During her many years of Christian experience her life corresponded with her profession. She leaves two sons and two daughters with a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their loss.—Religious Intelligence please copy.

CAVILL.—At Barton, Digby Co., N. S., in consumption, John H. Cavill, in the 52nd year of his age, leaving a wife, three sons and four daughters. With a large circle of friends to respect his memory. Deceased was a member in good standing of the St. Mary's Bay Baptist church, was baptized about 18 years ago by Elder J. H. Saunders. Elder W. L. Parker attended his funeral and preached from the text "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Elder W. McEggor assisted in the services.

WIER.—At South Rawdon, Hants Co., March 21, of pneumonia, Miss Lalia Wier, aged 38, daughter of Benjamin and Carolina Wier. Our sister united with the church 14 years ago, and was baptized by the Rev. Isiah Wallace. Since that time she has walked consistently with the church and was seldom absent from its services. The sorrowing family have the sympathy of the community and above all the consolation of the gospel to sustain them. The funeral service was conducted by the pastor who preached to a large gathering from Amos 4:12.

COLL.—Mrs. Patty Cole entered into rest at Milton, Queen's Co., N. S., Dec 17, 1894, aged 79 years. Sister Cole was baptized by Elder Thomas Ainsley (of precious memory) April 17, 1829, in company with 38 others April 27th, 1829, at Milton, N. S. She was now called the Milton Baptist church (a reorganization). To our sister the Bible was a precious book, and the house of God a delightful place. She was ever ready to witness for the truth and to engage in active service for Jesus. She leaves behind one sister and numerous relatives, assured that for her to die was gain.

MAXWELL.—At Brookfield, Col. Co., March 21, Melissa Minard, aged 29. Some time before her death she was deeply concerned about the future, as death approached she grew more anxious, and more than once asked christian friends whether God would take her away before she was prepared. The morning before her death, while her father and another were engaged in prayer at her bedside, she saw the finished work of Christ in a moment, and was delivered from all fear. Thereafter to the end her voice was employed in praise instead of prayer. All glory be to God.

HUNTER.—At Springhill, April 14, Harris Hunter, aged 40. Bro Hunter was converted quite young, and baptized by Rev. D. W. Crandall into the fellowship of the Linden Baptist church. About ten years ago he moved to Springhill and united with the church here. About two years ago he contracted some severe cold which affected his lungs. Since then he has been gradually sinking and as the end drew near he expressed firm confidence that he was safe in the arms of Jesus. On Easter morning, just as the bells were ringing for church, he sweetly passed from death unto life with the full assurance that on the great Easter morn he will rise triumphantly over the grave. He leaves a widow and two boys to mourn their loss.

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Let him romp and rough it. Cheapest Medicine you can get, especially with the Clothes costing so little. We have a way of keeping our stock full so that you can get what you want whenever you want it.

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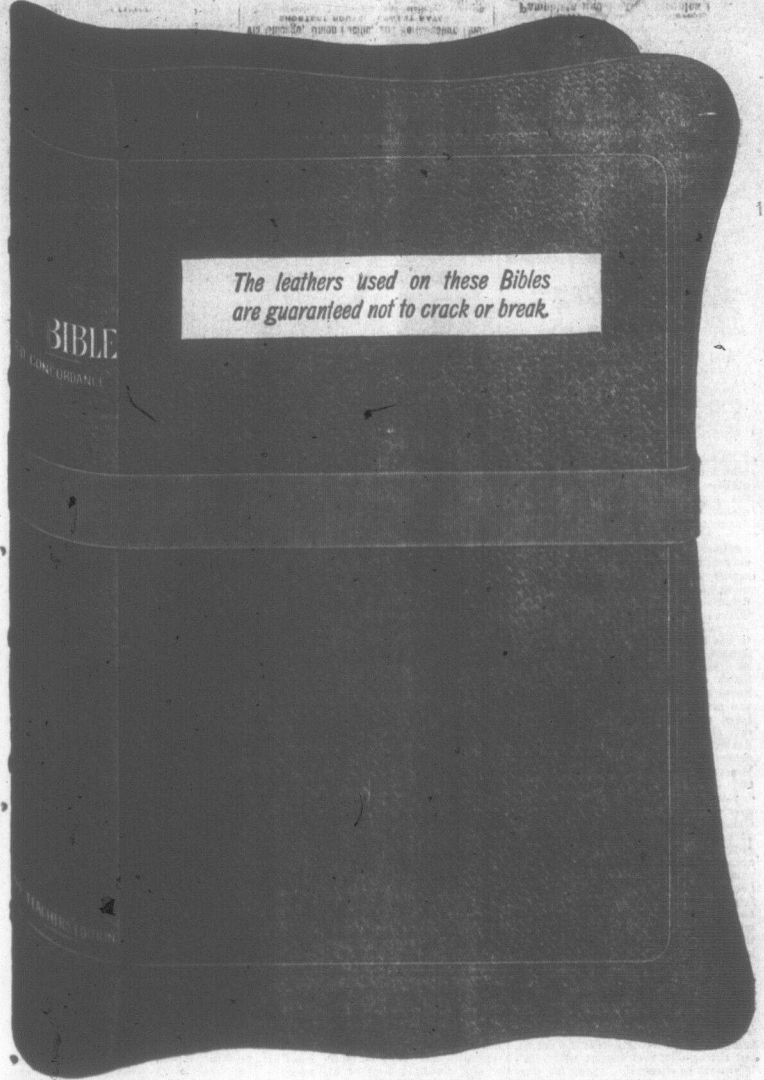
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expressed regret that he had turned aside from that purpose. He studied law in the office of Mount McDonald, Esq., was admitted Attorney in '81, and a year later was enrolled as Barrister. He was a member of the Council board of the old city of Portland and sat as Alderman for Victoria ward for two years after the union of the two cities. Mr. Forrest was a valued member of the Leinster St. church. He leaves a wife and two children. One, a son, is in Minnesota. The funeral exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Daley, assisted by Rev. Mr. Gates. The large number in attendance at the funeral showed the general respect in which he was held.

Good.—At Jacktown, April 2, Jane Good, widow of the late George Good, passed to her rest at the ripe age of 92 years and 6 months. Born at Enniskillen, Ireland, June 23, 1802, she came to this country with her parents in 1820 and settled in Sheffield. Upon her marriage in 1826 she removed to Burton, where she lived until her removal to Jacktown in 1840. Sister Good experienced conversion in early youth before coming to this country, and had through a long life remained faithful to her Saviour. She was not of the new school, but was one of those "mothers in Israel," whose breadth and intensity of influence is not measured by loudness of profession, but whose life and character leave their impress more the less truly upon the world. Bereaved of her husband over 40 years ago, her Christian character ripened as she looked to Christ more and more for support. As increasing age removed her from household activities, her Bible became her one book and communion with her Saviour in prayer her never-failing comfort. She died, as she had lived, trusting in Christ. To her immediate relatives her memory must ever remain dear, while a wide circle of friends will long recall the kindly face, the motherly ways, the frank rebukes and Christian graces of "Grandma Good."

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Rev. N. B. Dunn, Osborne, Shelburne Co., N. S. "You are at liberty to use the testimonial for the benefit of others who may in like manner be afflicted with dyspepsia. I am certain it is a remedy that is worthy of more praise than I can express. You have my best wishes for its success."

KDC THE PROMPT RELIEVER AND MIGHTY CURE.

THE CHRONICLES, II.

The sons of Sheva, and X'ram, and Co, and Hul, and G'rah, and M'rah. 18 And A'phax'ah begat Sh'lah, and Sh'lah begat E'ber. 19 And unto E'ber were born two sons: the name of the one was 'Peleg; because in his days the earth was divided: and his brother's name was Jok tan. 20 And Jok'tan begat Al-mo'dad, and Sh'lah, and Ha'am-mi'voth, and J'eth'ar, and U'ral, and Dik lah, and E'bal, and I-sh'm'el, and Sh'ah. 21 Ha-d'o nam also, and C'nal, and Dik lah. 22 And E'ph'raim, and Hav'lah, and J'ah lah. All these were the sons of Jok tan. 23 'Sh'm, A-phax'ah, Sh'lah, E'ber, Peleg, J'eth'ar, and Sh'lah, and Sh'lah, and Ha'am-mi'voth, and J'eth'ar, and U'ral, and Dik lah, and E'bal, and I-sh'm'el, and Sh'ah. 24 And the sons of I-sh'm'el, and Dik lah, and E'bal, and I-sh'm'el, and Sh'ah. 25 These are their generations: The 'birth of I-sh'm'el, and J'eth'ar, then K'z'ar, and Ad'ah, and Dik lah, and J'eth'ar, and I-sh'm'el, and Dik lah, and E'bal, and I-sh'm'el, and Sh'ah. 26 Now the sons of K'z'ar, K'z'ar, and J'eth'ar, and I-sh'm'el, and Dik lah, and E'bal, and I-sh'm'el, and Sh'ah. 27 And the sons of J'eth'ar, and I-sh'm'el, and Dik lah, and E'bal, and I-sh'm'el, and Sh'ah. 28 And the sons of I-sh'm'el, and Dik lah, and E'bal, and I-sh'm'el, and Sh'ah. 29 And the sons of Dik lah, and E'bal, and I-sh'm'el, and Sh'ah. 30 And the sons of E'bal, and I-sh'm'el, and Sh'ah. 31 And the sons of I-sh'm'el, and Dik lah, and E'bal, and I-sh'm'el, and Sh'ah. 32 And the sons of Dik lah, and E'bal, 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—We regret to be of some articles which to give place in this issue.

—From our Ontario friends we regret that we cannot give place in this issue. Hand has resigned the McMaster University position of Ethics and correspondent express. It will be a difficult with the requisite and personal address.

—Among the anniversary this is a visit of Rev. Dr. Hoehster Theology Strong is expected to evening, June 2nd, dress before the Society on the evening among us who have acquaintance as an of his fame as the of an institution at graduates of our theological education opportunity of seeing

—In accordance we have been pur of devoting special AGES AND VISITORS condition and the different branches work, our next issue sent the claims of work, and much m value in connection be given to our re or individuals des issue, will they k IMMEDIATELY. We copies as are desir three cents per orders be received day.

—A recent issue that contains a church of Brampton J. Stewart, well an to many of our church was organiza ago, when the Ba ton was small, a aid from the H church is now all that it has attain condition, and to the H. M. Fur ing was erected, l cost \$1,000, the ship of 112, with Mission Circle as weekly prayer tained. We are Stewart's success

—At the St. once on Monday present, pastors man, Daley and Steele, of Amb services are Jar received the has day evening. been received pastor and he had been rece three by letter had been secu new church last don expects wi to report \$12,000 17 had been vations for t dition to the con. Dr. Ste herat the chur the lecture r which it is b about the m H. G. Estab highly valu — WHAT IS OUR CONGRESS about the m