

Messenger and Visitor.

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Coal Oil. The subject of the duty on coal oil was brought up for discussion in the Dominion Parliament last week by Mr. Davis, (Liberal) member for Saskatchewan. The duty on oil has been reduced slightly under the present Government, but illuminating oil still pays five cents per gallon. In supporting his resolution in favor of free oil, Mr. Davis charged that the oil business of Canada is now largely in the hands of the Standard Oil Company, which also holds a monopoly of the oil business of the United States, and that the heavy duty accordingly results in a very large amount of money being transferred from the pockets of the Canadian consumer to the treasury of the American Company. Members representing the constituencies in which the Canadian oil region is included of course defended the tax on oil and showed how necessary it was as a protection of the Canadian industry. The coal oil business is without doubt of very considerable importance to a section of Ontario, but it would certainly appear that the nursing of this industry is a pretty expensive business to the country at large. Probably a low duty upon illuminating oil should not be considered objectionable, since it constitutes a tax which falls pretty evenly upon a very large proportion of the population, but as oil is used everywhere by the poorer people and is used but little by the wealthy classes in the cities, it would seem that the present duty, which amounts to about two-thirds of the first cost of the article, is excessive. Mr. Davis' resolution was not put to the House. Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Finance Minister, opposed action on this matter apart from the consideration of the tariff as a whole and the House accepted his motion to adjourn the debate.

Art Unions and Lotteries. We observe that the Dominion Parliament is being petitioned to remedy certain abuses which are said to exist under the operation of the Art Unions in Canada. Whatever may have been the intention in exempting these Unions from certain provisions of the Canadian law against lotteries, it seems quite certain that the result has not been to promote the interests of art but rather the reverse, since it seems likely to bring the Unions seriously into disrepute because of their association with a gigantic evil. It seems strange indeed that there should be people who could be willing, or could think it possible, to serve the cause of art by appealing to and cultivating a degrading popular passion. It is only less comprehensible than the idea that the cause of religion is to be served by like means. Strange indeed that, under the laws of Canada, it should be in the sacred names of art and religion that it is permitted to hold lotteries and to appeal to a passion which is among the most degrading to which human nature is subject. But it is now declared, and doubtless quite truly, that the provision which exempts Art Unions from the application of law against lotteries has become a mere cloak for gambling and financial gain. The petition on this subject presented to Parliament by Mr. Robert Harris, president of the Royal Canadian Academy, points out that the exemption referred to has been taken advantage of for the carrying on of lotteries in the city of Montreal by incorporated companies whose object is the acquisition of gain by the selling and drawing of tickets and other modes of chance. We have been surprised to perceive that newspapers, otherwise highly respectable, have been willing, by advertising this business, to lend their patronage to an influence so potent for evil. Mr. Harris protests against the present abuse and requests that it be declared illegal. He also states that the Royal Canadian Academy would approve such a change in the law as would render it impossible to carry on games of chance under the guise of art.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1899.

No. 18

South Africa. Attention is being called again to affairs in South Africa. The trouble which has long been brewing in the Transvaal seems to be rapidly reaching a condition which will necessitate either reform or revolution. It is possible that hostilities between the British in South Africa and the Boers may be averted, but it is certain that both are taking measures to place themselves in readiness for war. The Uitlanders in the Transvaal have long complained bitterly of the treatment which they receive at the hands of the Boer Government, and a petition signed by twenty-one thousand Uitlanders in the Transvaal, praying the Queen by virtue of her authority as *sovereign* to intervene to secure redress of their grievances, having been forwarded to the High Commissioner at Cape Town, Sir Alfred Milner, has been accepted by him and sent to the Colonial office in London. This indicates that Sir Alfred Milner, who is regarded as a very able and cautious man, is of opinion that the time has come for Great Britain to intervene in some way in the affairs of the Transvaal, and the Government's probable action in the matter is being eagerly canvassed in England. It is clear that President Kruger and his little Boer republic stand in the way of British Imperialism in South Africa and if the Imperialists have there any means will be taken to remove the obstruction.

The Plebiscite and the Government. The drink problem is one of the gravest and most perplexing with which a nation can have to deal. At the present time, for reasons well known to all, there is in this country more than the usual amount of feeling and discussion in reference to this subject. Keen disappointment and not a little indignation have been expressed in many quarters because of the action which the Government has taken, or rather because of its refusal to take action, in view of the majority recorded for prohibition in the recent plebiscite. With a great many, we have no doubt, the feeling against the Government is not so much because it has declined to accept the result of the plebiscite as being an indication of the popular will sufficient to justify the introduction of a general prohibitory law, as because the Government has appeared anxious to drop the subject entirely and has seemed disposed to do nothing to advance the interests of a reform in which so large a proportion of the people of Canada are very deeply interested. Much may be said, no doubt, in defence of the Government's declining, under the circumstances, to introduce a general prohibitory law. Reasonable men will be generally disposed to admit that the result of the plebiscite was not a popular mandate of so plain and emphatic a character as any Government contemplating the establishment of such a reform would desire to have. The enactment of a general prohibitory law, under the circumstances, could, we think, be expected only of a Government composed of men having a profound personal faith in the principle of prohibition as applied to the liquor traffic. But there is a feeling, which, in view of the facts, seems not unnatural, that the Government has manifested a disposition to ignore the whole subject of temperance reform and has treated the representatives of the prohibitionist sentiment of the country with but scant courtesy. There has been, we think, a pretty general feeling among the temperance people of the country that, if the circumstances did not demand, or perhaps did not justify, the introduction of prohibitory legislation of a general character, they did justify and demand something more than a mere refusal to act. It was reasonable to expect that the majority in favor of prohibition given all over Canada, except in one Province, would call forth from the Government some expression of interest in the cause of temperance reform and some disposition to give effect to the will of the people of the six provinces which had voted for prohibition. The Government has decided that, under the circumstances, it cannot undertake to bring in a general prohibitory law, and while we are not inclined to denounce it in such terms as it is being denounced in some quarters for that decision, we think it will be a matter for the Government's consideration whether it can afford to ignore or to

antagonize the temperance sentiment of the country by treating with indifference a subject upon which a large and influential element of the people of the country are so deeply in earnest.

Marriage in High Life. Very great popular interest was excited in London by the marriage the other day of Lady Peggy Primrose, Lord Rosebery's daughter, to Earl Crewe. A royal wedding, it is said, could scarcely have called forth a greater demonstration of public interest. Crowds lined the streets all the way from Berkeley Square to the Abbey; cabmen sported white favors on their whips, and thousands of bystanders wore primroses and marguerites in their button holes. The newspapers too were filled with detailed descriptions of every feature of this grand event in the social life of the Metropolis. In some quarters these unusual demonstrations are interpreted as an indication of the personal popularity of Lord Rosebery and as foreshadowing his return to the leadership of the Liberal party which is now showing evidence, it is said, of renewed activity and vigor. The London correspondent of the New York 'Tribune' does not however endorse this view as to the significance of the event. Mr. Ford writes: "Political morals after a wedding are as untimely as funeral baked meats. There is a good deal of human nature centred within a radius of thirty miles of Charing Cross; the lovely, happy bride in Westminster Abbey, with ten bridesmaids attending her and two princes of the Royal house to sign the register, was certain to carry all hearts with her without the adventitious aid of politics. The Abbey, while not a good place for witnessing a beautiful wedding spectacle, is an ideal scene for a social function which will interest everybody in England. This wedding was perfectly ordered, and it was carried out without a trace of snobbishness or vulgar ostentation. It has left a pleasant impression upon the public mind, but Lord Rosebery's political prospects have not been affected by it. If the general electorate could be wooed by so charming a proxy as a bride with her father's colors, weddings in the Abbey would soon cease to be a novelty."

With Tongue and Pen. The men who command the warships of the United States have won a fine reputation for their bravery and their ability in naval warfare, but when they come to write letters to their relatives at home or to make after-dinner speeches in the company of convivial and admiring friends, some of them create quite as much of a sensation with the tongue or with the pen as they do with their big guns in a naval engagement. In the course of an after-dinner speech the other day in New York, Captain Coghlan, of the war-ship Raleigh, lately returned from the Philippines, spoke with great freedom respecting the friction which has occurred between the United States and German naval commanders at Manila during the naval operations there a year ago. According to Captain Coghlan, Admiral Dewey, incensed by the course pursued by the German Admiral Von Diederich, had dealt with him in a very peremptory manner, informing him that, if his Government wanted war with the United States, it could have it in five minutes, and "after that the Germans did not care to breathe more than four times in succession without consulting Admiral Dewey." Another instance is that of Rear-Admiral Kautz, commander of the United States naval forces at Samoa. Admiral Kautz wrote to a lady friend a letter in which, in guileless language, he described himself as "boss of the ranch" and a kind of king-maker in Samoa, with the German Consul as "a very silent partner." He confided to his relative that the Germans did not like him, but that he was "all right with the English and hoped to pull through with them." Doubtless it was the last thing in the Admiral's mind that his letter would find its way into the newspapers. But his admiring cousin evidently had ideas of her own on that point, and accordingly this undiplomatic epistle was soon the common property of all news readers. These rather remarkable utterances have naturally caused some little consternation in Washington and some irritation in Berlin. But, as they are evidently not utterances to which official responsibility attaches, they are not likely to occasion any serious trouble between the two Governments.

The Greatness and Glory of Man as Set Forth in the 8th Psalm.

An address by Rev. G. R. White in the Hantsport Baptist church, Sunday evening, April 2nd, 1899.

A quarter of a century ago both scientists and theologians discussed with much freedom and with a degree of certainty the possibility and the probability that other worlds beside our own were inhabited with races of beings like or superior to man. That these countless worlds, many of them larger and seemingly as beautiful as our own, should not be inhabited seemed out of harmony with the best judgment of the age, therefore the genius of both science and theology peopled these worlds with intelligent beings. But it often happens that the wisdom of one age becomes the folly of the next. And today, with the light of science blazing into this darkness, the verdict is that none of these worlds have plant or animal life like unto our world, and are not capable of sustaining such life. Therefore man on this speck of a world is still the unique and crowning work of God. Prof. Proctor, an English astronomer of note, wrote a book entitled, "Other Worlds than Ours," wherein he emphatically advocated the theory that all the planets in our solar system are inhabited with races similar or superior to man. Ten years later the same writer said, "The new evidence when properly examined is found to oppose fatally instead of supporting the theory I had hoped to establish." Prof. Townsend says, "Every year the advocates of a plurality of inhabited worlds find less and less encouragement. Nineteen twentieths of the beautiful bodies that glimmer in the heavens which a few years since, by some scientists were thought to be inhabitable are now transferred with scarcely a dissenting voice from the positive to the negative side of this question."

What blazing light all this casts upon the doctrine of the 8th Psalm, viz., "The greatness of man." The holy Scriptures everywhere support the idea that man is the chief and crowning work of Jehovah's hands. "All things were created for him." All suns shine to lend him light and all world's move to hold man's little speck of a world in safe balance. For man the Saviour lived and loved and died. De Quincy commenting on Genesis says, "Is not man there found to be the central figure while all beside serve as a back-ground for him. He is not one part of the furniture of this planet, not the highest merely in the scale of its creatures, but lord of all, sun, moon and stars, and all visible creation borrowing all their worth and significance from the relation in which they stand to him." When Jesus said, "The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath," one writer suggests, "that had occasion required it, he might have said with equal fitness the world, the stars and everything else in the physical universe have been made for man and not man for them." "Thou hast put all things under his feet; all sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field, the fowl of the air and the fish of the sea, whatsoever passeth through the paths of the sea." Here is a dominion and power which proves man no mere afterthought in God's creative purpose, or a being to be outdone by the creative genius of God or the countless ages of a slow moving evolution. But man, the forethought of the creative God, and all things else created for him. Not only does man astonish earth but also heaven with his Godward movements. Let but one poor sinner repent on this earth and it is sung in heaven. "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." The Bible places man at the head of all created intelligences not only in this world but in the world to come. And there is no reason to suppose that God has or ever will create beings superior to man. Man in his original purity and in his redeemed state stands next to God. There are said to be only two passages in the Authorized Version of the Scripture that seem to question this statement, and experts declare that these, when properly understood, lend aid to the doctrine of man's superiority to all created intelligence rather than to oppose it. One of these passages is found in 2 Peter 2:11, where angels are said to be greater in "might and power" than men. But these were not representative men, for verse 10 proves them defiled in flesh and heart. And it has been quite clearly shown that it is altogether doubtful if "Peter thought of making any comparison between men and angels as to the relation they stand to God in worth or holiness." And if the doctrine of angelic superiority is not taught here then it is nowhere taught in the Bible. But you will ask what of the statement in the Psalm, is it not emphatic? "Thou hast made him (man) a little lower than the angels." It has long been known to the scholars that the English translation is at fault here, and for the rest of us, happily, the R. V. has made the correction. And the corrected form brings not only this beautiful Psalm into harmony with itself but into harmony with the whole Book of God in declaring the majesty and greatness of man over all created intelligences, not only in this world but in the world or worlds to come. The word translated "angels" in the A. V. is "Eloheim," which means "God." One translator renders the passage thus, "For thou hast caused him to lack but little of God." The more literal rendering is

said to be, "For thou hast created him but a shaving from God." The revisor put it, "For thou hast made him little lower than God." This gives a new tone to the Psalm and renders it harmonious while it maintains the greatness and majesty of man. "O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth! Who has set thy glory above the heavens. Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou established strength, because of thine adversaries, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger. When I consider thy heavens the work of thy finger, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, what is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than God and crownest him with glory and honor. Thou hast made him to have dominion over the works of thy hands! Thou hast put all things under his feet; all sheep and oxen, yea, the beasts of the field, the fowl of the air and the fish of the sea, whatsoever passeth through the paths of the sea. O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth!" R. V.

The 8th psalm sings man's greatness and glory while it exalts him to the closest possible approach to God. Only a shaving between man and God. Above man stands God only. One is made to tremble, to wonder and adore in the presence of such a passage of inspiration as this. We need not be told that all true science is advancing in the foot prints of revelation, and together they place the crown of intelligence and all possible glory and greatness upon the head of man. In answer to the question: "What is man?" Prof. Townsend says it may be answered by asking another: "What is he not?" Some years ago science asked the question whether in the future some being greater than man might not arise, and snatch the crown from man's brow? But science has answered her own question in the negative. Prof. Agassiz, called attention to the facts: "That the spinal column in the first vertebrates is horizontal; in the next higher organization the birds it stands in an oblique position, while in man it is perpendicular. Hence the perpendicular of creation is reached in man and any further change could not be one of elevation but descent." Hugh Miller also proves man to be the highest order of beings that ever will stand on the earth, he says: "He crowns the long series of animal creations whose fossils are embedded in the successive geological strata as we ascend from the first rocks to the alluvium on which we dwell." To men of science such a conclusion is all convincing. Darwin's testimony was, "Man is the wonder and glory of the universe."

As simple minded Christians, many of us have settled the question to our own satisfaction long ago, by simple faith in the statement of Revelation. The fact is we don't know how to do it any other way. We do not know enough to arouse in question what God has settled in his Book. We open our Bible to the second chapter in Genesis and read: "Thus the heaven and the earth were finished, and all the host of them. And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all the works which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it: because in it he had rested from all his work which God had created and made." That is enough for the Christian; and since science has silenced her own guns all is peace and man is king now and forever in the realm of creations.

But still another view point from which we behold the greatness and glory of man, namely, that which he has already done and appears capable of doing. The mighty triumphs in discovery, invention with her progress in the various arts and sciences during the past half century almost paralyze the brain, and opens to us almost infinite fields of possibility. If it be true, as is hinted in that somewhat marvellous book, "The Christ of Today," by the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, of Boston, that there are great areas of undeveloped brain power in the most thoroughly educated men of the day that have never been touched, then we have not reached anything like the possible limits of man's greatness and power. This fallow ground of the brain is still waiting for the "new education" to stir it into active force for God and the race. For as Dr. Gordon says: "The new education is not the enemy of the teacher, but rather the friend of the child." I presume, as teachers in day and Sunday Schools, you are each one doing your best; if not you are unworthy of your sacred trust. Dr. Gordon's illustration is powerful as he represents the most skilled men of science "as lifting the burdens of life with a single finger, when their Maker has provided them a full hand, and driving the supports, upon which they are to found their home, with a bare fist, when they might employ a trip-hammer."

It is not then the creation of an higher order of beings that God seeks, but the full development of the divine power, which he has placed in man. God ceased his creative work in the second chapter of Genesis, but his work of fashion, forming and developing is still going on—the continents are rising and sinking—winter's frost and summer's heat are so many sculptors chiseling the everlasting hills. With this both science and the Bible agree. Shall we halt long enough to ask: "What is man?" "Only a shaving from God." When the forces

that are in man and in creation are fully harnessed, then will appear wonders in science, invention, discovery, and in civilization that will more than rival all the romantic dreams of the fabled orient. Let man but put himself in fullest and freest touch with God, and what he has already achieved compared with what he may yet do, will be but the making of soap-bubbles, to the construction of a universe. What prophesy Jesus uttered when, in the presence of some of his most wondrous miracles, he said: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do, shall he also do, and greater works than these shall I do, because I go unto my Father." But all this is said of man here, man sinful. What shall we say of man redeemed, man sinless, deathless, invested with the power of an endless life? "It doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." "Like him," in form and manifested glory, not only so, but like him in the "sweep and scope of a deathless intelligence." For as endless ages roll they shall call man nearer and yet nearer to his Maker until he shall only be "a shaving from God." Under the spell of such a thought—"What manner of persons ought we to be in all holy conversation and godliness?"

It is here that revelation embraces science, while she cries: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even also as I have overcome and am sit down with my Father in his throne." A peep into the dazzling glories of heaven was the privilege of John the divine. What did he see? "I saw thrones and the Saints of God sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them." "Thrones" and "judgments." Are not these the equipments of kings? "Kings and priests unto God and ye shall reign forever and ever." But we see not yet all things put under man. Sin for the time has snatched the crown from his brow, but Christ the Lord will replace it. Well has it been asked: "After the frost has touched and blighted the rose can one judge of its native fragrance and beauty." We think of the long catalogue of sin and crime charged against the race of man, and hear the cry of the blood-stained earth from the days of righteous Ahrim down to the Spanish-American war; with lying and deception, since the first race hatred, down to the Dreyfus case now in the French courts. We see also satan, the great iconoclast of the ages, smashing our glorious humanity into a thousand fragments, staining all in sin and shame, and we cry: "How long, O Lord, how long?" It was such an age when Christ Jesus appeared the Babe in Bethlehem's manger—then hope immortal sprang afresh in human hearts. And today it is in the living, loving and resurrected Son of God. We have the foregleam of man's present greatness and his future glory declared. Wait! wait! trembling humanity until Christ be formed in us—"for we shall be like him." Till then, "hold fast that which thou hast, that no man take thy crown." And assure thy trembling, jaded spirit that out of that which seems ruin, God will yet construct a temple of inconceivable splendor and glory.

"For so the whole round world is every way,
Bound by golden chains about the feet of God."

"An Indispensable Work."

BY F. C. WRIGHT.

"The spirit like some heavenly wind,
Breathes on the sons of flesh,
Creates anew the carnal mind,
And forms the man afresh."

Now, let us open our "hymnals" to number 265 and all join in singing this grand old song. Be sure that you sing it with a spiritual emphasis. Many a "tough" old sinner, who could not sing here, but now redeemed by most precious blood, will be heard there. Yes, and as the poet has said:—

Then loudest of the throng I'll sing,
While heaven's resounding arches ring,
With shouts of sovereign grace."

Oh, what a grand chorus that will be! Even now as we write, we are thrilled with the thought. A few seasonable thoughts present themselves to us, and as we note them down, we earnestly hope that they may prove helpful to some one whose eye catches these lines.

Is the truth, now to be presented, being emphasized in our present day teaching and preaching as it used to be, and as perhaps it ought to be yet? The "indispensable work" of this article relates especially to the preliminary and preparatory work of the Spirit in conviction and regeneration. We are taught, "That the wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof and canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth," so is every one that is born of the Spirit. This blowing of the wind is compared to the work of the Spirit. The Spirit breathes on the sons of flesh. How mysterious it may be to a great many people, yet how true it is, especially to those who have been exercised thereby. The word "listeth" is perhaps better understood if we use the real word which is "wills"—now read it using wills for listeth. The Spirit blows or breathes where "He wills." Now we have the idea more clearly—as "He wills" is according to a purpose, even the eternal purpose of God. Yes, it is according to the good pleasure of His will since it is upon whom He wills. Oh, what efficacy in this breathing work of the blessed Holy Spirit. How it

withers and causes the goodness of the flesh to fade. Death certainly is stamped upon the subjects of His wonderful work. As we are led to think of "first principles," and of the "wicket gate" entrance, how it reminds us of the days when we died to live. How indispensable indeed is this work when we think of those "dead in trespasses and sins." Surely the Spirit like some heavenly wind must breathe in us ere we can be created in Christ Jesus unto good works which God had before ordained that we should walk therein. What a wonderful work, we are led to exclaim! Salvation, then, must be the work of God alone for none but God could create anew the mind of the flesh. Touching briefly this "indispensable work" of the Spirit in conviction and regeneration, please observe that it is not only after the usual order of the divine operation but—

1. It is very unexpected to us. Not until we are convinced of sin will we seek the righteousness of God which is by faith in Jesus Christ. Wherever there is a real work of grace there must be a pulling down. The Holy Ghost does not build on the old foundation. We can hardly hope to make Christ precious to those who think themselves rich and increased in goods. Only the sick will welcome the physician—of course the gospel must be preached to every creature, sin and self must be abandoned. Full surrender must follow the genuine, breathing, blighting, irresistible work of the Spirit such as is manifest in the effectual call. All of this and more is not only unexpected to us and according to the divine order of operation but,

2. It is general in its range, that is upon the hearts over which He moves. The outward phenomena may vary in many cases but inwardly the work is the same with all. To be a work of grace there must be this withering work in every case. "If any man is in Christ he is a new creature." A man cannot love sin and yet possess the life of God. If he does love sin, that is take delight in it, the conclusion is that he is still unchanged, he has certainly made a mistake. Before the Spirit does His work we usually regard ourselves as among the best. All of this fleshly goodness fades as the result of this "indispensable work," our self-righteousness must go. This, by no means completes His work, with other things must go this boasted power of resolution. Do not fail to teach and preach this important truth. The mind of the flesh is taught its helplessness in all respects. This is as true in the matter of power toward that which is good, when the withering breath of the Spirit moves over it, as in other things. What an humbling revelation! How needful indeed it is. The faith of the flesh is not the faith of God's elect. The faith which justifies the soul is the gift of God and not of ourselves. All repentance, which is no more than the work of the mind of the flesh, will need be repented of, before we can hope to be accepted in the Beloved.

3. Notice also how very painful such a work is. The true penitent is surely a mourner. It used to be true, is it so yet? Those who experience much of this work when they come to Christ ought to be thankful, those who do not, evidently have much to learn regarding their own depravity. What about those good people who believe in the so-called "second blessing" doctrine? How ignorant they seem to be of the truth that death and depravity remain in all the saints, of course the most eminent included, not as penalty but as chastisement. Yes, this work is painful yet it brings excellent result. Christ does not put "new wine into old wine skins" nor the new piece into "the old garment." The whole fabric must come down, lath, plaster and all. All that is of nature's spinning must be unravelled. It must be the Spirit's work altogether or it will not be acceptable to God. He must have the glory because He will not give it to another.

4. Too, we are reminded of the completeness of this work. The goodness of the flesh simply fades and dies, this must be true in every case—we die to live. What withering work many of God's servants have had in their souls. We have both read and listened with delight when these important truths were being touched upon, we do not hear it now as much as we were accustomed to in days gone by, for one, I should like a revival along this line. Brethren the flesh cannot be improved, the same is true of the old nature and the carnal mind, they must lie in the grave, how earthly, sensual and devilish they are even in the saint of eighty years. How difficult for some to see and believe this truth. If we wait God's time it will be buried completely. The full benefits of Christ's redemption at the resurrection will be the heritage of every believer. The conflict will then cease. Death will be no more then. Oh, the blessed rest of Paradise, how, at times, we all long for it. In conclusion notice:

5. The result of this breathing of the Spirit upon the sons of flesh:

The hymn adds, "Creates anew the carnal mind and forms the man afresh." The Spirit implants the seed in the soul of each believer in Jesus Christ. Can we grasp it? Do we believe it? Thank God for this necessary work. The indwelling of the living word and we are "new creatures in Jesus Christ." A new life even life eternal then is ours. "Now are we the sons of God." "He that heareth my words and bringeth on

Him that sent me hath everlasting life and shall not come into condemnation but is passed from death into life." "Hath everlasting life," says the verse. H-a-t-h spells got it. Peculiar spelling but sound divinity.

This seed lives and abides forever. What encouragement to the poor weak sons of flesh. "I live, yet not I, but Christ living within me." This is the only reason why I can hope to endure to the end. I can no more keep myself than I can re-create myself. How helpless we lie dependent wholly upon the Omnipotent one. Trustful soul, bear in mind "that His oath, His promises and blood support us in the whelming flood, while all around our souls give way He then is all our hope and stay." Oh for a revival of the vitality of true Godliness, deep earnestness, and in many instances of sound doctrine. Are the doctrines of grace being presented to the people as they ought to be? If we believe in election, particular redemption, and the irresistible work of the Spirit and other cardinal doctrines, are they being taught in our churches? Are our young people being grounded aright in them? We know these truths made mighty men in the past; they will do it again. These men are becoming rare. Who are to take their places? Oh for the breath of the Spirit in our midst that much of the unbelief may vanish and power come to our churches, since we so much need it.

What can save the present part of the unbelieving church but a return to the grand old doctrines of grace and a strong faith in the ever-living and unchanging God? Nothing else, it seems to me, but this can bring back to the church a full tide of prosperity and make her to be the deliverer of the nations for Christ. Nothing but faith in the Great Head of the church can do it. In closing, although I fain would linger, let me add this important word. Oh that the burden of every heart would be as we lift them in prayer to God.

"Come Holy Spirit heavenly Dove,
With all thy quickening powers;
Come shed abroad a Saviour's love
And that shall kindle ours."

Troy, N. H.

"A Call to Arms."

The action of the late "Dominion Government," as well as the present Administration in re our Temperance "forward movement," has aroused the righteous indignation of the masses of the religious and temperance people throughout the Dominion (except French Quebec) as no question has done since the Provinces were confederated.

The late Government feared to face the important subject on its merits—and dodged it—taking refuge in the "Royal Commission"—royal humbug. The present leader, evidently to pacify the people who demanded the overthrow of the gigantic liquor curse, put the Plebiscite on Prohibition in their political platform—both at a useless cost of hundreds of thousands of the peoples' money—and now in the end allow one Province to control the whole Dominion.

Will the intelligent voters of the Dominion stand this humbugging much longer, and be a laughing stock to the world? Surely not! Far better strike for separation than to submit to such treatment. I claim, however, that the best voting power of the Dominion need do neither, and I humbly submit a course which, in my judgment, if adopted, will settle this question properly.

1st. Let ministers and leading officials of all denominations and leaders of all temperance organizations come to the front as never before, call for conventions of representatives from every polling district in the Dominion to meet to select candidates for the next general election. Each political party, could do this separately (or all united), the first qualification required to be out and out for Prohibition. Select men irrespective of present representations. Let these delegates select the men and not ambitious politicians put themselves forward through a few interested political friends. Then which ever party is returned to power Prohibition would be to the front and the awful admitted curse be removed. Heretofore, to a large extent, the religious temperance element has been conspicuously absent from political caucuses, so called, and then such find fault because better men were not selected. Political leaders have studiously managed to keep the religious and temperance voters divided by party, and so their power has been ignored. I ask this question—What would the country amount to if the religious and temperance people were out of it? And yet politicians think more of the liquor combination and fear their power more than the former; and our side have only themselves to blame for it. The present Government may try a new dodge, viz., a Plebiscite or something else at a general election, and so get clear of the present difficult position. I don't believe the Opposition, if returned to power, would do a whit better, but then voters can by returning men to power who can be depended on to vote Prohibition.

I believe an important change such as Prohibition contemplates should be made law by both parties and not as a Government measure, then its continuance would not depend upon party but be and remain the fixed law of the Dominion—as laws against lesser crimes are.

Let the pulpit, press and platform thunder out their opinions, and churches and societies do more than pass good resolutions, which are not feared.

I ask one more question and close, viz.: Is there a political leader who dares to champion this cause of Prohibition? If so, and he be a man to be depended on, I believe he would have the best class of voters with him and his name would go down to future generations as the greatest reformer of modern times. And even if defeated high honors would be heaped on his head as a fearless leader in a cause which has and would have God and the best people on its side. But the great Creator of all cannot be defeated, and so success would be sure in the end.

W. J. G.

Baptist Book and Tract Society.

DEAR SIR.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baptist Book and Tract Society, held in February last, the financial statement then submitted for the year ending January 31st, 1899, showed a considerable deficit on the year's business in consequence of which it was deemed prudent to call an adjourned meeting and to ask also the counsel and advice of prominent brethren who are interested in the welfare of the society, but who are not stockholders. This was done, and at our adjourned meeting on March 30th, after a long conference and a full consideration of the affairs of the society, the following report of a committee of four brethren meeting with the managing committee was adopted:

To the Stockholders of The Baptist Book and Tract Society:

Your committee having under consideration the change of the basis of operation of the society from a commercial to a benevolent plan beg to submit the following:

It is a matter of great importance that the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces should have a Book Supply House, which would be looked upon as a Baptist institution, through which might be obtained, at minimum prices, desirable books for the Sunday School, the study and the home, and in connection with which should be carried on an aggressive colportage work. Gain comes also from having such a centre for our Baptist people.

A good work has been done in the past; but while fully satisfactory results could not be reached through a close corporation, doing business along strictly commercial lines, we believe the need will be supplied by this society operating hereafter along benevolent lines, as is proposed, and that it will upon this new basis, have the approval and hearty support of the Baptists of these Provinces, and attain to that measure of success we desire to see.

We would recommend:

1st. That immediate effort be made to increase the capital from \$4,414.43 as at present, to \$10,000.

2nd. That efforts be made to secure annual subscriptions, to the amount of at least \$2,000, towards a colportage fund, and that a system be inaugurated for the regular maintenance of such a fund.

3rd. That the manager or some person or persons especially chosen for the work, be sent out at once by the directors to solicit subscriptions to the above named funds.

4th. Stock must be purchased in the best markets, cash discounts always being taken advantage of, and all purchases made with a view to reducing to a minimum so-called "dead stock." Stationary should be carried only to a very limited extent in the staple lines, and less prominence should be given to Christmas specialty trade.

5th. That a larger use be made of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to promote the interests of the society, by setting forth its objects and results, showing that it is truly benevolent in its character, and well deserving of the support of our people.

6th. That our Baptist people be urged to continue their loyal support to this society, and that strenuous efforts be made to secure the agency of the American Baptist Publication Society for the Maritime Provinces.

7th. That in our opinion it would be advantageous to have the manager spend a portion of his time visiting Sunday Schools, churches and districts with a view to increasing sales and collecting funds.

8th. That at the next session of the Legislature a bill be introduced to amend the Act incorporating the society in such a way as to put the society on a purely benevolent basis by doing away with the holding of stock, making every member of any Baptist church in the Convention a member of the society, and providing that, if at any future time the affairs of the society should be wound up for any reason, the assets thereof, after payment of all claims, should be at the disposal of the Convention for denominational purposes.

And that to effect the end above proposed, steps be taken between now and the next session of the Legislature, to obtain the consent of all stockholders to the proposed change in the act of incorporation.

9th. That all monies received, previous to the next session of the Legislature as donations towards the increase of capital be considered as a liability of the present society to the denomination, represented by the Convention, to be merged into capital on the proposed amendment being secured.

In accordance with the above action we now request your consent to the change proposed to place the society on a benevolent instead of on a commercial basis, believing as we do that this course is the only one that is likely to prove successful. We trust the proposal will meet with your concurrence.

Yours fraternally,

B. H. EATON, President.

GEO. A. McDONALD, Manager.

Halifax, April 1st, 1899.

The above circular has been mailed to stockholders of the society. The proposed change of basis from commercial to benevolent will no doubt prove valuable to Sunday Schools and churches. It means that by this change prices on all lines will be reduced and a colportage work begun at once. At a recent meeting held the manager was instructed to carry into effect the above clauses. The visits already made proved mutually helpful, and next month the manager will "go west." Any school along the line desiring to talk books will do well to drop a postal to the Book Room soon. Plans are being made ahead.

GEO. A. McDONALD, Sec'y-Treas.

Messenger and Visitor

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S. McC. BLACK EDITOR.
 A. H. CHIPMAN BUSINESS MANAGER.
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Education and the Ministry.

In an article published last week under the above heading, we showed that there is really no question among intelligent persons as to the importance of education for the minister. For an educated minister is not necessarily a man who has had the training which a college and theological seminary affords. An educated minister may be simply one who possesses well-developed powers of observation and investigation, who can with facility acquire and classify knowledge, think logically, give effective expression to what he knows and thinks and adapt means to the accomplishment of the great ends for which the Christian ministry exists. That such education is in the highest degree important for the minister no sane person can doubt. There may, however, be a question as to how far the training which the higher schools afford is to be regarded as an essential to equipment for the ministry.

It is to be noted here that in the ranks of our Baptist ministry in these provinces there has been in the past and still continues to be a very considerable number of men who are not graduates of colleges or theological seminaries. Some of these have spent more or less time at some institution of learning, while in the case of others no such advantages have been enjoyed. Some denominations have pursued a different course and have ordained only men who have had a classical and theological training. Our open door policy has been doubtless a means both of weakness and of strength to us as a denomination, but on the whole we probably have gained by it much more than we have lost. If it has admitted to the ordained ministry some men who might have served the Lord and his cause more effectively in some other capacity, it has also been the means of calling out and developing in the ministry of the churches gifts of the highest character and value. Many a man whose circumstances have been such as to make it impossible for him to take a college course has, nevertheless, by virtue of superior ability, supported by great industry and devotion, become a highly effective minister, and his work has been crowned with large success. A study of our Baptist history in these Provinces will show how largely the denomination is indebted to the labors of this class of men. And even at the present time any proposition to close the door of the ministry to all except college-bred men would find little favor anywhere in the denomination. In fact, so far as we are aware, no one is at all inclined to make such a proposition.

But with all that has been said as to the value of the education available for the minister outside of college, there can be no doubt that the help which the college can give him in his efforts to secure the training which he needs is so important that no one who is able to secure it can afford to be without that help. The educative influence of the college is manifold, and it is so great that it is hardly in danger of being over-estimated. During his four years course of study, the college gives the faithful student a command of his faculties which places him at a great advantage over the man who has to hew his own way and make his own tools in his efforts to construct a highway of learning for himself. No men probably understand this better than the men who have labored at such a disadvantage. Our pioneer ministers in these provinces had little scholastic training, but they well understood the value of the advantages which such training gives, and they nobly resolved that for those who should come after them there should be opportunities which had been denied to themselves. It would therefore be most unwise for any man proposing to enter the ministry today to argue that, because the revered

fathers of the denomination did noble work for the cause of God without the training which the college can give, therefore such training is unnecessary now, for those fathers themselves, though not a few of them men of remarkable power, fully recognized the value of education and keenly felt the need of it.

It is not less unwise to ignore the difference which exists between men in reference to ability and character. Sometimes when the question arises of ordaining to the ministry some young man whose piety may be unquestioned, but whose education is of a very meagre character and who perhaps seems to have very little ambition to acquire more, it is urged on his behalf that other men have succeeded who never went to college. "There is the Rev. Mr. X.," it will be said, "whose ability is recognized on all hands, scarcely if at all inferior as a thinker, a theologian and a preacher to the best college-bred men, he never went to college;"—and the inference is that the candidate will surely follow in Bro. X's ways and become as strong and efficient as he. It is not enquired whether the candidate is naturally a man of anything like the calibre of Bro. X., whether he has the ability, the energy, the devotion and determination by which this strong brother has made his way through all difficulties in the effort to fit himself for the service to which he was called. Some men will reach a higher degree of education without any aid from college than can be reached by others with all the help the best of colleges can give.

If a man have that force of character, that energy and determination to fit himself by all available means as completely as possible to exercise the duties of his most important office, the degree of education at which he has arrived at the time of his ordination is comparatively unimportant. But at this day, when the advantages of the higher education are so easily available, if a young man has not appreciation enough of education or lacks the energy which would impel him to secure it at some sacrifice of time and toil; if he is willing simply to follow the path of least resistance, foregoing the great advantages which a college training offers, getting married and settling down without any plans for a more thorough preparation for his life work, then it seems to us that his disposition indicates a lack of qualification for the ministry even more serious than his present lack of education.

Conditions of Life and Fruitfulness.

When our Lord speaks of himself as the true vine, as he does in the passage in John's Gospel which gives us the topic for our Bible study for the current week, he pursues his customary method of setting forth great spiritual truths by reference to familiar objects in the physical world. It was characteristic of our Lord's method, too, to direct the minds of his disciples to the heart and kernel of things and to teach them to regard that which has significance for the spiritual and immortal life of men rather than that which concerns the present life only. Thus, he had spoken to them of "the true food," and "the true drink;" he had said "Man shall not live by bread alone," and again, "My meat and my drink is to do the will of him that sent me." And here, in his last discourse, he teaches his disciples that the vine with which they were so familiar—the vine with its branches living and dead, its redundant growth and its luscious fruitage, had a meaning, far beyond itself, as an emblem and an illustration of a truth of the deepest significance having its realization in Jesus himself and in his relation to the Father on the one hand and to his disciples on the other. There is another characteristic of Christ's teaching here which it is well not to overlook. In all his life and work he links himself with the Father. He has no fault to find, no doubts to express as to the plan on which the world is constructed. His optimism is of the grandest and most unflinching character. It is God's world—his Father's world—and therefore all is good, except what "an enemy" has done, and the Son is come that he may reveal the Father and destroy the works of the adversary. All that he undertakes is with God's sanction and as a part of the eternal plan. Thus we hear him saying, "I am not come of myself." "I can of mine own self do nothing." "The Father that sent me, he doeth the works." "The Father loveth the Son and showeth him all that himself doeth." So, here as everywhere the Father's presence and proprietorship are recognized. "I am the

vine and my father is the husbandman." Christ teaches that he and all who belong to him are linked by bonds of life and love to the Eternal God and Father of all.

By this parable of the vine, Jesus teaches that union with himself is for those who would be his disciples the grand condition of spiritual life and of the fruit in which spiritual life should issue. What the vine is to the branches, that is Christ to his disciples. It is the vine's life which manifests itself in the expanding leaf, the growing twig, the blossoming and fruitage of the branches. So also it is Christ's life that manifests itself in every spiritual affection and every labor of love which appears in the life of the disciple. So long as the branch abides in vital connection with the vine it lives and bears fruit, but if its union is only mechanical then there will be no life in the branch, and because no life no fruit. There may be a kind of mechanical connection with Christ which involves no vital union. Already it had been proved that it is possible for one to be numbered among and to associate much with his disciples, even to hear the Lord's gracious words and behold his wonderful works, and yet at heart be a traitor to Christ and to his cause.

Observe what the vine-dresser does to the branches. If a branch is dead, if it is in such condition that it cannot receive the vital life current out of which alone fruitfulness can come, then it is removed, cast out and burned;—sad end for that which might have borne fruit for the table of a King! See what it means, as illustrated in the case of Judas, to be "cast out as a branch"! But the branch that lives in union with the vine, receiving of its life and transmuting that life into fruit meet for the Master's use,—what does the vinedresser do with the living, fruitful branch? Does it seem strange that to the fruitful branch he applies the knife? Does he not value this fruitbearing branch? Certainly, that is why the knife is applied, not to cut off and cast away but to prune, to cleanse of redundant growth, lest the life of the vine should run to foliage and wood rather than to that perfect ripened fruit which is its glory. The divine husbandman is not satisfied with a low degree of fruitfulness. He makes the conditions favorable for the best results. Neither the unpruned vine nor the unchastened life will attain the highest degree of fruitfulness.

The significant thing is fruit. The glory of the vine is not in the luxuriance of its foliage, however beautiful that may be, but in its fruit. So the grand end of a human life is accomplished in its bearing fruit to the glory of God. The good man is like a tree which brings forth fruit in its season. However ornamented one's life may be, if it results in nothing to feed the needs of immortal souls, it must be judged to have fallen far short of Christ ideal for human life.

Editorial Notes

—A cyclonic storm, terrific in its force and in the destruction wrought, swept over Kirksville, Mo., on Tuesday evening of last week. It is stated that many articles of wearing apparel pieces of jewelry etc., belonging to the people of Kirksville were carried by the storm a distance of twenty-five miles. Among the things found was a \$100 note. There was much destruction of property and many persons were killed or injured. Reports place the number of the dead at eleven and the injured at thirty-two.

—From recent despatches it appears that there is some prospect of peace being established in the Philippines. The Filipinos have shown a fighting spirit and ability which have rather surprised the Americans, and they have it in their power no doubt to make much more trouble for their invaders. At the same time, they will be wise to recognize sooner rather than later that their resistance to the United States is hopeless, and also that their best interest lies in the direction of making friends with the American Government. For the United States, too, it will certainly be a cause for thankfulness if the struggle can end now, for the war is by no means popular with the people of the Republic and it has already cost the nation a good deal of blood and treasure.

—The announcements have been issued of the Northfield Student Conference and the Geneva Student Conference, which are to be held during June and July of this year. The Geneva Conference

meets at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, June 16-25; and the Northfield, at Northfield, Mass., June 30-July 9. These gatherings were attended last year by over 800 representatives from more than 250 institutions of higher learning from every section of the United States and Canada. Their purpose is to deepen the spiritual life of those who attend, to train them for leadership in organized Christian work among their fellow-students and to open up the possibilities of Christian service which await them after graduation. The circular and all necessary information in reference to the Northfield Conference may be obtained by writing to D. A. Davy, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City; and for similar information in reference to the Lake Geneva Conference write to C. C. Mitchener, 705 Association Building, Chicago.

—The meetings to be held in Philadelphia, May 24 and 25, in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of "Diamond Jubilee" of the American Sunday School Union, will doubtless be of great interest. There will be addresses by a number of men eminent in Sunday School and other Christian work. Among the names of the speakers we observe those of D. L. Moody, Newell Dwight Hillis, Russell H. Conwell, Henry Clay Trumbull and Theodore L. Cuyler. Mr. H. H. McGranahan, with the assistance of the Philadelphia Choral Union and other singers, will have charge of the music. The Committee of Arrangements are Clarkson Clothier, chairman, Philadelphia; John N. Beach and Robert T. B. Easton, New York; Wm. H. Wanamaker, Wm. C. Stoeber, C. H. Cara and J. M. Andrews, Secretary of the Committee, Philadelphia. E. B. Stevenson, assistant to chairman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Persons wishing to make inquiries concerning this anniversary may address any member of the committee at 1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

—It seemed impossible that in any civilized community there could occur more dreadful things than some of those which, during the past few years, have been recorded in connection with negro lynchings in the Southern States. But the deeds which have taken place in the State of Georgia during the past week exhibit a madness of savagery which one might hope was without parallel even in the most savage communities. These deeds are too terrible even to relate. If the principal victim of these inhuman cruelties was guilty of the crimes charged against him, he richly deserved death. But one diabolical crime does not justify, and is not atoned for, by another still more diabolical. If the negro is sometimes a good deal of a brute, he will not be made less but much more a brute by this kind of treatment, and the people of the South who are thus surrendering to the domination of revengeful and blood-thirsty passions are not only winning a name of infamy for themselves all over the world, but they are laying up for themselves wrath against a day of wrath, which may come more swiftly than they think.

From Halifax.

The B. Y. P. U. of the city and county of Halifax held a union meeting at the Tabernacle on Friday, the 21st. It was well attended and deeply interesting. Rev. W. E. Hall conducted the devotional exercises; Mr. Freeman, of the West End church, presided; Miss Norton read the report. A most interesting address on the matter of pledges was given by the Rev. W. E. Bates. The criticisms, adverse to the pledge taken by the members of the B. Y. P. U., were examined one by one in Mr. Bates' happy style. The principle of pledge-taking was justified. Rev. G. A. Lawson followed with another address carefully prepared. Rev. A. C. Chute, B. D., answered all the questions handed in for solution. The interest in these societies is well sustained, especially in view of the low state of the spirituality in the churches generally. A resolution passed by the meeting at the Tabernacle expressed the regret that the Rev. G. A. Lawson is about to leave the city, and also the high appreciation of what he has done in the city and county, especially for the Young Peoples' Unions and Sunday Schools. A committee was appointed to frame a suitable expression of these sentiments. Mr. Lawson will be due at Isaac's Harbor for the second Sunday in May. He has been in Halifax about four years and has endeared himself to his own church and is highly esteemed by all the churches. He is an industrious, judicious builder. When he came to the West End church the average attendance at the Sabbath School was about forty. Now there is between eighty and ninety. The morning congregation about twenty and in the evening about forty. Now the attend-

work to be pushed with the required concentration of effort. Brethren you intend some day to help occupy this land for Christ. Come in on the flood-tide. Don't plan to dribble your gifts over a score of years. Double your gifts now, and in ten years time if you want to stop we will find someone to take your place. Many a field, strongly attacked at the right time, may be possessed in a few years. Delay the attack and it will take twice as long to develop a self-supporting church. This in many cases accounts for the weakness of our churches in towns where other churches are strong. We were a little too late and in other congregations and churches will be found many families who, had there been a Baptist church in their new home, would have attached themselves to it. The policy of the other denominations has been to send their missionaries where they saw the people going. We have waited to see the community established, and usually to see a band of Baptists holding out exploring hands before we have sent the missionary. Coming in late we not only lose many who would have been adherents and would have become members, but we are regarded as intruders and have to overcome the prejudices connected with that fact.

Rev. W. E. Hall is engaged to assist Rev. J. M. Parker in a series of meetings at Shulee.

The educational work of the Presbyterians of the Maritime Provinces is centered in Halifax. They have Dalhousie College, the Ladies College and their Theological College at Pine Hill, a beautiful locality overlooking the Northwest Arm. They are giving a good account of themselves.

Dalhousie's closing exercises as usual were held in Music Hall. A preacher is reported to have said that when the millennium comes choirs will behave like other people. These hopes were indulged in respect to Dalhousie students, or some of them rather, at convocations. But these hopes have been happily disappointed. Last year they did their worst. This year they were only reasonably cheerful, but very respectful. This has come to pass and the millennium has not yet dawned. Good. The B. A.'s numbered thirty-seven, eight of whom were young ladies. Six received the degree of Master of Arts, one the degree of Master of Letters, and one the degree of B. S. Medals and certificates of honor were distributed as usual. Twenty-three received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. M. D. was conferred upon eleven, one of whom was a young woman and she led the class.

The Theological College held its convocation in the assembly room in the new Library Building on the 26th. J. C. Dumaresq was the architect and Rhodes, Curry & Company were the builders. All speak in the highest terms of the form and workmanship of this fine building. It is of stone and brick and cost about \$18,000. Shelves are made for 30,000 volumes. The attendance this year was 48 students. Eleven graduated. All B. A.'s of Dalhousie also. One goes to the Klondike. They are well prepared for their life work. Not long before the close of the College year one of the young men, a Mr. Noble from Mirimichi, died suddenly of appendicitis. He was highly spoken of by the faculty.

The past year has not been one of marked advance in the city churches of any denomination. An indifference, gravitating towards stolidity, has fallen upon the disciples as a whole. It is keenly felt by some at least, and the hope is that it will soon pass away. Nature is reviving, but religion's winter is extending into nature's spring-time. The North Church ought to be excepted. Some life too has been felt at Dartmouth also and at the West End. Extra services have been held by Brother Fash. Over thirty have been added to the membership, a part of them by baptism.

The County Missionary, Rev. P. G. McGregor, has been spending the last months in the eastern part of the county, where for a time there has been no minister of the gospel of any denomination.

The ministers in the county outside of the city report that the storms of the winter have greatly interfered with their public meetings. Otherwise they have been encouraged.

The Book Room's new departure has been commenced. G. A. McDonald, the superintendent of the work from its beginning, is now authorized and directed to make collections for the work, so as to make it more efficient and enlarge the volume of trade. All interested in this great work, so important to the Baptists, are invited to correspond with Mr. McDonald and remit to him donations for this good cause.

REPORTER.

Flood-tides Past and Present.

"There is a tide in the affairs of man Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

The tide of Canadian empire sets westward. The devil rides on the crest of the wave fully equipped with all his appliances for empire building. The church of Christ should in this case take passage with His Majesty. It is impossible to be ahead of him. We must not be behind him. In this new and rapidly developing country the economic way is to strongly occupy the ground. Scanty investments are often of necessity largely thrown away. To stop the channel of a Fundy estuary the dyke-builders do not dump a few cart loads of earth for the rising tide to bear away. Almost as futile is it to take feeble possession of a growing settlement or town in this country. Again, the church like the world finds that to occupy the ground early is to possess cheaply and to reap full benefits from following development. To be late in the field is to pay top price and get small profits. If Baptist history in the west serves no other useful purpose it will at least furnish examples of this principle. We have many struggling churches in as many flourishing communities, because in these places we were late (and invariably last) on the field and because even then resources did not permit the

work to be pushed with the required concentration of effort.

But the mistakes of the past should arouse us to meet the opportunities of the present. We shall have abundant opportunity to prove our penitence. The next ten years will doubtless see more new ground occupied by settlers than has been in the past twenty-five years. Northern Manitoba is being rapidly opened. A few years will see the whole Saskatchewan valley from Lake Winnipeg to the Rockies dotted with settlements and villages. This belt of country lies from two to three hundred miles north of the C. P. R., and is at present only tapped in two places by railroads, namely, at Prince Albert and Edmonton. But it cannot be long before the whole valley is opened by railroads. Shall we be there with the pioneers to pre-empt the land for Christ and his truth? or neglecting the flood-tide of opportunity must our voyage again be bound in "shallows and in miseries," taxing every effort to avoid shipwreck, when we might be sailing the deep seas of denominational prosperity.

NOTES.

A recent report of Presbyterian missions in the West shows that the Presbyterian Board is spending \$4500 this year in the Edmonton Presbytery. The Baptist Board spends in the same district about \$400. We may not be able to duplicate their figures but the discrepancy should not be so striking.

We praise God for the coming National Baptist Convention at Winnipeg, when the Baptists of Canada "will review the entire work from a national standpoint." We blush for shame at the too well founded implication that hitherto Canadian Baptists have been narrowly provincial in their outlook. Come to Winnipeg next September and get a bird's eye view of your heritage.

We venture to predict that the editor will almost regret having voiced the regret of the East at the departure of the Moncton pastor to the Pacific coast, when he has had a closer look at the larger opportunities of the future Montreal of the west. We say this with all respect and sympathy for Moncton. Brethren, let not such separations mean broken ties. Let them rather make "ties that bind." East to West and West to East. Mellick, McDonald, Vincent, Stackhouse, Saunders, Hinson, men of proved worth whom you have given the West. We trust the ties have in each case lengthened and not broken, and have become mediums of sympathy, occasions of prayer and means of stirring up that gift that is in thy pocket.

Evangelists D. G. McDonald and W. Pugsley have been greatly blessed in their labors during the past year. Many souls have been won, weak churches have been made strong and insignificant mission stations have become strong centres. Let the good work go on. Help it along.

We want a college, we need all the blessed influences, such as have radiated from Horton and Woodstock in days past. We must have the help of student missionaries in occupying this vast land. So we must keep our students with us in a college of our own. It is announced that sufficient financial support is guaranteed to warrant a beginning. In the early days Acadia received help from England and the States. Who will help to pass along that gift to this new "child of providence."

The Calgary church, (if I mistake not, the first organized in Alberta) after years of weary working and waiting is being mightily blessed. Pastor Litch is happily wedded to this church. C. B. F.

Edmonton, April 19th.

Stephen Crane has written a remarkable short story entitled, "God Rest Ye, Merry Gentlemen," for The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia.

In it the Managing Editor of the New York Eclipse starts off his war correspondent, "Little Nell," with the cablegram. "Take tug. Go find Cervera's fleet."

"Little Nell" starts out on the Johnson, "a harbor tug with no architectural intention of parading the high seas," wondering how, if he finds the cruisers, he is going "to lose them again."

His remarkable experiences on the Johnson and at Santiago, where "he takes his mackintosh and invades Cuba," and learns that "the emphatic time of history is not the emphatic time of the common man, who, throughout the changing of nations, feels an itch on his shin, a pain in his head, hunger, thirst," . . . are told in the Post of May 5.

The American Monthly Review of Reviews of May devotes considerable space to a survey of recent developments in American cities. The editor comments on the re-election of Mayor Carter Harrison in Chicago, on Mayor Jones' remarkable triumph in Toledo, on the Detroit project for municipal ownership of the street railways, and on the general situation in Boston, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Denver, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and New York. Dr. Shaw also contributes a special study of the new San Francisco charter—a remarkable document in its way, and Mr. George E. Hooker gives some interesting facts about Mayor Quincy's administration of Boston.

❁ ❁ The Story Page. ❁ ❁

A Morning-Glory House.

BY ELIZABETH S. HOOK.

Helen lived a few miles from a large town. She had plenty of grass to run about on and a garden where she could gather all the flowers she wished; but sometimes she was lonely, for she was an only child.

One evening after Helen had gone to bed Mrs. Duncan had a long talk with her husband, and the next morning Helen's father, looking over the top of his newspaper at his little daughter, said:

"Helen, how would you like a morning-glory house?"

"I do not know what it is," said Helen; "but I like the name very much."

"Let me see," said her father, laying down his newspaper and taking a pencil and paper from his pocket. "Now it is the first of June. It would take until the middle of August for the house to grow."

"To grow?" said Helen; "I did not know that houses ever grew."

"Yes," said her father, "morning-glory houses do; and you have to grow a new one every summer. But you must not be told all about it now or you will not enjoy building it."

"You said it grew."

"I meant seeing it grow," corrected her father.

"The first thing is to decide about the dimensions."

"The dimensions!" said Helen.

"The size of it. How long and how wide," answered her father.

After talking it over they decided that a house six feet long and four feet wide would do nicely. Mr. Duncan said that he need not put that on paper for he was six feet tall and Helen four feet. He could remember it in that way.

"I am afraid mamma will not like to be left out," said Helen anxiously.

"Of course she would not," said her father, "and besides we forgot the height in making our dimensions. We will have the house just as high as mamma, five feet, three inches. Now when the framework is ready you can plant your house."

This was Saturday, and on Wednesday morning of the next week a man drove up to the door in an open wagon. Mr. Duncan went out and talked with him for a few minutes, then he called to Helen, who was standing on the porch, to put on her hat and come with him. He told her when she joined him that the framework for the morning-glory house had come, and that the man would stay to set it up.

A place for the house had been selected on the east side of the garden close to the lawn. By driving along the carriage-way you could come very near to the place.

Mr. Duncan helped the man to take some long, slim stakes from the wagon. After measuring the distances a stake was driven into the ground at each of the four corners of what was to be the house. From stake to stake at top and bottom two-inch boards were nailed, and at either end, at the top, shorter stakes were placed so as to form peaks. These were joined by a long board.

Then the man stepped back, shut one eye, bent his fingers and looked through them at his work.

"The proportions are good," he said, slowly.

"Will you tell me what you mean by that word?" asked Helen, shyly.

"What word?" said the man.

"She means proportions," said Mr. Duncan.

"Oh," said the man laughing, "I don't know that I can explain it. But if a house is very wide across the front, you know, and not very high it looks too low, or if it is very high and very long it looks too narrow. In either case it would be out of proportion."

"Yes," said Helen, slowly, "I think I understand," and she thought what a wonderful thing her morning-glory house was already with its dimensions and proportions. The man now hurried to the wagon and took from under the seat some nails and a large ball of twine.

"The twine is for your house to climb on," said Mr. Duncan.

At regular distances along the cross-boards the man drove nails, which were left standing out a little from the wood; then he fastened the end of the twine to one of the lower nails, carried it up to the next cross-board, wound it around a nail there, then across to the next nail. Down came the cord and up again. The man worked so fast! The house began to look like a cage. Suddenly Helen cried:

"Oh, papa! I must have a door to my house!"

"How stupid I was not to think of it. We can have one in the front and one at the side."

So he told the man to skip six nails in the middle, on the front of the house, and six in the middle, on the side.

"There are four doors," said the man, when he had followed out the directions. "You can tie the vines back for a window."

The man soon finished his work and drove away.

"To-morrow we will plant the house," said Mr. Duncan.

The next morning, when Helen came into the dining-room, she saw on a table at the side of the room a number of little brown paper bags with "Morning-glory Seed" printed on them in very black letters.

"The rain last night was just what we needed," said Mr. Duncan to his little daughter, "Rain is not good for building usually; but it is just the thing for morning-glory house."

After breakfast Helen went with her father to the stable for her little garden tools—a spade, a hoe and a rake.

"You must do the work yourself," said her father, "but I will tell you how. Close to the house you must dig a ditch about as deep as your little finger is long."

Helen began and worked steadily until she had dug the ditch on one side of the house. Then she felt tired, and her father told her to open one of the paper bags and scatter the seeds along and cover them with the dirt.

This change of work rested her, and she went on in this way until she had been around the house; then she raked the ground so that it looked very neat and nice.

"There is nothing more to be done at present," said Mr. Duncan. "You must wait now for the walls of your house to grow."

Helen tried to be patient during the days that elapsed before the first green shoots appeared. At last the delicate tendrils began to coil round the cords ready for them and she could count the "twists," as she called them.

One beautiful sunny morning Helen came running into the dining-room. Her cheeks were flushed, her eyes shining. "Oh, mamma! oh, papa! The glories! the glories! There are eight of them, blue and white and pink! Please come!"

Her father and mother followed her. There were the eight lovely flowers. Two large, purple ones right over the front door, as if to bid them welcome.

"It is really a morning-glory house now," said Mrs. Duncan, as she stepped aside. "This will be a pleasant place to sit and read and see your friends."

"When my house is done," said Helen.

"It will not be done until it is ready to come down," her mother answered smiling. "It is building all the time. You will see what a strange house it is."

In the afternoon Helen drove into town, but as soon as she returned she went to see her house. But what a disappointment awaited her! The eight beautiful morning-glories were gone. Helen went back quickly to her mother. The tears were running down her cheeks.

"Mamma, some one has picked all the glories."

"No one would do that, said her mother. "Let me go with you; I think I can convince you."

They went across the lawn to the morning-glory house. It looked quite bare with no bright blossoms among the green leaves.

Mrs. Duncan told Helen to come near the vines, and she saw, to her surprise, little shriveled-up flowers where in the morning the pretty blossoms had been.

"Now my dear, you see that the sun when it is high withers the frail flowers. They shut up and shrink together. But every morning there are new ones."

"That is why they are called morning-glories?" said Helen smiling through her tears.

"Yes; so your house will be fresh and more beautiful from day to day."

"It is lovely," said Helen. "A morning-glory house is lovely!"

After that the morning-glories came thicker and thicker, and as it had been with the "twists," Helen could not count them.

One day in August when Helen was ten years old, she had three little girls to breakfast in the morning-glory house. For the breakfast there were rolls and delicate wafers, glasses of milk and large dishes of berries. In the centre of the table was a birthday cake, and around the edge were ten beautiful morning-glories.

What a merry time they had! Then the table was cleared and they blew bubbles with the morning-glories. "I did it when I was a little girl," said Mrs. Duncan. "Take away the green cup that holds them and you will see what good pipes morning-glories make."

How pretty the large bubbles looked on the rim of the lovely flowers! The children were delighted, and were sorry when one of the children said:

"The morning-glories are all gone. It is time for us to go, too."

"The house will be dismantled in a few weeks," said Mrs. Duncan.

"Dismantled?" said Helen.

"Yes, the flowers will cease to bloom and the leaves will drop from the vines. But we will take down the framework, lay it away, and next summer plant another morning-glory house."—The Independent.

❁ ❁ Jemmy's Mother's Bonnet. ❁ ❁

"I want you to put jes' as many v'lets on as you ken fer twenty cents, right there in the front, so't they'll stick up an' look kind o' stylish." It was a thin, sickly-looking little boy that spoke. The young girl behind the counter smiled, but there were tears in her eyes as the grimy finger, undid the ungainly newspaper bundle, and took out a rusty black straw bonnet, which had seen a great deal of service.

"It's fur my mother," he continued, "an' it's a surprise. Do you think you ken git it done fur me by the time I take my papers down to the office and get back?"

"Oh, yes," said the girl; "only don't hurry too much. What is your name?"

"Jem," answered the boy; "an' I won't. An' there's the twenty cents. I'd wait fur it a couple o' hours if I had to."

He passed out, whistling cheerily. The clerk opened her shopping-bag, and taking out a bottle of shoe polish began applying it vigorously to the faded straw.

"Are you really going to try to fix up that old thing?" inquired another clerk, "and take your noon hour, too? Catch me! Why didn't you give him the violets and let him go? Twenty cents worth—humph!"

"Indeed, I am going to fix it up for the poor little fellow," was the earnest reply. "Just think, Mary, I suppose he's saved up that twenty cents for weeks! I'm so glad I happened to get this blacking this morning. You can't tell the bonnet when I get through with it, see if you can."

She hummed a happy little song, as she went putting on coat after coat, deftly turning the straw up here and down there.

"Mrs. Brown," she said as the proprietor of the store entered, "will you give me thirty-five cents worth of violets at wholesale? A poor little boy has brought me his mother's bonnet to trim, and I want to add a few violets to what he has ordered, and make it just as pretty as I can."

"Indeed I will," the proprietor answered; "and good measure at that!" And so it came about that the poor black bonnet was transformed into a beautiful "shiny" one, with bunches of violets peeping out here and there from the ribbons, so cunningly arranged that the worn, faded parts could hardly be discerned.

"Oh, you don't mean it; you don't mean that's my mother's bunnet, and all fur twenty cents?" exclaimed Jem, coming back just as the finishing touch was being given. "Oh, what lots o' v'lets! How did you get it so shiny? Oh, she'll be jes' tickled to death!"

It was a wonderfully happy little boy who gazed from the bonnet into the clerk's face.

As the door closed behind him, one who had been a silent spectator of it all went up to the young girl, and laying her hand on her shoulder, said: "This has been a lesson to me, my dear, a lesson that I never can forget. Out of the abundance with which the Lord has blessed me, I have begrudged to the poor and needy within my gates. Please God it shall never happen again!"

In her simple way, the girl pondered upon the woman's words, and wondered what her life had been, and what it would be. Ah, who can say! As the circles of a pool into which a pebble has been cast widen and widen until the ripples reach beyond our sight, so the influence of a noble, generous act, though one the world might call a small one, goes on and on through all eternity.—Our Boys and Girls.

❁ ❁ Three Dog Stories. ❁ ❁

Among the latest tales told by lovers of dogs are the following two related by the owners of their respective canine pets:

"I have a Maltese bulldog that shows infinite wisdom on every subject save that of wasps. He cannot realize that wasps were not created as the natural food for bulldogs, and he continues, therefore, in his reckless career of catching and swallowing every wasp within a reachable radius. Last summer he had the ill luck to encounter a retaliating specimen, and his painful experience of the havoc which a live wasp may create in a bulldog interior lasted for upwards of two hours. His day of reckoning came when he happened to swallow, without due mastication, a wasp sturdy and smart enough to realize that, before breathing his last, he could take a swift, sharp revenge on the stomach of his formidable enemy of his race. I happened to witness the wasp-swallowing incident, so that I was not surprised some minutes later when two or three members of the household announced in tragic tones that the bulldog had gone suddenly mad, and must perforce be shot. His tongue, swollen and blackened, hung from his mouth, the whites of his eyes rolled in real agony, and his whole appearance was so fierce that I deemed it prudent to chain him to his kennel. His appearance was tragic and piteous, and for two whole hours he rolled over in acute pain, his hair on end, and great knotty swellings all over his body. The wasp poison was evidently potent. Between the paroxysms, which occurred at short intervals, a veterinary surgeon administered huge doses of opium and chloral. Whether the result be due to the vast quantity of narcotics administered, together with a fair amount of stimulant, or whether it was a fair struggle between his healthiness and the wasp virus, I do not attempt to judge. At the expiration of a couple of hours his intolerable sufferings ceased, and he made a sudden convalescence. The same

The Young People

afternoon this incorrigible wasp-catcher was found contentedly chewing up another of his winged enemies."

Another man says: "I had heard dogs howl at the piano, but never before sing to it, as my Pomeranian did; and, what was stranger still, he was always perfectly in tune. This is not exaggeration, but a fact; and he would go right up the scale without a false note. Whenever I played the piano he used to sit in the middle of the room, put his little nose in the air and join in with a great deal of expression and feeling. He thoroughly enjoyed his musical performance, and seemed immensely pleased with himself. A Welsh terrier we have in the house now often comes and sits close to my feet when I am playing. His nature is a very sentimental one at all times, and meek; other dogs I have noticed do the same thing, and this without either 'howling' or singing. My Pomeranian was any thing but good-tempered, meek or sentimental. At times he went into the most fearful rages when any one did anything to annoy him. I have never known a dog which took such fiendish hatred to people. With me he was always the sweetest and most affectionate and faithful little companion possible. He was evidently the sort of dog that must attach himself to one person. More extreme opposites could not be found than in him and the Welsh terrier I have mentioned; so it shows that music affects dogs with different characters—fery as well as meek.

A gentleman had left Rover at his sister's while abroad for a few months, and on his return the animal was so excited that he was not surprised to hear him barking in the night. The barking was so persistent that the owner put on his dressing-gown to go downstairs and pat Rover on the head to soothe him. He was no sooner in bed again than the noise recommenced. So he made another journey to point out, with some asperity, that the repetition of the offence would call down serious consequences upon the delinquent. He was just dozing when the barking started more furiously than ever, and continued until he made a third journey—with the walking-stick. Soon after the disturbance began once more. Fortunately, the gentleman was too sleepy to get up again, and at last he went off to sleep, vowing to sell the dog next day. When the morning came, however, his sister hoped that he had not been roused by the barking of—her new parrot! It was always imitating the dog at night, she said.—Chicago News.

The Servant Girl Problem.

There was a convention in Minneapolis a while ago to consider what improvements may be had in domestic service, and in the condition of servants themselves. Very little can be done for servant girls while they have less social recognition than factory girls. The better a servant girl is, the more discontented she is with her position, to say nothing about prospects of marriage.

No intelligent human being can be contented with a position in life that stamps him or her with a mark of social inferiority. God has not seen fit to create a distinctly inferior class of human beings—so far as we can see—to dwell contentedly on the social plane of domestic service, as it is at present. There are those who think the colored race, was created to be the slaves of the white race, but events seem to be upsetting that theory, or, at least, putting it to a severe test.

The more self-respect a girl has, the more she is inclined to shun the occupation of domestic service, and choose, rather, employment that is even dangerous to health and morals, if by any means she may escape the brand of social inferiority. One emancipated human being is just like another in this respect.

Civilized humanity everywhere, especially in this country, is contending for equal social rights—which is quite different from compulsory social intercourse. Servant girls in England are more contented, and remain in one position much longer as a general thing than they do here—often for a life-time. But social conditions here will never return to what they were, and to what they now are in other countries. In trying to solve the servant girl problem it is well to recognize the fundamental difficulty.

Complaints are made that servant girls are too independent and exact too high wages. "They have too long had their own way," says one. They are independent, because the occupation is not over-crowded; it is not over-crowded because there are other employments open, in which, even though the exactions are as great and the pay less, the service is not regarded as menial and derogatory to social respectability.

Nothing less than social emancipation can solve the servant-girl problem. A spirit of devout piety and self-denial would help her to be contented and faithful, but the occupation is one of the least favorable to saintliness. On the whole, reformers need to point out some way to reach the root of the matter, and not talk about bringing girls from rural districts and from Europe.—Midland Christian Advocate.

"We've got to economize," said Mr. Gargoyle to his wife. "Very well," replied the good woman, cheerfully. "You shave yourself and I'll cut your hair."—Ex.

EDITOR,

J. B. MORGAN.

Kindly address all communications for this department to Rev. J. B. Morgan, Aylesford, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the editor's hands on the Wednesday preceding the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic—May 7th.

Patient continuance in well doing. Rom. 2: 1-11.

In the opening chapters of this great epistle Paul is dealing with the thought of sin and retribution. In chapter 1, after his introduction, he discusses the dark sin of heathendom. In the second chapter he sets forth the sin of Judaism. In the first part of the latter chapter which constitutes our lesson he lays down the principles of the divine judgment. These are four, found in verses 2, 6, 11 and 16. The judgment will be according to "truth," vs. 2; according to "deeds," vs. 6; without "respect of persons," vs. 11; and "according to my gospel," vs. 16.

Patient continuance in well doing is our lesson. This is manifestly the only kind of well doing of any real value. The well doing that is always making new resolutions and always breaking them is of little value. "If ye continue in my word," says Jesus "then are ye my disciples indeed."

Well doing in view of the judgment. This is evidently the thought of the lesson. "We must all appear before the judgment seat." We do well to keep this solemn fact before us. The Bible makes it prominent. Many would like to put it away from them. But it is a tremendous fact. But the judgment will approve the good as well as condemn the evil. If we are mis-judged by men God will vindicate us, if we do not get our reward here we shall by and by, if we continue faithful.

But well doing does not have to wait for its reward till the judgment. It is its own reward. It has the approval of conscience. It strengthens every noble impulse within us. It is climbing upward, ascending "The world's great stair stairs, which slope through darkness up to God."

It must not however be expected that well doing will always shield from cross bearing and suffering here. Righteousness is not enthroned yet in 'his world. Truth is still often on the scaffold. Perfect well doing led Jesus to the cross. "It is enough for the disciple to be as his Master." The cross of Jesus is still to be borne by those who follow him. But the cross which we are thus compelled to bear is not ours but Christ's. It is to be borne after him, in close touch with him, and he still bears the heavier end.

Patient well doing shall not fail of its due reward. The great Task-Master knows all our struggles, difficulties, crosses and burdens. He will not forget. Nor shall patient continuance fail of recognition even among men. If one generation slays the prophets another will build their monuments. So then let us conclude with Paul's inspiring words, "Let us not be weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

D. H. SIMPSON.

A Blessing in Disguise.

One of the most suggestive things about the Old Testament is the way its language lends itself to the expression of modern Christian experience and ideas. Even its war history reads almost like parables of present-day life. The famous expression of Samuel, "Ebenzer, Hitherto had the Lord helped us," uttered at the end of a battle, has become a convenient phrase in which Christians have been expressing their glad and grateful faith throughout the flying centuries. It relates to the history of a great victory. But the history was preceded by defeat. Israel's old, persistent, vultured-eye enemy—the Philistine. In spite of having the Ark with them, they were defeated, but theirs was only a superstitious faith in the talismanic power of that chest which held the sacred relics of their country. When real faith dies superstition takes its place. External religiousness will not save us in time of trouble. But the best thing that could have happened to Israel was their defeat and loss of the Ark. There are many evils which are blessings in disguise. Reverses, sorrows and consequent humiliation work out for us a truer life and lead to ultimate success. Often it is the bitterness of a godless life which teaches the fear of God to the wayward. The folly of sowing tares is discovered when harvest day comes, and the soul wants food to satisfy and not the semblance of life. After Israel's defeat they "lamented after Jehovah," a wave of sorrow rolled over them when they discovered that God was no longer with them, and they wept and sobbed like children after a lost father. How often there is sobbing before we discover the lost presence. To a man without spiritual imagination the language used regarding God is full of contradiction. He tells us God never hides his face. He never changes and ever remains the same. O yes, that is quite correct, icily correct, but he does not know anything of those fluctuations and lamentations of the hidden heart which find utterance in tears and sighs because of the lost presence of God.

The defeat of Israel was transcendent. Victory came at last. The defeats of life are not final, but anticipative and preparatory. Defeats lead to repentance, and all God's victories are conditioned by our repentant spirit. They forsook their strange gods which was the true way of making a highway for the return of the true God unto them. Let us apply this principle to our life and work. Failure and defeat have come to us, and we should be quick in reading the lessons they teach. We shall bless God for them and find they are but disguised good when they cause us to lament after God and to put away those things which retarded victory.—The Commonwealth.

Afraid of a Shadow.

The young clergyman's text was the twenty-third Psalm, of which he gave a running commentary. When he came to the verse, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death," he abruptly paused and said: "I am a Scotchman; let me tell you a little incident which occurred not long ago in the Scottish parish where I was laboring." He leaned from the pulpit, and with the sweetness of Scottish accents began in a low, tender voice:

"I was sitting in my study, one Saturday evening, when a message came to me that one of the godliest among the shepherds who attended their flocks upon the slopes of our Highland hills was dying, and wanted to see the minister. Without loss of time I recrossed the wide heath to his comfortable little home. When I entered the low room I found the shepherd propped up with pillows, and breathing with such difficulty that it was apparent he was near his end. 'Jean,' he said, 'give the minister a stool, and leave me for a bit; for I wad see the minister alone.' As soon as the door had closed he turned the most pathetic pair of gray eyes upon me I had ever looked into and said, in a voice shaken with emotion: 'Minister, I am dying, and—and—I'm afraid.'

"I began at once to repeat the strongest promises with which God's Word furnishes us; but in the midst of them he stopped me. 'I ken them a', he said, mournfully; 'I ken them a', but somehow they dinna gie me comfort.'

"Do you not believe them?"

"Wi' a' my heart," he replied, earnestly.

"Where, then, is there any room for fear, with such a saving faith?"

"For a' that, minister, I'm afraid, I'm afraid."

"I took up the well-worn Bible which lay on his bed, and turned to the Psalm which I have read to-day."

"You remember the twenty-third Psalm?" I began.

"Remember it?" he said vehemently. "I kened it afore ye were born; ye need na' read it; I've conned it a thousand times on the hillside."

"But there is one verse you have not taken in."

"He turned upon me with a half-reproachful and even stern look.

"Did I na' tell ye I kened it every word afore ye were born?"

"I slowly repeated the verse, 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me.'

"You have been a shepherd all your life, and you have watched the heavy shadows pass over the valleys and over the hills, hiding for a little while all the light of the sun. Did the shadows ever frighten you?"

"Frighten me?" he said, quickly. "Na, na! I never Donaldson has Covenanter's bluid in his veins; neither shadow or substance could weel frighten him."

"But did these shadows never make you believe you would not see the sun again—that it was gone forever?"

"Na, na, I cudna be sic a simpleton as that."

"Nevertheless, that is just what you are doing now!"

He looked at me with incredulous eyes. "Yes," I continued, the shadow of death is over you, and it hides for a little the Sun of Righteousness, who shines all the same behind; but it's only a shadow that will pass, and when it has passed, before you will be the everlasting hills in their unclouded glory."

"The old shepherd covered his face with his trembling hands, and for a few moments maintained an unbroken silence; then, letting them fall straight before him on the coverlet, he said, as if musing to himself:

"Aweel, aweel! I have conned that verse a thousand times among the heather, and I never understood it so afore—afraid of a shadow! afraid of a shadow!" Then, turning upon me a face now bright with an almost supernatural brightness, he exclaimed, lifting his eyes reverently to heaven, 'Aye, aye, I see it a' now! Death is also a shadow that will pass—na, na, I'm afraid nae mair.'"
—Margaret J. Preston.

On To Richmond

At the expense of the Messenger and Visitor. For fifty paid one-year new subscriptions to this paper transportation from any point in the Provinces to Richmond, and return, will be cheerfully furnished.

For one hundred new subscriptions this paper will pay all expenses of one delegate to Richmond.

These expenses would include transportation, sleepers, meals, hotels, and one or two short side-trips.

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ON TO RICHMOND!!!

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. MANNING, 178 Westworth Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MAY.

For Mr. Sanford and the workers at Vizianagram that their hearts may be made to rejoice this year in seeing multitudes coming to Christ.

Extracts from the Early Life of Madame Feller.
No II.

PREPARED BY MISS DUVAL OF ST. JOHN.

Madame Feller was called "To pass under the rod." Mr. Feller was taken ill with typhus fever, learning there was little hope of his recovery, she, stricken with grief, kneeled down and implored the Lord to spare him. "Thou hast taken my child and art thou now about to take my beloved husband? Oh help me to say 'Thy will be done,' and give me grace to glorify Thee in the furnace into which thou hast so suddenly cast me." In speaking to a friend she said, "I feel as if my soul was torn asunder."

She was left a widow at the age of twenty-six. During the first part of M. Feller's illness he lost his hearing and could no longer receive consolation from the sweet voice which had so often comforted him. He said "I cannot now hear you, but I can see and understand your signs, I shall see you no more, but I am happy; be not overcome with sorrow, the Lord takes away in order that He may give the more, His will is best." The day following he lost his sight, "I cannot see you but I can feel you are there, your love and prayers still do good to my soul. My Saviour is near me." With the farewell pressure of his hand he sweetly passed away. The anguish of that moment heightened by the exhaustion of his physical frame was terrible to the bereaved one. "Pity thy handmaid! Thou hast torn the dearest part of myself. Thou knowest it, in love comfort me; I will submit myself to thy will." Upon the death of her husband she had the burden of his affairs thrown upon her, but her love for his children lightened her toil, her great desire was to fit them for life and lead them to the Saviour, her son, now seventeen, was a great help to her in all her undertakings.

Madame Feller conducted her late husband's business with great energy and skill, not intending to remain in that position but to sell out as soon as a good opportunity offered, for the benefit of her step-children. She met however with difficulties and embarrassments which appeared insurmountable. Persons prejudiced against her planted thorns and obstacles in her path, her faith was very much tried, the enemies of Jesus Christ and of the little persecuted church regardless of her deep sorrow and of the respect and esteem in which she was held did not fail to take occasion from the death of her husband to visit her with contempt and hatred. Her piety was so well known that the world was sure to make her bear the reproach of Christ. She was not discouraged but displayed the generous spirit of her character in forgiving those who tried to injure her and returned good for evil. A year and a half after M. Feller's death a favorable opportunity of selling his business was presented, she sold also her beautiful home, settled all accounts and invested the money for her children. Her son, now nineteen, bade her a sad farewell to go to Germany to study, and her two daughters were sent to a Moravian boarding school. Notwithstanding her many cares she still devoted herself to visiting the sick and poor and forgetting herself in the interest of others she would remain so late that on her return home all was silent and dark, meeting no one but the policeman who recognizing her by her lantern walked behind her for the sake of protection till she reached her home.

Mr. Odin, her father, was appointed governor of the penitentiary and Mr. Manuel one of the city pastors was made chaplain, being more evangelical Madame Feller much preferred his preaching to the others and as daughter of the governor was permitted to attend the prison services which gave her an opportunity of seeing and knowing the prisoners and to give them comfort, counsel and lead them to the Friend of sinners. When later on her father resigned his office, the new governor had imbibed popular prejudice against the true religion, therefore she could not visit as formerly for spiritual benefit. She had become so interested in the conversion of one of the prisoners, that she sent letters to him by a servant in her employ, who was formerly an inmate of the prison, but when living with Madame Feller had been led to her Saviour and proved an invaluable servant to her mistress; this servant's acquaintance with the prison enabled her in the dusk of the evening by a signal to bring the prisoner to his cell window, where letters were exchanged for more than a year. After serving his three year's imprisonment, he hastened to find his benefactress, by whose successful endeavors she had succeeded in re-

moving his doubts and fears, and led him into the truth of the love of Christ. During his first months he contemplated suicide but through her Christian letters was led to see his state of sin. He told her he could never find words to express his gratitude to her. He returned to his mountain home after bidding Madame Feller good bye, where he lived a Christian life for a short time and then entered into rest. When Madame Feller joined the Independent church of Lausanne the pastor said: "One of the reasons by which this sister has been induced to unite with us, that we are for the most part, of the poor of this world." Her sympathy with all the irresistible attractions of her manners and conversation, her affability, and the benevolence of her character, won all hearts, and shed a charm over her intercourse in all relations in the family, in the church and in the world.

Madame Feller was suddenly seized with typhoid fever, her chief anxiety next to her children was for the objects of her benevolence, "my poor, my widows!" She asked the sisters if she should die to undertake the care of them, which they promised to do. On the Lord's day morning when the hour of worship had arrived the physician entered in haste and said "she is in the very lowest state, her last hour is come, nothing but a direct interposition from God can save her; pray for her!" The whole assembly fell on their knees. It was the struggle of faith and prayer with the Almighty. At noon the church was still praying, when the physician entered the place again. "Thanks! he exclaimed; give thanks! She is saved! There was great rejoicing and thanksgiving for answered prayer.

Alexandra, P. E. I.

Mrs. J. C. Spurr organized a Mission Band, some time ago, which has had three very encouraging meetings at the home of Mr. Thomas Wood. There are at present 19 members, who look forward to the Band meetings as a profitable and pleasant hour. The following are the officers: Pres., Edith Spurr; Vice-Pres., C. McLure; Treas., Janie Judson; Sec'y, Mrs. (Rev.) J. C. Spurr. The committee of management are: Grace Carver, Viola Judson, Maud McLennan, Arthur Wood, Gerty Wood and Ethel Burhoe. The members chose the name "Evening Star." The meetings are held monthly, on the last Thursday of each month. After the Mission Band lesson is given by Mrs. Spurr, a short time is spent on programme. You will hear from us again in the near future and then you can judge of our progress.

April 18th.

C. M.

The Mission Aid Society of Somerset is small but very active. It is, as you know, a branch of the Aid Society of Berwick. They have been organized just one year, and are making progress. Last week they gave a Missionary tea at the home of the President, Mrs. R. W. Killiam, which was greatly enjoyed. At six o'clock a goodly number sat down to the well laden tables. After a time of pleasant social intercourse Sister Killiam called the meeting to order and a very excellent programme was carried out, consisting of music, recitations and readings, all of which bore on the subject of missions. At the close remarks were made by Pastor Simpson. A collection of upwards of six dollars was taken. It is hoped that new interest was developed in the cause of missions.

MRS. D. H. SIMPSON, Cor.-Sec'y.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U.
from April 7th, to April 22nd.

Port Hawkesbury, F. M. \$4; Baillie, F. M. \$3; Lunenburg, Mission Band, support of San Yasi, at Chicacole, \$3; Florenceville, \$3; Clarence, \$14.25; Coal Creek, Pennlyn Station, \$5; Campbellton, \$3.25; Pennfield \$2; Freeport, \$6.25; Falkland Ridge, \$6.05; Upper Stewiacke, \$4; West Onslow, \$17.75; Mrs. N. M. Kings, S. S. class, \$1.25; Hopewell Hill, \$6; Greenville, \$5.80; Yarmouth 1st church, \$8; Mission Band toward Mr. Moses' salary, \$18.95; Homeville, \$3.25; St. George, \$9.86; Windsor, \$35; Hillandale, \$1; Hopewell Cape, \$4.45; Wittenberg, \$4; Doaktown, \$7.65; Billtown, \$9.30; Murray River, \$2; Dartmouth, S. S., \$9.24; Parraboro, \$7; Cavendish Mission Band, \$5; to constitute Mattie A. Simpson, and Ruby Estelle Simpson Life members, \$20; Cavendish, \$7.85; Murray River, \$5; Fouché, Mission Band, \$2; 2nd St. Margarets Bay, \$3.05; 1st Sable River, \$9; North Brookfield, \$7; Osborne, \$5.85; Berwick, \$7; Weston Branch, \$2; Somerset Branch, \$3.20; St. John, Main St., \$16.50; Port Williams, \$6.75; Great Village, \$7.75; Port Greville, \$4.16; Kingston, Junior Glen, \$3; St. Stephen, for Mrs. Gullison, \$5; Forest Glen, \$3; St. Stephen, \$7.50; Jordan River, \$4.50; Jacksontown, \$5; Little Bras D'Or, "from a brother," \$6.55; Moncton, \$65; Truro, Prince St., \$12; to constitute Miss Annie S. King, a life member, \$25; Jacksonville, \$5; Dartmouth, Mission Band, to help Mr. Moses' salary \$3.40; Brookfield, Mission Band, \$7.15; New Canaan, F. M., \$4.50.
P. O. B., 513. MRS. MARY SMITH.
Amherst, April 24th.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

The Canadian Presbyterian Church has just closed its financial year with all the departments of its general work practically free from debt. A few weeks ago it seemed that there would be a considerable deficit. An appeal was made for \$92,000; the amount received was slightly in excess of the amount asked for. That is good news for our Presbyterian brethren. They are to be congratulated. The Baptists of these provinces are engaged in great enterprises, not the least of which is

the endeavor to evangelize nearly 2,000,000 of our fellow-citizens in India. A little has been attempted, and considering the efforts put forth much has been accomplished. We are only beginning the work. It is yet in its initial stage. Our financial year will soon close and the different Boards are anxiously scanning the figures, which tell of success or failure. Our Foreign Mission work needs all the effort that can be made to come out right in August. We ought to make a good showing this year. The Board was handicapped from the start, but thus far we have no reason to complain. The Lord has been good to us, burdens have been lifted, the people encouraged and on all sides there is a deepened and deepening interest in the work. What is wanted is a little extra pull all along the line and the Board will make such a showing as will fill all hearts with cheerful courage. The brethren on the field are pushing the work at their end. They are planning great things for the Master. How far their plans shall be carried into execution will depend upon the faith and devotion of the men and women who bear Christ's name here at home. We do not ask you to give less for other interests, but we would like to get a little more for those who are living in the dark. An extra lift now would do us all good. Brethren what say you?

Pure Blood

Every thought, word and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition. Therefore pure blood is absolutely necessary

Good Health **Strong Nerves**

to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nerve, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. Cure all liver ills. All druggists. 25c.

BAPTIST BOOK ROOM

120 Granville St.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

CUT THIS OUT.

Below is a list of remainders all helpful, SEND CASH with order.

Services of Sacred Songs	
6 True Light	15c
6 Life of Paul	15
6 Sayings of Jesus	12
6 The Captivity	12
6 The Prodigal Son	12
6 The Children's Saviour	12
6 Closing Scenes in the Life of Jesus	12
6 Woman of Samaria	12
6 The Ministry of Jesus	12
6 John the Baptist	12
6 Robert Raikes	15
6 Resping Time	12
6 True Principle	12
SACRED CONTATA	
6 The Life of Samuel	15
12 Under the Palms	15
6 Cloud and Sunshine	15
6 Choicest Gifts	12
6 From Cross to Crown	25
4 Bethlehem	30
6 Christ the Good Shepherd	15
6 Glad Tidings	15
6 The Victorious Faith	15
MISSIONARY	
6 Kingdom of Christ	15
6 Day break on Heathen Darkness	15

Also a number of Easter Exercises with or without music, 5 cts. each. The above will only be mailed on receipt of cash, and are not returnable.

BAPTIST BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.

Geo. A. McDonald,
Sec'y-Treas.

In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.

In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.

In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power. It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Quarterly Meeting of Pictou and Colchester countries was held April 24th and 25th with the church at Brookfield. Pastors Adams, A. Chipman, Roop, Williams, Estabrook, Armstrong and O. N. Chipman were present. The preacher on Monday evening was Pastor Estabrook, who has recently settled at New Glasgow. The sermon was thoughtful and searching. On Tuesday morning, preceding the pastor's conference a helpful devotional service was conducted by Bro. Silas Morrison of Onslow. The reports from the churches were in most cases encouraging, in some fraught with anxiety. Pastor Dimock sent a written report of a gracious revival at present in progress on the field. A large number of sisters was present at the meeting of the W. M. A. S. in the afternoon. After reports from the societies Mr. and Mrs. Churchill gave addresses. In the evening addresses were given on Home Missions by Pastors Williams and A. Chipman, and these addresses were followed by another given by Pastor Adams on the Baptist Principle.

O. N. CHIPMAN, SEC'Y.

Mutually Destructive.

Through Rev. R. O. Morse and others, readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR have heard of some remarkable specimens of ecclesiastical literature (Tracts on Infant Baptism) which have been quietly circulating through Guysboro Co. during the past few months. They appear to have been written by various authors representing the several different denominations which advocate the error. One of these tracts fell into my hands, a half a dozen reached Bro. Morse through the mails, and Bro. Beals of Canso is trying hard to collect the complete series. In looking over those in Bro. Morse's possession, and comparing them, I was greatly amused to see how unmercifully they tear each other to pieces, much after the fashion

of the famous "Kilkenny Cats." Error is always self-conflicting and suicidal, but it dies hard. R. H. BISHOP.

Boylston, April 25th.

Cash to Forward Movement.

S Crandall, \$25; James Kennedy, \$1; Vail Bros., \$12.50; W J Shields, \$2.50; Amos Hubbs, \$1; Wm Creelam, \$5; Alice R Power, \$5; Zeba Silver, \$3.75; Mrs Zeba Silver, \$1.25; Wm Young, \$1; Rev Geo B Titus, \$15; Dr L D Morse, \$6.25. Words of cheer come this week. One brother from P. E. I. says, "Did not subscribe but send—If prospered will do more." Another from Cape Breton says, "I want to double my subscription." Acadia has friends who are praying.

Wm. E. HALL.
93 North St., Halifax, April 25th.

Denominational Funds N. B. and P. E. I. From March 21st.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Norton church, F M, \$8.15; Hampton Village, F M, \$5.68; Sackville church, Bethel Section, D W, \$26; Fredericton church B Y P U, Chicacole hospital, \$5.25; Rev. T. M. Munro, F M, \$2.35; Mrs. Jesse Prescott, F M, 25c, Pennfield; Fairville church, D W, \$14; Gibson church, (D W, \$11.57, F M, \$2, S S, F M, \$8.36) \$21.93; Mrs A E Kilburn, H and F M, \$5; Sussex church, D W, \$30.44; Charlotte and Ella Bleakney, F M, \$11; Main Street church Junior Union, F M, \$10; Leinster Street Mission Band, F M, \$10; Germain Street church, D W, \$34.15; Elgin 1st church (B Y P U, H M, \$5.80, S S, \$2.84) \$8.64; Jacksonville church, H M, \$2.30; Jackson-town church, H M, 35c; Freddie's Mission Box, Avondale, F M, 35c; Brussels Street church, (F M, \$24, S S, \$13.06) \$37.06; Fredericton church, D W, \$194.10; Hillsboro 3rd church, F M, \$4; Valley church, F M, \$2; Hampton Village church, per N A McNeill, F M, 70c; Moncton church, D W, \$100; John McKinnon, F M, \$10; Forest Glen church, (F M, \$2.30, S S, 45c, T Whitt Colpitta, \$4.25) \$7; Salisbury church, Village, (F M, \$2, Allison, 63c, Mount Section, \$1.60) \$4.23; Smithtown church, F M, \$6.52; North Bk church, D W, \$9; Newcastle church, (D W, \$6.25, H M, \$1, M R & A, 25c) \$7.50. Total \$577.95. Before reported \$1460.72. Total to May 1st \$2038.67.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Eastpoint church, D W, \$13; Montague church, (D W, \$5, Miss Conf Coll, D W, \$5.50) \$10.50; Murray River church, D W, \$10; Cavendish church, D W, \$10; Tryon church, B Y P U, support of Kunchama, F M, \$1.50; Charlottetown church, D W, \$27.97; Summerside church, D W, \$12. Total \$84.97. Before reported \$255.55. Total to May 1st \$340.52.

Total N B and P E I to May 1st \$2379.19

J. W. MANNING,

Treas. Con. N. B. and P. E. I.

St. John, N. B., May 1st.

Student Supply.

In a few weeks a number of ministerial students will be ready to enter upon work



Don't boggle

Boggle—To hesitate, as from doubt or difficulty; to hold back, etc. (Standard Dictionary.)

Boggling doesn't pay, in the matter of Pearl-line. Don't do your washing in a harder way that costs more, when Pearl-line has an easier way that's more economical. The longer you do without Pearl-line, the more loss to you. You can't have any good reason for not using it. If you think you have, let some woman talk to you who knows all about Pearl-line.



AMHERST

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.

(INCORPORATED 1867).

WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS

AMHERST, N. S.

We also are the leading RUBBER SHOE HOUSE in the Provinces

Eight Travellers on the Road in Seasonable Times with everything required for the SHOE BUSINESS, and at the Lowest Possible Prices.

HALIFAX BRANCH: 153 GRANVILLE STREET.

for three or four months. We are trying to help them find employment and shall be glad to hear from any pastor wanting an assistant, or any church wanting supply during the summer vacation. Please state when writing what remuneration you can give besides board. A number of pastors having large fields have been written to several weeks ago but only a few have replied so far. We hope to hear from all.

PASTORS WANTED.

Three of our mission fields that have hitherto been supplied by unordained men are anxious to have ordained pastors settled with them this spring. The fields are poor and the work is hard. We shall be glad to hear from any ordained men willing to take these fields.

A. COHOON, Cor.-Sec'y H. M. B.
Wolfville, N. S., April 12th.

Notices.

The next session of the Queens Co., N. S., Quarterly meeting will convene at Milton on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 23rd and 24th. First meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. A large attendance desirable. A good programme is being prepared. W. L. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y.

Digby County Baptist Quarterly meeting will be held with the Weymouth Baptist church on Monday evening and Tuesday all day, May 15th and 16th.

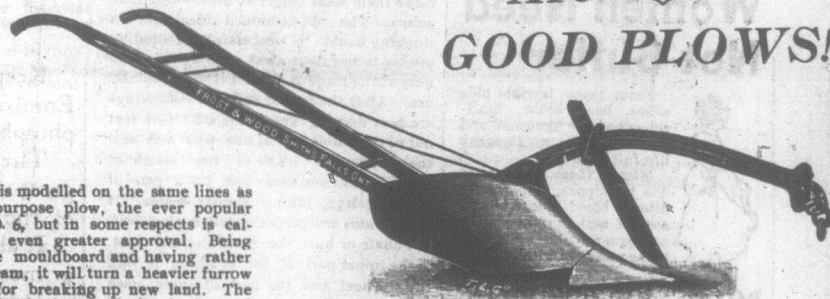
J. F. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Lunenburg Co. District Meeting will next convene with the branches of the Bridgewater church situated at Lakeville and Lapland on May 22nd and 23rd. All delegates intending to go will please send their names to me stating their means of travel, as teams will be in waiting at Bridgewater for those who will come by train. The programme will include a W. M. A. S. meeting at Lakeville, Monday at 2.30 p. m., and an evangelistic service in the evening. On Tuesday, at Lapland, besides election of officers and reports, addresses by Rev. W. H. Jenkins, Home Missions; E. N. Archibald, Foreign Missions; D. W. Crandall, Sunday Schools, and an evangelistic service in the evening. E. P. CHURCHILL, Sec'y.

FROST & WOOD PLOWS

Are GOOD PLOWS!



Our NEW NO. 21 is modelled on the same lines as that favorite general purpose plow, the ever popular FROST & WOOD NO. 6, but in some respects is calculated to meet with even greater approval. Being somewhat higher in the mouldboard and having rather more room under the beam, it will turn a heavier furrow and is better adapted for breaking up new land. The increased length and depth of the sole is also a good feature, adding materially to the length of service of the landside and thus effecting economy in the cost of repairs.

For sale by all Frost & Wood Agents

Manufactured by THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited.

St. John Branch

93 Germain Street, Saint John, N. B.

Truro Branch

Esplanade Place, Truro, N. S.

One Dose
Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of
Hood's Pills
And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

RUN DOWN
GATES' SUPERSEDES ALL PILLS
INVIGORATING SYRUP
The Best (ATHARTIC)
BUILT ME UP.
WATERFORD, Digby Co., Nov., 1895.

C. GATES & CO.
Gentlemen—Two years ago I was run down, lost my appetite and became so weak that I could not work. Tried many medicines without receiving any benefit. I then got your LIFE OF MAN BITTERS and SYRUP which soon built me up so that I have remained well ever since.
Yours respectfully,
DELANEV H. GRAHAM.

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER
We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c. tin boxes and \$1.00 yard rolls. The latter allows you to cut the Plaster any size.
Every family should have one ready for an emergency.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL
Beware of Imitations

PUTTNER'S EMULSION
Has never been surpassed as a remedy for Chronic Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and other disorders of the Lungs and Chest.

Always get PUTTNER'S, it is the Original and BEST.

Women Need Not Suffer

From those terrible side aches, back aches, headaches and the thousand and one other ills which make life full of misery.
Most of these troubles are due to impure, imperfectly filtered blood—the Kidneys are not setting right and in consequence the system is being poisoned with impurities.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are daily proving themselves woman's greatest friend and benefactor.
Here is an instance:
Mrs. Harry Fleming, St. Mary's, N. B., says: "The use of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to complete health. The first symptoms I noticed in my case were severe pains in the small of my back and around the loins, together with general weakness and loss of appetite. I gradually became worse, until, hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box from our druggist. I am pleased to testify to their effectiveness in correcting the troubles from which I suffered."

The Home

Lemon Cake

A cake with an acid lemon filling between the layers is delicious, and makes a pleasant change from the conventional, much-used chocolate and cream layer cakes, which, although excellent if well made, are apt to become monotonous when served too often. To make this cake cream two cups of sugar and two-thirds of a cup of butter, and add the yolks of two eggs and a cup of milk. Sift three cups of pastry flour several times with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder into another cake bowl. After this stir the mixture of eggs, butter, sugar and milk gradually into the flour, mixing well all the time. Be careful to avoid lumps. When a smooth batter free from lumps has been procured add the whites of six eggs which have been beaten to a very stiff froth. Set aside the yolks of four eggs for the filling, and use the yolks of the two remaining eggs in the cake as directed. Grease four very shallow layer-cake tins, or three deeper ones, as you prefer. This will make a large round layer cake. Bake it in a moderate oven. Make the filling while the cake is baking. For this filling mix two cups of sugar and four rounded tablespoonfuls of flour. Add the grated rind and juice of two lemons to a cup of water and stir in the yolks of the four eggs gradually. Stir this mixture slowly into the dry ingredients, avoiding lumps, and boil the filling for ten minutes in a double boiler. When the filling is done spread it quickly on the layers of cake, which should be cooling, and place one on top of the other. Frost the top of the cake with the plain boiled icing with which Tribune readers are acquainted. This requires one cup of granulated sugar and five tablespoonfuls of water, boiled together until the syrup threads, and then poured into one beaten white of egg and stirred in rapidly. If this icing does not harden at first put it in the oven with the oven-door open for a few moments. The heat hardens the white of the egg enough to prevent the icing from "running." For lemon jelly cake it is well to flavor the frosting with lemon. A little lemon extract will do, or you may boil a little peel in the water used in making the icing, before the sugar is added, and straining it in order to give a pure white appearance. Add a few drops of lemon juice to it.—N. Y., Tribune.

Repairing Stockings.

Stockings are so much improved in quality and reduced in price that it no longer pays to knit them laboriously by hand, as our grand-mothers did. Some industrious women spend their leisure in knitting stockings by machinery, which is much more rapid work than knitting them by hand. It still pays to run the heels and toes of fine stockings of silk or cotton to make them wear longer at those vulnerable points. The old-fashioned idea that no stocking could be successfully footed by sewing is now done away with by the fineness of the modern stockinet of manufacture. After the feet of children's stockings are past darned cut them off. Cut feet out of the whole legs of one pair and sew them together with as few seams as possible, and sew these feet on a pair of stocking legs, taking similar seams. If these seams are properly-taken they will not chafe or hurt the most delicate foot. If the upper part of the stocking is thin run the heel and toe part of these sewn stockings. The success of the work of these made-over stockings depends, of course, upon the way the seams are put in. A stitched seam afterward opened and "cat-stitched" flat is one of the softest seams for this purpose.

Little babies and elderly people, or invalids who suffer from cold feet, should wear woollen stockings even in summer, varying a heavy stocking for a lighter one in hot weather. Strong people, who have a vigorous, healthy circulation of blood, do not at any season need woollen stockings, which often induce perspiration of

the feet when it is not necessary. Such persons should bathe their feet very frequently and change their stockings often. Airing the stockings in the open air will be often all that is necessary; if more washing is needed to freshen and purify them after being worn scald the feet of the stockings and rinse them in cold water and dry them in the open air. No stockings should be worn long enough to require rubbing with soap on a board. It destroys the color and helps to wear out the stockings more than the actual wear does. Never iron hosiery; it stretches it out of shape. A stocking does not fit to the leg so well or look and feel as comfortable if it is ironed.

A Very Sanitary House.

Japan has long rejoiced in earthquake-proof houses, and now we hear of an abode in Yokohama which possesses the unique distinction of being microbe-proof. It is said to have been erected by an eminent German bacteriologist, who hopes by its aid to avoid all the ills to which human flesh is heir, so far as they are due to zymotic causes. The house is built of glass bricks so that there is no need for windows, and the doors when closed are perfectly air-tight. Ventilation is brought about by air being forced into the building through cotton-wool filters, and in case this treatment does not rob it of all its bacteria, the air is further driven against glycerine coated plates of glass. Of course when the door of this strange domicile is opened to admit visitors, armies of airborne microbes must come in too; but the sunlight which plays around the room will soon kill off these. We doubt whether this glass case and cotton-wool treatment of human beings will bring any substantial advantage to the experimenters, and we should decidedly prefer a healthy, open air life, microbes and all.—Chambers' Journal.

Sour Cream Pie.

One cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of seedless raisins, yolks of 3 eggs, ½ teaspoonful of cinnamon, ground; ¼ teaspoonful cloves, ground; 2 cupfuls of thick, sour cream; bake with one crust; then put on the whites of the eggs, beaten with pulverized sugar; set in the oven and brown.

Ginger Cookies.

A woman who calls herself an old-fashioned cook says that the secret of her specially excellent ginger cookies is that she uses cold coffee instead of water, in their mixing. Half a cup is the allowance, and, she says: "If there is not enough left from the breakfast, I pour that much water on the grounds and boil it up."

In the House of Commons Friday evening, while the estimates were under consideration, the advanced Radicals raised the question of the increase of the British troops at the Cape from 3,000 to 9,000 in two years. They suggested that this was intended to coerce the Transvaal and moved a reduction in the vote.

Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion contains the hypophosphites.

These alone make it of great value for all affections of the nervous system.

It also contains glycerine, a most valuable, soothing and healing agent. Then there is the cod-liver oil, acknowledged by all physicians as the best remedy for poor blood and loss in weight.

These three great remedial agents blended into a creamy Emulsion, make a remarkable tissue builder.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Permanent Cure of Chronic Constipation.

Perhaps you've suffered with constipation for years, tried all the pills and purgatives you ever heard of or read of, without getting any more relief than the one dose of the medicine afforded.

Then you were left worse than before, bowels bound harder than ever, the constipation aggravated instead of cured. All the miseries of constipation—Headache, Sick Stomach, Biliousness, Pimples, Eruptions, Blood Humors, Blisters, Piles, and a thousand and one other ills crowded back on you again with redoubled severity.

Wouldn't you consider it a blessing to be cured of your constipation so that it would stay cured? So that a repetition of all the suffering you have endured would never come again? Burdock Blood Bitters can cure you—cure so that the cure will be permanent.

That's where it differs from all other remedies. It makes a thorough renovation of the whole intestinal tract, tones the bowel wall, acts on the liver and stomach, and causes all the digestive and secretory organs to so work harmoniously and perform their functions properly and perfectly that constipation, with all its attendant sickness, suffering and ill health, become a thing of the past.

Miss Arabella Jolie, living at 99 Carrière Street, Montreal, Que., bears out all we say in regard to the efficacy of Burdock Blood Bitters in curing constipation permanently. This is her statement:

"For over a year I suffered a great deal from persistent constipation and could only get temporary relief from the various remedies I tried until I started using Burdock Blood Bitters. I am thankful to say that this remedy has completely and permanently cured me and I have had no return of the constipation."



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FARM FOR SALE

On account of change of condition and decline of life, I offer for sale my FARM of 100 acres, admirably situated in one of the most productive and beautiful sections of the Annapolis Valley, 2½ miles from Kingston Station—one of the large fruit centers. Two churches, school and new hall, all within one mile. Description, terms, etc., on application.

JOHN KILLAM,
North Kingston, N. S.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Second Quarter.

CHRIST BETRAYED AND ARRESTED.

Lesson VII.—May 14. John 18:1-14. Compare the Parallels (under "Other Scriptures.")

Commit Verses 3-5.

GOLDEN TEXT.

He is despised and rejected of men, Isa 53:3.

EXPLANATORY.

SUBJECT: STEPS TOWARD THE CROSS.

I. GETHSEMANE.—V. 1. From 12 to 1 o'clock Friday morning, April 7. WHEN JESUS HAD SPOKEN THESE WORDS. The discourse and the prayer at the supper in the upper room. HE WENT FORTH WITH HIS DISCIPLES. "The streets could scarcely be said to be deserted, for from many a house shone the festive lamp, and many a company may still have been gathered; and everywhere was the bustle of preparation for going up to the temple, the gates of which were thrown open at midnight."

OVER THE BROOK CEDRON, or Kedron. "Cedron" means "The Cedars," or "Black." "The brook" was the ravine, or path of a winter torrent, between the city and the Mount of Olives. There is little water in the Kedron even in winter.

WHERE WAS A GARDEN, or orchard of trees including olive trees. It was named Gethsemane—Oil-press. It was on the lower slope on the Mount of Olives and "was probably an enclosed olive vineyard, containing a press and garden tower, perhaps a dwelling house."

Eight very old olive trees remain. It was one of the many gardens surrounding Jerusalem, and probably belonged to one of the friends of Jesus, for "Jesus oftentimes resorted thither with his disciples."

II. INTO THE WHICH HE ENTERED, AND HIS DISCIPLES. From the other evangelists we learn that, leaving eight of the disciples near the gate as a guard, Jesus took Peter, James and John farther into the garden. Again leaving them, he went a short distance beyond, and prayed in an agony that caused him to sweat, as it were, great drops of blood. Three times he prays that the cup may be taken from him, and yet he says, "Not my will, but thine be done."

Every life has its Gethsemanes of sorrow, and may have its victories. "Wherever a great thought is born, there has been Gethsemane."

III. THE BETRAYAL.—Vs. 2, 3. About 1 o'clock Friday morning, April 7, at Gethsemane. 2. JUDAS... KNEW THE PLACE. This statement is made to show how it was that Judas could find Jesus. JESUS OFTENTIMES RESORTED THITHER. "It was a quiet resting place, for retirement, prayer, perhaps sleep, and a trusting place also where not only the twelve, but others also, may have been wont to meet the Master."

3. JUDAS THEN, HAVING RECEIVED A BAND, or cohort, usually consisting of three hundred to six hundred Roman soldiers from the tower of Antonia. FROM THE CHIEF PRIESTS. Who had obtained them from the Roman authorities.

Two or three days before, Judas had plotted with the Jewish rulers to betray Jesus into their hands for thirty pieces of silver (shekels of 64 to 66 cents each), and this night after leaving the upper room, and while Jesus was discoursing with his disciples around the table, where he had instituted his memorial supper, and was praying for them, Judas was with the Pharisees, arranging the details of his treachery, receiving a band of men and officers to go to the usual resorts of Jesus at midnight, and take him into custody (John 18:3; Matt. 26:47; compare Matt. 26:3-5). COMETH THITHER WITH LANTERNS AND TORCHES. Although the full moon was shining, many a place in narrow streets and in the gardens would be dark, and it might be necessary to search for Jesus in the shady recesses or rock tombs and caves with which the Kedron valley abounded.

Judas grew worse under the best influences, the best teaching, the perfect example; as dead trees decay most rapidly under the power of the sunshine and rain, which give vigor and growth to living trees.

"Sow a thought, you reap an act; Sow an act, you reap a habit; Sow a habit, you reap a character; Sow a character, you reap a destiny."

III. THE MEETING OF JESUS WITH THOSE WHO WOULD ARREST HIM.—Vs. 4-9. 4. JESUS... KNOWING. Nothing came to Jesus as a surprise. He was a voluntary sacrifice. WENT FORTH, from the shady retreats of the garden and from the company of disciples, and faced the Roman soldiers, and asked them, WHOM SEEK YE? 5. JESUS OF NAZARETH. The answer

may perhaps reveal the light in which Judas had represented Jesus to the Roman authorities.—"of Nazareth," a Galilean prone to revolt.

JUDAS ALSO... STOOD WITH THEM. This is mentioned to show that he, too, though badly held by being possessed of Satan, fell backward to the ground with the others, conscious-stricken and afraid.

6. THEY WENT BACKWARD, not fell backward, AND FELL TO THE GROUND. Apparently this was the manifestation of a superhuman power from Jesus, but acting with the terrors of the night, and the greater terrors of a guilty conscience, together with the knowledge that they were in the presence of the great miracle worker who had power over life and death. His unexpected boldness may have led them to fear that he was about to exert his power.

8. IF THEREFORE YE SEEK ME, LET THESE GO THEIR WAY. Jesus, the Good Shepherd, seeth the wolf coming, and fleeth not, because he careth for the sheep. He would save the disciples; for they were needed to carry on his work. He also tested them as to how closely they would, of their own accord, cling to him in his hour of trouble.

9. THAT THE SAYING MIGHT BE FULFILLED. The saying is quoted from Christ's prayer (John 17:12). This was not the complete fulfilment of these words; but one instance of their fulfilment, and shows that they still refer to our bodily safety as well as our spiritual salvation.

HAVE I LOST NONE. No power can prevent Christ's guardianship over us, or, like a wolf, destroy one of the sheep in his fold.

IV. PETER'S RASH COURAGE.—Vs. 10, 11. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Friday morning.

10. THEN SIMON PETER. The act was characteristic, impetuous and bold. HAVING A SWORD DREW IT. First the disciples asked Jesus if they should defend him with the sword (Luke 22:49). But Peter, without waiting for an answer, begins the defense. "Probably he wished by this blow to prove his readiness to risk his life for his Lord, and to fulfil his vow (Mark 14:27-31); in all probability it was also his design to give a signal to the friends and the Lord himself to rise in arms against the foe."

THE HIGH PRIEST'S SERVANT. Not officer, but a personal slave; R. V., "bond-servant." He was probably one of the foremost of the arresting party. AND CUT OFF HIS RIGHT EAR. "Peter was not likely to strike with any other but a right good will; and no doubt the blow was intended to cleave down the aggressor, though by God's good providence the stroke was turned aside, and grazing the head at which it was aimed, but still coming down with sheer descent, cut off the ear." Probably the man stooped at that moment to seize Jesus.

II. PUT UP THY SWORD. Because you are opposing the plan of God. THE CUP. Sorrow and suffering and death, represented as a bitter medicine put in a cup for him to drink. Exactly the amount designed to be drank and placed in the cup. SHALL I NOT DRINK IT? Shall I rebel against God's known will, and refuse to carry out the divine plans for the redemption of the world?

"The healing of the smitten ear is of interest as Christ's last miracle; full of gentleness, mercy, forgiveness."

V. THE ARREST.—V. 12. THEN THEY TOOK JESUS. Some of the more eager ones had taken hold of Jesus before the attempt of Peter (Matt. 26:50); now the guard took possession of him, plinoned him, and led him away. Jesus protests against their violence, as if they were taking some brigand chief of a lawless band, while his whole life was opposed to this view (Mark 14:48; 49).

VI. THE DISCIPLES ALL FORSAKE THEIR LORD (Matt. 26:56; Mark 14:50). At this time not only Peter, but all the disciples forsook their Master and fled. They were forbidden to defend him; so far as they could see they could only quietly yield themselves up with him, or escape in the darkness. They were encouraged to do this by Jesus' request to the officers to let them go (v. 8).

VII. THE PROCESSION TO THE PALACE OF THE HIGH PRIEST.—Vs. 13, 14. 13. AND LED HIM AWAY TO ANNAS FIRST. "Jesus was led first to Annas, because this old man had formerly been high priest, and, though deposed by the foreign power that ruled Judea, was still the legitimate high priest according to the law of Moses, the office being for life (Num. 20:28; 35:25), and may have been so regarded by the Jews. Annas appears to have possessed vast influence, and as father-in-law to Caiaphas doubtless exerted a very controlling influence over him."

14. NOW CAIAPHAS. Why is this fact referred to here? Perhaps to show why they took him to Caiaphas, as one committed to condemn Jesus, since he was willing to destroy even an innocent person to save the nation from what he considered a great peril, from the Roman power.

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Table with 2 columns: Metric and Amount. Includes Interest Earned in 1898 (\$190,057 68) and Mortality in 1898 (151,335 00).

Interest Exceeded Death Losses by \$38,722 68

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Manager for Maritime Provinces ST. JOHN, N. B.

Quebec's Oil Fields.

In a report of the department of colonization and mines of Quebec, Mr. J. Oblash, M. E., superintendent of mines made the following statement on the Gaspé oil fields:

"When I visited the region there were 33 wells completed or in operation. Some of these wells had been sunk to a great depth, the deepest being 3,600 feet, but I consider that the average depth of the wells that would have to be sunk in future should not exceed 2,000 feet. This is based on actual indications, for oil has been found in greater or lesser quantities, in mostly all wells. In two cases the oil flowed naturally, but since then pumps have had to be used. The last important discovery was made in the summer of 1897, in well No. 27. As it was not expected that oil would be found at so slight a depth no preparations had been made and before the stream could be controlled about 1,000 barrels were lost. After tubing the well and connecting it with a tank it continued to flow in an intermittent manner for some time, but after that a pump was put in and three wooden tanks were built, 16 feet in diameter by 12 in height, and pumping was carried on daily, I was assured that these three tanks had been filled."

"The work done up to the present, though extending over a long period and representing a comparatively large expenditure, is only of a preliminary nature. Petroleum exists in the region; it is of superior quality and it remains to be seen whether it is to be found in paying quantities. It is desirable that the operations of the Petroleum Oil Trust should attain that end, for, in that case, the industrial development of that section of the country would be extraordinary, and its effects would extend far beyond Gaspé and contribute to enhance the value of that great peninsula, for it must not be forgotten that the same formation extends to the line of the Intercolonial railway, that is for about 150 miles in length by from 30 to 40 miles in width, covering land broken by but very few hills, suitable for farming and containing a good quality of timber."

Rev. George Ross, Presbyterian, Halifax has been appointed by the foreign mission board, eastern section, as a missionary to Demerara.

ACCIDENT TO LADNER'S LANDING.

A Bale of Hay Falls on the Shoulder of a Prominent Citizen.

I was badly crippled with a sprained shoulder, and the doctor told me I would not be able to raise my arm for a week. I procured a bottle of Griffiths' Menthol Liniment, and after three rubbings I was back to work the day after the accident. I have used many different liniments, but Griffiths' Menthol Liniment is the best. This Liniment and my quick recovery are the talk of the town. (Signed) J. McLAREN, Carriage Builder, Ladners, B. C.

Messenger and Visitor

A Baptist Family Journal, will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50, payable in advance.

The Date on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no month is stated, January is to be understood. Change of date on label is a receipt for remittance.

All Subscribers are regarded as permanent, and are expected to notify the publishers and pay arrears if they wish to discontinue the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

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Could Only Whisper.

Often Colds settle on the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, and make the voice hoarse and husky, and an effort to speak, distressing. It may be reduced to a whisper or lost entirely for a while.

In cases of this kind nothing will so soon give relief and restore the voice as

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Includes an illustration of pine trees.

This is what Thos. J. Smith, Caledonia, Ont., writes:—"A year ago I had a very severe Cold which settled on my lungs and throat. I got so bad I could scarcely speak louder than a whisper. I tried several Cough medicines but got very little relief until I used two and one-half bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which completely cured me." Price 25c.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure constipation without any griping, weakening or sickening. Price 25c. all druggists.

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Good Work! Satisfactory Work!

We refer to Woodill's German Baking Powder

Small advertisement for Woodill's German Baking Powder with a logo and text.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

MIDDLETON N. S.—Since last reporting ten have been baptized. Our services are still deeply interesting and helpful.

OAK BAY, N. B.—Rev. H. D. Worsen of Carleton Co. has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Oak Bay group of churches.

PERREAUX, N. S.—On Sunday morning, April 30th, I had the privilege of baptizing two young men.

PARADISE, N. S.—We rejoice to be able to still report additions to our ranks. Fourteen were baptized on Sunday last.

WATERSIDE, N. B.—I have been spending one quarter of my time with the 3rd Coverdale church for the past few months.

LAWRENCE TOWN, N. S.—God is answering the prayers of his people. Six have followed their Lord in baptism recently.

NEW CANADA.—The people of New Cornwall met in large numbers last Sabbath to witness the ordinance of Christian baptism.

BRUNSWICK, ME.—The work continues, and the interest still deepens. We expect to baptize again on the first Sunday in May.

HALIFAX, N. S., NORTH CHURCH.—Wednesday evening, April 19, we had a most impressive service. A strong man, who had wandered into our services some weeks before, and been soundly converted there, offered himself for baptism.

2ND HILLSBORO CHURCH.—We are moving on here about as usual. Our congregations are fairly good. The prayer meetings are not as well attended as we would like.

LAKVIEW CHURCH, UPPER LOCH LOMOND.—It has been some time since any report has appeared from this church, although the spring weather is slowly coming we are looking forward to a time when we can have something favorable to report.

DOAKTOWN, N. B.—We continued the special meetings at Ludlow up to the 16th when it was deemed wisest, on account of so many of our young men leaving for the streams on the following week.

The Board asked the churches for \$1000. Will the churches that have not responded to the appeal of the Board please take collections at once for the fund.

WOODSTOCK.—Rev. W. J. Rutledge, pastor of the Albert St. Baptist church, Woodstock, closed his pastorate with the above church on Sabbath, the 23rd.

More fighting has occurred in Samoa. In a battle a few weeks ago between friendly natives and the rebels at Vaialo

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Society by Mrs. Sherwood, the secretary, conveying words of heart felt regret that such a valued member was so soon to depart from their midst.

Donations and Collections for Annuity Fund.

Dartmouth, \$3; Mrs Eleanor Cunningham, \$2; Canard church, per R E Rand, \$10; Manchester church, per Rev R H Bishop, \$5; Wolfville church, per G W Borden, \$12.49; Mrs H A Dowling, Hebron, \$2; 1st church Halifax, per R N Beckwith, \$30.40; D A Vaughan, St. Stephen, per Rev W C Goncher, \$2.50; E M Ganong, \$1; River Hebert church, per Rev J N Parker, \$6.50; Miss Parker, Berwick, \$3; Hill Grove church, per Rev H Layton, \$5; Great Village church, per B A Coboun, \$5. Total for the current year \$199.66.

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Personal.

Rev. H. Alford Porter, who was graduated from McMaster University, Toronto, in 1894, and who completes his theological course at Rochester in May, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Church, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Rev. E. A. Allaby has accepted a call to the Bay View and Lake George churches, Yarmouth County. His address will be Port Maitland, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

We regret to hear of the serious illness of Rev. Clarence B. Minard. Mr. Minard is one of our Maritime men, a graduate of Acadia and of Newton. He was formerly pastor at Palmer, Mass. and more recently of the Carew St. church Springfield, Mass., where he was working successfully and with the love of his people.

Congress of Baptist Churches of Canada

Winnipeg, Sept. 7-13, 1899. For above, the following arrangement has been made. Delegates, wives of delegates and daughters of delegates can purchase one way first class tickets to Winnipeg, August 29th to September 7th, inclusive, to be good to reach Winnipeg before September 10th, at the regular one way first class fare and procure with it standard certificate.

JUST ONE THING

We'd like to call your attention to now. Our splendid stock of cloths for BLACK SUITS. A lot just opened, from a manufacturer in England, renders the assortment complete in every quality from \$22.50 the suit.

A. GILMOUR, 68 King Street, St. John.

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May 8, 1899. McLEAN P. E. I., Turner, J., ald, both... BRILL-A bride, Far by Rev. J. Maud B. BRAMM the bride April 22nd H. Beams Dawson S. HERM father of S. B. Ken burg, to Ebenezer MONRO songe, I B. H. Th May Tay CROSS April 26th man to M side. KITTs Deborah 76 years, the Lord NORRI B. April years. I to mourn kind fat who have CORKUM, was one, during h her Savi fervent pi to those KREDD of West Fifty-fo Father I in writt who kn Christ at SCHW Lucy Se 86 years by Past will be by the y great fa aged u links th have be WEST Westo Jr. Pe passed mourn ground with Je true, h had no GOOR Abigail mish G was a n Her fal not on own be trustin which and n sumbe daught relat TRIN ence, Tinkl under two of their p house. Accide and in severe hours.

MARRIAGES.

McLEAN-MACDONALD.—At Montague, P. E. I., April 19th, by Pastor C. W. Turner, J. A. McLean and Annie Macdonald, both of Montague, P. E. I.

BILL-ANDERSON.—At the home of the bride, Farmerston, Carleton Co., April 26, by Rev. Jos. A. Cahill, Robert Bell to Maud B. Anderson.

BRAMEN-LUTES.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Dawson Settlement, April 22nd, by Rev. S. W. Keirstead, Frank H. Beaman, of Elgin, to Beatrice Lutes, of Dawson Settlement, Albert Co., N. B.

HERMAN-ELISOR.—At the home of the father of the bride, April 13th, by Pastor S. B. Kempton, Arthur Herman, of Lunenburg, to Josephine, youngest daughter of Ebenezer Elisor, Esq., of Dartmouth.

MONROE-TAYLOR.—At the Baptist parsonage, Digby, N. S., April 24th, by Rev. B. H. Thomas, Wilson Monroe and Laura May Taylor, of Lower Granville, N. S.

CROSSMAN-PALMER.—At Summerside, April 26th, by Pastor Grant, James Crossman to Minerva Palmer, both of Summerside.

DEATHS.

KITTS.—At Hammondvale, N. B., Sister Deborah Kitts fell asleep, April 18th, aged 76 years. Happy are the dead that die in the Lord.

NORRIS.—At Lakeside, Kings Co., N. B., April 29th, William Norris, aged 46 years. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn the loss of a true husband and kind father. They sorrow not as those who have no hope.

CORKUM.—On March 29th, Mrs. Sophia Corkum, of Chester, aged 92 years. She was one of Father Dimock's converts, and during her long life was ever comforted by her Saviour's presence. Her good life and fervent prayers will be a precious memory to those who are left behind.

KEDDY.—April 21st, Mrs. Eliza Keddy, of West Shore, aged 82 years and 4 months. Fifty-four years ago she was baptized by Father Dimock. One of the grandchildren in writing expressed the sentiment of all who knew her, "You always stood for Christ and everything good."

SCHWEINHEIMER.—On April 23rd, Mrs. Lucy Schweinheimer, of West Shore, aged 86 years and 5 months. She was baptized by Pastor Joseph Kempton. Aunt Lucy will be very much missed and especially by the young people with whom she was a great favorite. Thus of late three of our aged mothers in Israel whose experience links the Chester church with the past have been called to their eternal home.

WESTON.—At Tusket, April 8th, Dorcas Weston, widow of the late Nathan Weston, Jr. Peacefully she lived, peacefully she passed away. While family and friends mourn her departure, yet we have the well grounded hope that she has gone to be with Jesus. For over fifty years she was a true, humble follower of Jesus. Death had no terrors for her.

GOODWIN.—At Argyle Sound, April 1st, Abigail Goodwin, widow of the late Nehemiah Goodwin, aged 83 years. Our sister was a member of the Argyle Baptist church. Her faith in God, her consistent life have not only been a blessing to those in her own home but to all around her. She died trusting in Jesus. The high esteem in which our sister was held by her friends and neighbors was shown by the large number who attended her funeral. One daughter, four sons and a large circle of relatives and friends are left to mourn.

TINKHAM.—At Cadara, April 11th, Florence, daughter of Norman and Caroline Tinkham, aged 10 years, departed this life under very sad circumstances. She and two of her little sisters were playing in their play house a little distance from the house. They kindled a fire in a tin pan. Accidentally Florence's clothes caught fire and in a very few moments she was so severely burned that she only lived a few hours. She was a very bright, intelligent

little girl, loved by all who knew her. To her parents, brothers and sisters this was a crushing bereavement, sadder than words can tell. To her it was an immediate departure to be with Christ. May the blessed Master comfort the sorrowing by the sweet message of his love. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in that place.

POWER.—Mr. Gideon Power, of Wellsford, King's Co., N. S., peacefully passed away on Sunday evening, April 2nd, aged 82 years. In an extensive revival of religion many years ago he was brought under the power of divine grace, but never saw his way clear to unite with the church. This neglect of duty was a source of regret to him in the closing years of his life. He was twice married, his first wife was Miss Sarah A. Eaton, an eminent Christian. Ten children were born to them, four of whom with the mother died years ago. Three sons and three daughters are living who mourn the loss of a kind and honored father. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah Nowlan. She is an excellent Christian woman and tenderly cared for him during his declining years. Mr. Power was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and relatives who deeply regret the removal of this old land mark. The funeral was largely attended and an appropriate sermon was preached by Pastor E. O. Read from John 14:2.

BANCROFT.—Mrs. Augusta Bancroft, widow of Rev. Jeremiah Bancroft, died April 13th, at Summerville, Hants Co., N. S., aged 75 years. She was in feeble health through the winter but had improved so that she was quite well, and was looking forward to the enjoyment of summer. A short time before her death she said to her son, I wish you felt as well as I do, but death came suddenly and took her to the land of perpetual summer. She was converted and united with the Baptist church at Clarence, Annapolis Co., while yet in her teens. Her maiden name was Marshall and her parents were God-fearing people. She took a deep interest in Sunday School work, acting as a teacher the greater part of her life. At Walton she taught about 20 years. She was very intelligent, having enjoyed the advantages of an early education. Her body was interred at Summerville where she spent the last years of her life. She leaves a son and two grandsons, also a sister, Mrs. Isaiah Dimock, of Windsor. May the Lord console and bless them.

PARRY.—Death has again visited the village of Port Maitland and taken to rest an aged and highly esteemed citizen. Cyrus Parry was born at Port Maitland, March 4th, 1818, where he lived continually until the time of his death. On October 16th, 1839 he married Sophia Lewis, of Digby county. She died on October 4th, 1887. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are still living, the other two having died in infancy. In his youth Mr. Parry was converted and associated himself with church work. He joined the Baptist church at its institution in 1846 by letter, and later on was appointed deacon, which office he has ever since consistently filled with honor to himself and the church. The greater part of his life was spent in the general merchandise business, from which he retired a number of years ago on account of ill health. About two years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and was confined to his bed till the end. Nevertheless his sufferings were borne with Christian patience and fortitude. The children who survive him are Mrs. Hannah Corniug, Mrs. John H. Crosby, Alfred Parry, Mrs. Stephen A. Goudy, Mrs. Wentworth C. Landers and Charles H. Parry of Port Maitland, and Rev. H. N. Parry, of Melvern Square, Annapolis county.

THORNE.—W. H. Thorne, of Prince Albert, Annapolis Co., N. S., passed from the cares of this life to his eternal rest on April 6th, aged 63 years. His sickness, which had extended over months, was borne with Christian fortitude and patience. He passed down into the "valley of the shadow of death" without fear for the friend of many years, the only friend who now could, passed down with him and was at his side. He was a sincere Christian, an upright man and a kind neighbor. His absence from the house of God and the

REFRIGERATORS

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When buying a refrigerator buy the best The WHITE MOUNTAIN GRANT is the coldest and cleanest, most economical in use of ice, and preserves food best. The Ice Chambers, Ice Grate, Waste Pipe, Shelves are readily removable for cleaning. The WHITE MOUNTAIN HARDWOOD REFRIGERATOR the best low priced Refrigerator on the market.

WHITE MOUNTAINS from \$8.25 to \$25.00.



Write for illustrated Refrigerator Catalogue.

Manchester Robertson Allison

COME AGAIN



We expect a return visit from all our patients for other work. We aim to give such service as will warrant them in coming.

Painless dentistry—moderate charges—warranted work—tells about our services. You can learn all about painless dentistry—the famous Hale method—our success—and about our moderate charges on your first visit. But to tell what we really mean by warranted work—you must come again—and again—as our patients do—and find us here to make anything right when at fault.

Boston Dental Parlors, 527 Main St., DR. J. D. MAHER, Prop ST. JOHN, N. B.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The S. Hayward Company will be held at the office of the company, Corner of King and Canterbury Streets, St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, May 10, 1899, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall legally come before the meeting.

S. HAYWARD, President. Dated at St. John, April 24, 1899.

WANTED

A live agent in every district to introduce THE RED CROSS, by CLARA BARTON. A thrilling account of the work of relief to the suffering in war, pestilence, fire, flood and famine. A valuable premium FREE with each book. A rare chance for energetic agents. Outfit only Fifty Cents. Territory on application. For particulars apply to— N. B. ROGERS, Springhill, N. S., Box 6.

156 POPULAR SONGS, complete with WORDS and MUSIC, neatly bound in our volume. A great collection of musical gems, new and old. Best published for only 10 cents. Agents wanted for our superior 10 cent sheet music and popular books. Catalogue and notes for agents. Send this paper. HOLT, RINEHART & Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Missionary Digest Department is rich with timely articles on India, Russia, The Philippines, Korea, etc. No one who is interested in Missions or in the progress of the world in general can afford to omit examining this magazine from cover to cover.

Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2.50 a year.

The May number of The Homiletic Review does not fall below the high grade of excellence which that standard periodical has set and established for itself. From opening to close it is packed with matter of the choicest character from the ablest men and from the various parts of the English-speaking world, and dealing with all the current and vital questions in which the preacher is interested.

Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$3.00 a year.

Literary Notes.

An interesting symposium on "Missionary interest and Missionary Income" gives especial value to The Missionary Review of The World for May. The writers include a number of prominent secretaries, pastors, laymen, and women, and their criticisms and suggestions are brief, pithy, and to the point. Dr. Pierson writes an editorial article on "The Pentecostal Movement," illustrating it at length by the story of Pilkington in Uganda. There are also several valuable articles on Missionary Work in Indo-China and Malaysia with descriptions of tours among the Shans, Laos, and wild Wahs of Northern Siam. An excellent map and some good photographs accompany these. Rev. Wm. Upcraft describes vividly and picturesquely the "Lolos or Redmen of Western China," telling of their peculiar and interesting Characteristics and Customs.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Includes text: "A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious." and "Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa." Also features an illustration of a woman in a long dress.

1899.

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your attention lendid stock of CK SUITS. A rom a manufac- d, renders the olete in every 50 the suit. ction.

OUR, King Street, St. John.

n's Cocoa. Delicious.

. Toronto.

IN BUDGET! talng of Books and Novelties, receipt of only 15 cts. (except Postage) FURNISHES you with a complete and up-to-date list of the latest publications, and makes one plan available with- out charge. Daily Illustrated, &

News Summary.

The Albatross, a new type of torpedo boat destroyer, attaining a speed of 33 knots on her trial trip. This is the highest speed reached by a war craft.

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry will mobilize in Ottawa in July for instructional purposes. A sergeant instructor of Scots Guards is to be brought from England to impart the instruction.

An explosion of gun cotton occurred Monday at the works of the Billings, Clapp Chemical Co., at Newton Lower Falls, Mass. There is scarcely a whole pane of glass to be found in the village.

Rev. Alex. Connel, of London, who was tendered the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. John Hall, has sent a cablegram declining the call.

Bud Cook, a negro, was stripped to the waist by a crowd of people at Rico, Ga., Monday, and one hundred lashes administered him. His offence was the remark that negroes should pay no attention to notices pinned on their doors to leave the country.

Chairman Frankland of Toronto is considering the advisability of following the example of the city of Washington and establishing a bicycle corps in connection with the fire brigade. The idea is to have a man stationed at each hall who in case of small fires could be hurried out with a small extinguisher.

Steamship Lake Superior passed Gibraltar Monday with ten hundred and thirty Doukhobors. She is expected at Quebec May 10. The Lake Huron is expected to leave Batoum May 10th with two thousand Doukhobors, and should arrive in Quebec May 31. Other large parties are expected to follow shortly.

May Wright Sewall, honorary president of the National Council of Women of the United States, has addressed a letter to the Czar of Russia in the name of the 1,250,000 women of the United States included in the membership of the council, approving of his action in connection with the disarmament conference which meets at the Hague next month.

In Toronto five hundred representative Jewish citizens met recently and formed a local branch of the Zionist movement for the repatriation of Jews in Palestine. The principles and objects of the organization, which now extends throughout the world, were explained and approved. Rabbi Wittenberg was elected president.

Signor Marconi, the electrician, whose experiments in wireless telegraphy are attracting international attention, has successfully communicated from South Foreland, Kent, England, to the French armed despatch vessel Ibis, while sailing in the English channel. In conducting the experiment he was accompanied by a French naval officer. The feat marks also the first success in concentrating messages at one point to the exclusion of all others.

James McDonald, Esq., M. P. P., met with a serious accident in Inverness, N. S., while standing near a railway car at West Bay Road, on which was being loaded some sleepers. A stake was being driven in place in the car for the purpose of holding the load on, when the axe used in driving the stake came off the handle and struck Mr. McDonald, cutting through his clothing and inflicting a gash in his breast six inches long.

The Maritime Provinces prize winners at McGill were: Samuel Robertson, Marashfield, P. E. I.; Henry Chapman, gold medal for classical languages and history; W. B. McLean, Pictou, British Association medal for mechanical engineering; W. W. Colpitts, Moncton, British Association medal for civil engineering. McGill will have a summer session in May and June, which students may attend to further their studies. Lectures on all subjects will be continued during those months.

The old Gettysburg cycloama building and 30,000 feet of land adjoining, at Boston, has been purchased for about \$125,000 and will be turned into a station for an automobile business. The purchasers are the New England Electric Vehicle Company, understood to be incorporated for \$25,000,000, with George von L. Meyer, of Boston, former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, as president. More than \$15,000,000 of the stock has been taken.

The body of Elijah Strickland, the negro minister implicated by Sam Hose in the killing of Alfred Cranford, was found swinging to the limb of a tree about a mile from town this morning. The ears and fingers were cut off and on the body was pinned a placard bearing these words: "We must protect our Southern women." Strickland was 60 years of age.

Dalhousie College, Halifax, conversation took place Tuesday afternoon. The graduating classes numbered 79. In arts there are 37; in letters, 2; in science, 1; in laws, 23; in medicine, 10. Master of

arts was conferred on Frank Baird (U. N. B.) Dr. N. E. McKay, Halifax, has given to Dalhousie College \$40 a year as a bursary prize. It will be competed for by students of the second year in chemistry. To-day the new library building, costing \$20,000, and to which Dr. James Walker, of St. John, gave \$1,000, was dedicated.

Notable features of Outing for May include a trout-fishing story, "The Dam Leapers," by Wm. A. Whitney; "Plovers and Plover Shooting," by Ed. W. Sandys; "The Challenge of the Shamrock," by A. J. Kenealy; "Angling for Eastern Trout," by Mary Trowbridge Townsend; "Golfing Round the Hub," by Geo. H. Sargent; "Five Weeks a Wheel in France," by Sidney Cross; and "About Fly-Casting," by Geo. E. Goodwin. Many fine illustrations embellish a most readable and seasonable number.

A number of curious cases of sickness among horse-owners in the city are exciting some talk amongst local horse-men. The cases are confined to those who have to handle horses afflicted with a form of equine variola, and it is thought that these men have in some way become inoculated with the disease germs. The disease in the horse manifests itself in the form of soreness in the tender skin about the ankles. When contracted by human beings it takes the form of small abscesses or boils in the glands. It is very painful and difficult to treat. Some ten or fifteen cases have been already brought to light and should be a warning to those who are obliged to handle horses diseased in any way. It is thought that the disease is contracted through small cuts in the hands.—St. John Globe.

Adrift.

Night! And unwanted stillness ev'rywhere,
Sometimes, I dreamed a ship put out
with sigh
Half gladness in farewell and none
near by
Held forth detaining hand, tho' all the air
Was riv'n with sobs of those who watched
it there,
Beating the sea like frightened wings
that fly
Sore bruised, 'gainst alien shores when
storms are nigh.
And in my sleep I laughed to think my fair,
Strong ship was safely anchored in the bay,
With snowy pendant floating from the
mast.
The dawn awoke, and thro' the pane,
o'rcast
With rising mist, I looked out on a day
Whose troubled eyes sought one who
came no more,
Whose breath fanned white insignia on
the door.
—(Olla Toph in The Indianapolis News.

May burdens and Perils.

Disease and Ill Health Should Be Banished This Month.

Paine's Celery Compound is the World's Great Health Restoring Agent.

It matters not whether your trouble be rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney diseases, dyspepsia, nervous prostration or some nasty blood disease, Paine's Celery Compound possesses virtues sufficient to meet your case and over-come your sufferings. Diseases of any kind that have manifested themselves in the winter, and have fastened their deadly grip in the spring months, are terribly perilous to life, if allowed to run into the heat of summer. This is the time to grapple with disease, and Paine's Celery Compound is the only sure friend and helper of the sick.

The work of disease banishing and health restoring already accomplished this spring in Canada by Paine's Celery Compound is marvellous and astonishing, judging from the many letters received from cured people, supported by the endorsement of leading druggists and merchants to whom the cured people are known.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can honestly claim public recognition. Its work is never-failing and sure. It first cleanses the blood, causing the life stream to run pure in every artery and vein of the body. It quickly restores lost strength; it gives perfect digestive vigor, sweet sleep and lasting health.



For sale by F. A. Young, 736 Main Street, north.

Jelly Pie.
Rub one-fourth cup of butter, one desert spoon of flour until cream, add three-fourths cups sugar, and when well mixed, the yolks of three eggs and white of one beaten together, add one-half cup of jelly, grape or currant is better, and when ready to put in the oven add one-half cup of sweet milk. If the pie stands mixed some time it will not be good.

A Prominent Vancouverite.

Permanently Cured of Asthma, Clarke's Kola Compound Cures.
Mr. F. J. Painton, the well-known proprietor of Painton's Music Store, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma in its worst form for over four years, very often having had to sit up nearly all night. I had consulted physicians both in England and Canada without obtaining any permanent relief and tried many remedies with the same result. A friend who had been cured by Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound advised me to try it. And three bottles have entirely cured me. It is now nearly two years since my recovery, and asthma has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to Dr. Clarke for introducing this wonderful remedy. I have frequently recommended it to others suffering as I was, and do not know of a single case where the required number of bottles have been taken that it has failed to cure. See that you get Clarke's Free sample bottle sent to any person. Mention this paper. Address The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B. C., sole Canadian agents.

First Symptoms of Heart Disease often appear at the head and feet—parts farthest from the heart. The heart pumps less strongly—possibly pressed upon by an enlarged stomach—then sluggish blood swells the veins, inflames the feet, liver, kidneys or other parts where their are many veins. Various diseases so arise. The reasonable cure is provided in Howard's Heart Relief. It removes the cause. It never fails to help—will cure where cure is possible. So says Mrs. Henry Wolts, Hartford, Ont.: so say a multitude from Vancouver to Halifax who have been cured in the last three months. At druggists or by mail at 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$2.00. S. W. HOWARD, 71 Victoria St., Toronto.

MONT. McDONALD BARRISTER, Etc. Princess St. St. John

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES Printed on Heavy Linen Paper, 8 x 11 inches at 30c. per dozen. For sale by PATERSON & CO., Printers, 92 Germain Street St. John, N. B.

Are You Weak?

There's a Remedy that will make you strong; give you vitality and energy; invigorate the heart; enrich the blood; make the pale cheek rosy.

It's Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. Mehlenbacher, who lives at 29 Ann St., Berlin, Ont., made the following statement: "I have suffered from nervous prostration and general debility for the past four years, often despairing of a cure. Since I have taken Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, however, the future looks bright to me. I have taken four boxes of them and the benefit I derived is wonderful. They have made my nerves strong, restored their elasticity and given me physical strength to a greater degree than I could have anticipated. Beyond doubt, they are the best restorative for nerve trouble, weakness, debility, etc., in existence, and I heartily recommend them to all who suffer as I did." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Palpitation and Throbbing, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Pale and Sallow Complexion, Anemia, Debility, General Weakness or any condition arising from a Weak Heart, Disordered Nerves or Impoverished Blood. Sold by druggists at 50c. a box.

Whiston & Frazee's COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, HALIFAX and TRURO, N. S.

Our Course of Instruction is thorough and up to date, and graduates readily find employment. Send for circulars to S. E. WHISTON, Halifax, or J. C. F. FRAZEE, Truro.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer. It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally. Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

The Farm.

Care of Horses

Harm is frequently done from want of thought, and in this respect the horse is too frequently the victim, says a correspondent of "The London Live Stock Journal." The attendants upon horses—at least a part of them—appear to have the idea that a horse is of iron construction, something in the nature of a machine, in place of being built up pretty much on the same lines as the human frame.

It would well repay owners of horses to have hung in their stables and to bring before grooms and drivers some such rules as the following: Never kick a horse in the belly. Remember that a horse has organs to be injured just as has man, wind to be broken, bowels to be ruptured, heart and lungs to be affected, limbs and tendons to be broken, injured or sprained. To prevent this, use the animals as you use yourself in regard to draughts and chills.

Old Orchards.

The value of an old orchard must depend upon the character of the trees as much as upon their cultivation and production. There are many old orchards planted with varieties of fruits that have long ceased to have any market value, and the sooner such trees are replaced by new ones the larger the profits will be.

Well-preserved orchards, however, have trees in them that will continue to produce fruit in paying quantities many years to come, and if they have been grafted with good varieties of apples all the attention bestowed upon them will be rewarded.

Then harrow the land, scratching it deep enough for clover seeds to catch. Sow the clover seeds early in the spring, and later spread over the soil unleached wood ashes, about one hundred bushels to the acre. The wood ashes can be applied in May, and they will then be taken up by the trees during the fruit-forming period.

Vigorous Defence of the Holsteins.

I prophesy that within ten years a majority of the successful dairymen of this country will keep Holsteins. This breed has won more butter tests in the last five years than all the other breeds combined.

My personal reasons for keeping them in preference to any other breed are as follows: I can get more milk in a year; I can get more butter in a year; I can keep more hogs, because I got more skim-milk; my veal calves mature quicker than even the beef breeds.

It is needless to say that I was surprised, when looking over The Tribune of February 15, to find an article entitled, "The Holsteins Threatened." To come down to business, the writer and I don't agree. I like Holsteins, and he doesn't, probably because he never kept any. He is sincere in his belief, and I respect a man for having an opinion of his own; but when he says the Holsteins are liable to be eliminated from this country because the New-York Condensed Milk Company threw out a few low-testing herds, he is entirely mistaken.

Friend Benninger, whose Holsteins' butter scored the highest and took first prize over the Jerseys in Pennsylvania, can back me in what I have said, and I think we can make the gentleman from Brook Farm see that they don't know it all down in Judex.—(W. H. Prittie, Chautauque County, N. Y.)

The Silo.

The silo question seems to be more or less unsettled. It is difficult to find any two persons who will agree on the subject, from the planting of the crop to feeding.

Perhaps many will think the present an unseasonable time of the year to mention this subject, but my purpose is to give those interested a chance to think before the crop is planted instead of waiting until it is ready to harvest.

During the fall of 1897 I assisted in putting a crop of thirteen acres in the silo. The crop was very rich in grain: The person who had charge of the stock fed too much, and several of the best cows were ruined. The last season I assisted in filling the same silo from the same piece of ground.

From the experience that I have had I am convinced that corn should be thoroughly ripe before putting in the silo. What kind to plant is a question of latitudes. Probably as large a kind of sweet as will ripen is the best. When ready to harvest send men enough ahead of the cutter to pick off the ears and drop at the foot of the hills, where the cutter will not injure them.

How Janet was Cured.

It was the uneasy time of day. It was likewise the time when the hands of the clock went around altogether too fast to suit Janet.

"You seem to love to say it's my bedtime," she said, looking crossly at the big clock. "I wish I could sit up once in a while, and see what a good time the grown folks have after we have gone to bed."

"We" meant Janet and her dolls. "You can sit up to-night, if you wish, just as long as you like," said Janet's mother.

"Truly?" asked Janet. "Truly," said her mother. "Oh, thank you, mamma! Won't we have a good time, though?"



Then she went to tell the dolls. "Dear ones," she said, when she had collected them together, "I know and I long have known just how you feel about going to bed so early. So to-night you shall sit up just as long as you like, and we will see for ourselves just what good times the grown-up people have."

There is a legend in the Greek Church about her two favored saints—St. Cassianus, the type of monastic asceticism, individual character and St. Nicholas, the type of genial, active, unselfish, laborious Christianity. St. Cassianus enters heaven, and Christ says to him: "What hast thou seen on earth, Cassianus?"

"I saw," he answered, "a peasant floundering with his waggon in a marsh." "Didst thou help him?" "No." "Why not?" "I was coming before thee," said St. Cassianus, "and I was afraid of soiling my white robes."

It is like the legend of one who saw an angel writing in a book the names of those who loved the Lord, and he said: "I pray thee have my name written among the lovers of my fellow men." The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night he came again with a great awakening light, and showed the names of those whom God had blest; and lo, this man's

name read above all the rest. Oue thing, my friend, is certain—the more truly we love the Lord the more thoroughly shall we love and serve our fellow-men.—Dean Farrar.

I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria. JOHN D. BOUTILLIER. French Village. I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup. J. F. CUNNINGHAM. Cape Island. I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth. JOSEPH A. SNOW. Norway, Me.

Good Health Mine.

Most Valuable Discovery by a Prominent Halifax Traveler.

But Rockingham People Have Known it for Several Years—Dodd's Kidney Pills a Perfect Mine of Health—They Cure all Kidney Diseases.

ROCKINGHAM, N. S., May 1st.—(By telegraph.) The rich mine recently discovered by the oldest traveler in Nova Scotia, Mr. J. H. Ireland, of Halifax, is said to have been known to the citizens of this town five years ago.

Mr. Ireland says he cares not how many people use the mine. He has named it the Good Health mine, and says that this is the most suitable title for it, as Good Health is enjoyed by all who use its output—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There is no doubt about the genuineness of Mr. Ireland's cure. All his friends—and he has hundreds of them—have remarked the improvement, and congratulated him upon it. To each inquiry he has replied that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him in a few days. The reputation enjoyed by Dodd's Kidney Pills in this section of Nova Scotia, is indeed a proud one. It is safe to say that they are used in every household.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds' Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Boys & Girls

We are giving away watches, cameras, solid gold rings, sporting goods, musical instruments & many other valuable premiums to boys and girls for sending 15 packages of Royal English Ink Powder at 10c each. Every package makes 50¢ worth of fine ink.

\$525 PAID FOR 1898 Quarter; \$10.00 paid for 1898 half-year; \$2.00 for 1898 cent; \$100 for certain other prizes. Write for the outfit today. Address all orders to: IMPERIAL INK CONCERN, 48 Adams St., Oak Park, Ill.

The Editor's Wife.

THE LADY SUFFERED TERRIBLY FROM RHEUMATISM.

Her Joints Began to Swell and Twist Out of All Shape—Death Would Have Been a Relief—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restore Her to Health.

From the Harriston Tribune.

After long consideration and much hesitancy about having her name made public, Mrs. John A. Copland, wife of the editor and proprietor of the Harriston Tribune, has resolved that the world should know how wonderfully her health was restored by the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Our representative interviewed Mr. Copland and the following is his statement of the case.

"Whilst we were living in Toronto at No. 92 McGill street, my wife took ill in the autumn of 1894, and had such racking pains that she could hardly stir. One of the best specialists in Toronto was called in and he diagnosed the case one of acute inflammatory rheumatism. His prescriptions were given and he said that the case was a very severe one and it would be a wonder if her joints did not become misshapen. What this eminent physician predicted came true. At the end of a month my wife was worse than ever, and her wrists and knuckles were twisted greatly out of shape. She was so disheartened that she would weep at the slightest provocation. She was loath to stay in bed, and had to be assisted to arise and dress, every movement giving her intense pain. During all the ensuing winter this state of things continued, she gradually becoming worse in spite of the strong medicines and the lotions that the doctor prescribed for her. We tried in vain the massage treatment and the electrical treatment. My wife would moan nearly all night with the pain. She was unable to hold the baby, and even could not bear to have a person point a finger at her. I feared that the spring would see my wife under the sod, and you may be sure I was terribly affected by it. All this time we continued to give her the doctor's treatment and medicines, until finally my wife stoutly refused to take any more of the drugs. From that ont she began to improve, and one evening I was astonished to see her coming to meet me when I arrived home from the office. "Why," I said, "the doctor is doing you good after all." "Not at all," she said and smiled. Then she produced a little round wooden box and held it up. "I have a great secret to tell you," she laughed. "Unknown to you I have been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this is the seventh box. They are rapidly curing me. Naturally I was overjoyed and almost wept at the thought of how very near I came to losing her. She continued taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before she had finished the eleventh box, she was quite well again and today her wrists and knuckles are as shapely as ever.

Several of our neighbors in Toronto knew how sick she was, and can corroborate every word I have said. Either myself or my wife are willing to swear to the truth of these statements.

Mr. Copland has been laughed at for the enthusiasm with which he has sung the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but he believes that anything so valuable to mankind should get all the praise it deserves.

Mrs. Copland was seen at her residence on King Street, Harriston, and she corroborated every word her husband has said. She reluctantly gave consent to have her name published, but said that she thought it proper that the efficacy of these pills should be made known. She was led to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through seeing the accounts of cures in the newspapers.

* * *

All the London morning papers contain editorials congratulating the United States upon the prospect of peace in the Philippines, and complimenting the bravery and endurance of the American troops, which have produced the much desired result. All insist that the United States cannot treat with the rebel government. All approve the demand of Gen. Otis for an unconditional surrender, and urge that he should be given full powers and not be hampered by instructions from Washington.

A small boy who attempted to walk in front of an electric car on Duke street, St. John, was picked up by the fender. When helped from his position he was found to be unhurt, and after a brief lecture from the conductor and motorman on the dangers of getting in front of a car he went away to tell his boy friends of his thrilling

News Summary.

Business failures in the Dominion this week numbered twenty-seven, against twenty-two in the corresponding week of 1898.

Rev. Dr. Alex. H. Clapp, editorial secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, died at New York on Thursday. He was born in 1818.

At the convocation of the Queen's University, Kingston, on Wednesday, the degree of L.L. D. was conferred on Lord Minto. His Excellency planted a tree in honor of his visit.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons Thursday night said he did not see why preference should be made in favor of colonies which levy a high protective tariff upon British manufactures.

Most of the European instructors in the Chinese army have been dismissed. This is taken as confirming the reported tendency of the Dowager Empress and the reactionaries to discard, as far as possible, foreign aid.

Joseph Bouchard, who was translator to the debate committee of the House of Commons in 1896 and who was dismissed for open and offensive partizanship, was engaged by the Senate on Thursday at increased salary.

It was officially stated at the U. S. navy department on Thursday that the letter of reprimand to Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh on account of his anti-German utterances will not be made public by the department.

British board of trade emigration returns for the first three months of the current year show an increase of 24 per cent. to Canada over corresponding period of 1898, while emigration to the United States shows a decrease of 15 per cent.

Over twenty members of Parliament representing all the provinces of the Dominion waited on Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Joly Friday evening and asked for a reduction of the duty on coal oil and for a removal of the present vexatious regulations.

A Deadwood, S. D., despatch of Saturday says: A howling blizzard has been raging all through the Black Hills for the past twelve hours. Six inches of snow have fallen here and reports from farther north state that the fall is heavier than in this immediate vicinity. All farm work is suspended.

The Bankers' Association, in session at Montreal, passed a resolution against establishing a Canadian mint. Another resolution, while declaring that the association favored a general insolvency law, reiterates its position that nothing should be done to lessen the double claim on the assets of an insolvent.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Blair, in answer to Mr. Foster, said that no arrangement had been made between the government and the Canadian Pacific in regard to running trains between Halifax and St. John. The matter had not yet reached a stage at which he could say an agreement was not possible.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Morning Post says: "The Anglo-Russian negotiations have practically concluded in an agreement aiming to put an end to the battles for railway and other concessions in China. The agreement recognizes Russia's sphere as the north and Great Britain's as the Yang Tse Valley."

Two men who have been active and prominent in the business life of St. John have passed away during the past week. Mr. Ward C. Pitfield died on Thursday after a brief illness and Mr. George F. Baird on Saturday. Both were in middle life. Mr. Baird who was Mr. Pitfield's senior by a few years was born in 1849.

It is stated that a Montreal specialist in diseases of the eye and ear on Wednesday performed an operation upon a young man named Thomas Stewart. One eye had been injured seven years ago and was sightless. It was deemed wise to remove it. By mistake the wrong eye was removed, leaving the patient perfectly blind.

The committee appointed by the Dominion Alliance to prepare for the bringing of the results of the prohibition plebiscite before parliament for recognition met Saturday morning and agreed to a resolution which will be introduced next week. It will call on the government to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants throughout Canada, providing, however, it shall only be operative in such provinces as confirm its acceptance by a popular vote of the people. This is an extension of the principle of the Scott Act, which was discussed by the Alliance last week. It will enable the Maritime Provinces to do away with the traffic, and at the same time guard against coercion of Quebec. Members of the committee think they will have the sanction of the government to the arrangement, and will at least press for its acceptance.

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