

# Messenger and Visitor.

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We are indebted to the Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of Ontario and Quebec for a copy of the report of the Carey centennial meetings, held in the Jarvis street church, Toronto, Feb. 15 and 16, 1892. The addresses which were delivered at the meeting are given, some in full and others in an abridged form, and form a pamphlet of seventy pages. Some reference to these addresses was made by the MESSENGER AND VISITOR at the time the meetings were held. They are now placed in a form in which they may be conveniently read and preserved, and as they deal with a number of different phases of the foreign work, they should be received with interest.

The preaching of the Gospel to the Jews in New York by Hermann Warszawski, a young Polish Jew, is being attended, it is said, with quite remarkable results. This young man came from Europe in 1890, to escape persecution. He has been preaching in a section of New York which is densely crowded with Jews, and the audiences which were at first small soon became so large as to fill the DeWitt Memorial church in which the services have been held. Dr. Schauflier, head of the city missions, speaks with enthusiasm of the work and says: "Such a sight has not been witnessed anywhere in Christendom for a thousand years."

The father of Rev. Dr. Gregg, formerly of the Park street church, Boston, was a wealthy man and a Presbyterian of the Reformed or Covenantor persuasion. When his son left that body he promised to disinherit him, and has been as good as his word. The old gentleman has recently died, and by his will Dr. Gregg is cut off with a legacy of ten dollars. Still he is hardly an object of commiseration, since he had received \$75,000 from his father while living, is receiving a modest salary of \$10,000 per year, and his children receive by his father's will \$350,000. Under these circumstances there seems no immediate danger of Dr. Gregg and his family coming to want.

Dr. G. W. NORTHERN, who has been for twenty-five years the executive head of the Morgan Park Theological Seminary, which has now become affiliated with the new Chicago University, has resigned from that position in order that he may give his time and strength wholly to the duties of his profession. In consideration of his long and distinguished services, the board of trustees has granted to Dr. Northern a vacation till January 1, 1893, and \$1,000 in addition to his regular salary, that he may be able, without embarrassment, to spend some months abroad for recuperation and study preparatory to resuming his work in the chair of systematic theology in the divinity school of the university.

The anniversary exercises connected with the completion of another year at McMaster University were held last week. Very little in the way of a report of the anniversary proceedings and the work of the year has reached us. The Montreal Witness of Wednesday has the following Toronto despatch: "The Baptists had a great educational day yesterday at McMaster Hall. The alumni dinner took place in the afternoon and the convocation at night. Both meetings were very successful and gave a great impulse to the now varied work of the denomination." It is announced that Dr. T. H. Rand has been appointed chancellor of the university. Dr. Rand's many friends in these provinces will unite with us in congratulating him on his appointment to a position so responsible and so influential in reference to the educational policy and work of our brethren in the Upper Provinces.

A NUMBER of excellent people, as well as the Tammany newspapers, were greatly shocked at the course pursued by Dr. Parkhurst in going into a house of evil reputation in order to procure evidence to show that the police and the magistrates of New York were failing in their duty to enforce the law. Among these good people was Rev. Dr. De Costa, of the same city, who, in order to correct the evil example of Dr. Parkhurst, went himself to the same house, gathered the inmates together and prayed with them. Dr. De Costa was quite sure that his method was much superior to Dr. Parkhurst's, and gave a pathetic description of the meeting to his people; but the woman who keeps the house ridiculed the good doctor and his visit. All this reminds the *Congregationalist* of an incident that occurred during the border warfare between Kansas and Missouri:

"The Missourians repeatedly raided the premises of a Quaker who lived near Lawrence and carried off his crops, cattle and hogs. Each time they came he asked permission to pray with them.

This they cheerfully granted, and as soon as the meeting was over stole and destroyed his property. At last, after one of these raids, he came into the little church prayer meeting with a new look on his face. 'Brethren,' said he, 'I've just been converted. I've been moulding bullets all day, and now I want you to join with me in prayer that if these thieves come again my work may reach their hearts.' We have no doubt that the Missourians soon gained a new respect both for the Quaker and his religion. Dr. De Costa may be a very good man, but there are kinds of missionary work in which he is not fitted to succeed till he has experienced a new conversion."

## PASSING EVENTS.

It was hardly to be expected that, in the redistribution of seats made necessary by the result of the late census, the government, however conscientiously it might perform the work, would succeed in winning the approval of the opposition, since any good opportunity of making political capital is, of course, never to be let pass. But from the view taken of the matter by some of the more moderate and independent journals, it is to be feared that the government in this matter has not been without an eye to "the main chance." We do not pretend to discuss the subject on its merits. To do so would demand more time for investigation than we could give to it at present. We do not know that there is any sufficient reason to suppose that if the present opposition had been in power the redistribution bill would have been more just. Whether the Tories have, as the grifts bitterly charge, shamelessly "gerrymandered" the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, whether the grifts in Ontario a few years ago were guilty of a similar misuse of power, as is also charged, are questions which we do not undertake to determine; but we are perfectly clear that such power should never be entrusted to any one political party. There is no reason to suppose that human nature is any less firm when it gets into politics. And Burns was not far wrong when he wrote:

"But a' mairk'ing are unco' weak  
And little to be trusted,  
If self the waverin' balance shake,  
It's rarely right adjusted."

A SECOND letter from Lady Tilley, in reference to the reformatory and industrial school for juvenile offenders, which it is proposed to establish in St. John, has appeared in some of the daily papers during the past week. The scheme has now taken on a more definite form, and Lady Tilley is able to place before the public an outline of the plan which has been determined upon. The old penitentiary building will not be used, but an effort will be made to render its external appearance more cheerful. The two brick buildings on the premises which were formerly used as workshops and as residences for the superintendent and officers will be adapted to the purpose required and will accommodate between seventy-five and one hundred boys. "The cottage system may thus be carried out, making cheerful homes and life a reasonable and natural one." It is not probable, Lady Tilley thinks, that for some years accommodation will be needed for more than fifty boys. It is therefore proposed, for the present, to fit up one of the buildings, "to furnish and equip it, to introduce sanitary arrangements, with heating and water supply, to remove the old tumble-down sheds now on the property, to have the fences straightened and repaired, to purchase cattle and farming implements, tools for the workshops, and put all in good condition." To do this it is estimated that \$7,000 will be required. Two thousand dollars of this sum are provided for by the subscriptions of Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley. Great credit is certainly due to them both, and especially to Lady Tilley, for the generous and practical interest taken in this philanthropic scheme. There can be no question, we suppose, that such an institution as the one proposed is a legitimate fruit of Christianity, and one that should find place in every Christian province. Lady Tilley now asks that the people of the City and County of St. John will add three thousand dollars to the two thousand already subscribed, and that other towns in the province will make up the balance of the seven thousand required. There ought not to be any doubt that to this there will be a prompt and sufficiently generous response. As soon as the money has been subscribed the work will be rapidly pushed to completion, and will then be handed over to the provincial government, by which it is to be maintained. Lady Tilley concludes her letter by saying:

"The result of this work must certainly tell in the coming years, and to-day it is ours to do it. I do not think that I shall ask in vain for the co-operation of our people in coming to the rescue of the poor, misguided boys, who doubtless have never had a chance to know anything of a better life. To be successful we must come to the work with an earnestness of purpose which hopeth all things."

When the charges preferred against Sir A. P. Caron, Postmaster-General of Canada, by Mr. Edgar, M. P., were first presented in the House, there appeared to be little disposition on the part of the government to grant an investigation. It had become quite evident, however, by the tone of the more independent of the newspaper press that such a course would not satisfy public opinion. The matter was brought up again by the government last Wednesday, and, after an exciting debate, an amendment, proposed by Hon. Mr. Bowell, to Mr. Edgar's charges was adopted. This refers the charges to a commission to be appointed by the government and approved by the House. The commission, it seems to be understood, will consist of one or more judges of the Supreme Court. The government's amendment was opposed by the opposition who contended for investigation by parliament. The charges as preferred by Mr. Edgar have not been seriously limited or weakened, the people in general will be satisfied to have the matter dealt with by a commission. It is but fair to say, however, that Mr. Edgar holds that his charges have been emasculated and that he cannot consistently, with a proper self-respect, appear before the proposed commission.

THE general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the United States, assembled for its quadrennial session on May 3, in Omaha, Nebraska. The conference has never before been held so far west, and a leading Methodist paper says it may be that the progressive spirit that characterizes the West will leave its impress on the legislation of the body. Four years ago the conference was held in New York City, and since then the Methodism of the United States has continued on its prosperous way, building new churches, it is said, at the rate of about one a day, and the outlook is still prosperous. Though not without its limitations, its trials and its problems, this young giant among the evangelical denominations is full of force and vitality, and faces the future with undiminished courage and hope. A writer in the New York Tribune, in briefly sketching the general features of Methodism, says:

"It is a church in which the human equation plays a large part. Its constitution is a strange blending of imperialism and democracy, admirably adapted, indeed, for doing good and aggressive work, but at the same time possessing all the defects of its virtues. Its rulers, being human, have not always been saved from mistakes; and its zealous and ambitious workers, because of their zeal and ambition, have doubtless at times been tempted to indulge in doubtful political methods. But the fly in the amber should not distract our attention from the beauty and value of the jewel itself; and, after all, the things to be criticized in Methodism are of small account compared with the features in it deserving of admiration and praise. As a religious impulse it is one of the most powerful factors in American life, which no intelligent man whether Methodist or not can afford to ignore. And it is especially strong with the plain people, who are as yet untouched by the dilettantism of intellectual doubt or the finespun sophisms of a hybrid culture."

The conference will have some questions to discuss if not to settle. These questions for the most part, in accordance with the spirit of Methodism, are practical rather than theoretical. There appears to be no call for creed revision and no unorthodox clergymen or professors to be dealt with. A warm discussion over the woman question is anticipated—that is the question of the eligibility of women delegates to the general conference. This question was discussed at much length at the last quadrennial, and has since been submitted to the annual conferences, but has failed as yet to obtain the three-fourths vote of these conferences necessary to the introduction of the proposed change. The general conference will not, therefore, be able to do more than discuss the question. Its advocates who, it is said, will have a majority in the conference, will, however, seek to advance the movement through discussion.

It is hinted that influences may also be brought to bear indirectly by the conference to favor the movement. Thus Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, who has vigorously opposed the innovation, may be required to step out of his position and give place to some "woman's man." *Zion's Herald* expresses the hope that this general conference may take action which shall lead to an organic union with the Methodist Episcopal church South. In the Methodist's body, as in other denominations, the question of slavery brought about division into a Northern and a Southern branch, and the division has continued for a quarter of a century since slavery ceased to be. Among the other important questions the conference will discuss are: The division of the Missionary Society into home and foreign branches; the federation of the educational institutions of the church; the status of the deaconesses; the division of the general conference into two houses; the attitude of the church toward the evangelization of the cities; the revision of the Discipline; the restricting of the bishops; the modification of the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

ON the 27th of April, the seventieth anniversary of the birth of General Grant, President Harrison, accompanied by other distinguished citizens of the United States, and surrounded with a great throng of patriotic people and school children, laid the cornerstone of the magnificent mausoleum which is to be erected in memory of the soldier president in Riverside Park, on Upper Manhattan Island. Ulysses S. Grant was a brave soldier and an able general. It would have been as well for him and for the nation if his gratitude for his eminent services on the battlefield in some other way than by making him president. But the United States does well to preserve and honor the memory of the man by whose patriotism, valor and ability the Union was preserved and made strong. She does well to teach the children of the nation to hold in honor the brave and the great men who sacrificed or imperiled their lives for the country. She does well to teach them to glory in the nation's flag and the nation's institutions. For it is only by cultivating in the breasts of each generation, in its youth, a spirit of ardent patriotism, along with intelligence and virtue, that the great republic can hope to amalgamate and make a vital and healthful part of her national existence the diverse and often turbulent elements of population which immigration is annually bringing in so great numbers to her shores. The achievements of the country along that line have so far, indeed, been wonderful, and this, as we think, is in great measure due to the fact that the experience through which the country has passed in her comparatively brief history has been such as to develop a strong and general spirit of patriotism among her people.

THE story of Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, of London, which has its obvious moral lessons, has its pathetic side also, and touches us with pity for the unhappy woman whose criminal misconduct so soon resulted in a bitter harvest of shame and disgrace. Mrs. Osborne, who was a person apparently of some refinement and moving in good society, was charged with the theft of a valuable set of pearls from her friend Mrs. Hargreaves, against whom she then brought a suit for libel. But the evidence was against Mrs. Osborne. She was proved guilty and confessed both the theft and perjury. Her sense of shame and disgrace was so keen and overwhelming as to call forth a good deal of sympathy for her and especially for her husband, Capt. Osborne, an officer in the army, who, with most heroic faithfulness and courage, stood by her through all the agony and shame of the public trial and its bitter results, doing all he could to aid and comfort her unworthy but, let us hope, truly penitent wife. So completely had the poor woman been broken down by the terrible ordeal of the trial, and being otherwise in a delicate condition of health, the court imposed a very mild sentence considering the nature of her offences and she was committed to prison for nine months. She became so completely prostrated, however, that it was feared she would not survive even this mild sentence. Influential persons have interested themselves on her behalf. Petitions praying for her release, among them one signed by a number of the prominent physicians of London, were presented to Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, and with the result that a

release was granted and Mrs. Osborne has been set at liberty. Captain Osborne was at the prison with a carriage as soon as the order for release was presented, and Mrs. Osborne was taken to the home of his parents.

THE petition which, at the request of the president of the World's W. C. T. U., is inserted below, has already received, we are informed, more than a million of signatures; but before the opening of the Columbian Exhibition it is desired to add several millions more if possible. Readers are requested to aid in the work by cutting out the petition, pasting blank paper across the bottom and securing the signatures of as many women as can be obtained. After adding the name of the town and province where the names are obtained, send to Miss Alice Briggs, Office Secretary, World's W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. For petition blanks, blanks for endorsement of new churches, societies, etc., send to Mary A. Woodbridge, Secretary, World's W. C. T. U., Ravenna, Ohio.

PETITION OF THE  
WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE  
UNION,  
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE HOME,  
ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE  
WORLD.

Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers: We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land, and the world's family of nations. We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium, and in other vices which disgrace our social life, makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and for our children.

We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees which make the governments partners in the traffic, by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations, either ignorant or unwilling.

We know that the law might do much, now left undone, to raise the moral tone of society, and render vice difficult. We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the nations from an indefensible complicity.

We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of the causes of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends.

## W. B. M. U.

MEMO FOR THE YEAR

"Be not weary in well-doing."

Our Home Mission Work.

What we call our "Home Mission Work" is usually divided into three departments—1st, the work in the scattered parts of our own provinces; 2nd, the Grande Ligne Mission, and 3rd, the North-west.

From the April number of the *Presbyterian Record* I take a few extracts with regard to this H. M. work, which seem to me to be as applicable to ourselves as to those for whom they were first written:

"If a member of any family is weak and delicate the attention of the other members will be fixed upon this one. Within the bounds of our church we have many weak congregations which are not able to maintain ordinances unless they receive assistance. And to whom are they to look for help? Certainly to the strong members of the same body."

Sisters of our union, are there not "members of our family" who are looking to us, wondering whether we will redeem that pledge made last August, viz.: \$1,500 for home missions? "A few scattered settlers have pushed their way to the far front, down by the sea, in the forest, or on the prairie, to make a home for themselves and their families, where there was homeless waste before. They have within reach no church. They would like to hear the gospel preached and are willing to do something to support it, but cannot do much. We send a missionary. He gathers the scattered ones together and preaches to them. They do what they can for his support, but as a rule need some help, and such help is given from our Home Mission Fund, to which we are all asked to contribute year by year. As new settlers come in, or the old families grow up and make new homes, the people want a settled minister of their own, and these districts or some of them are united into one and called a congregation or pastoral charge. They call a minister, he is settled as their own, and they are glad with a gladness that only those who have been in such circumstances can know. But they are not able to give quite enough to keep him, and we give them some help for a time."

"One reason for carrying on this work with vigor is that these scattered settlements, if left to themselves, will in some cases, soon fall into semi-heathenism. It is a very sad fact, but one that has been frequently witnessed in our frontier settlements, that where the people are left for a time without regular public Sabbath worship of some kind, they are liable to become utterly careless about religion. The Sabbath, unmarked by worship or any other token that it belongs to God, becomes a day of pleasure or of work. Religion dies and morality with it, and the community, instead of being a strength and blessing, is a curse to the country."

"Another reason for diligence in this work is that it is the only way to add to the strength of our church. In this way have been formed the larger part of the congregations that to-day make up the church. Had it not been for home mission work along these two lines, our church would have been a very feeble flock to-day, and if she is to be strong in future years, to wield an influence for righteousness at home, and to send many messengers of peace far hence unto the Gentiles, she must still grow by these same means. The fact that many of these people are our sons and daughters, is an additional call. We give them more or less, as we may be able, to supply their physical wants, as they leave our homes for new ones, and shall we not follow them with the Gospel? Higher still is Christ's command, 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.'"

"Yet another reason, a very important one, and yet one that is perhaps seldom considered, is that these frontier settlements contain, as a rule, the strongest bone and sinew, and brain, and character of our country. Everything tends to this. As a rule it is the strong men and women, with strong bodies and resolute wills, ready to do and dare, and able to overcome, that move into new places, and compel the wilds to give them a home; and their children thus start in life with a heritage that is worth more to them than any inheritance of wealth could be. Then the whole training of these children tends to develop these traits. Their plain wholesome food, fresh air, absence of excitement, their free strong life, with its work, develops strong bodies; their share from childhood in the family tasks develops a strength of character that can more easily cope with difficulties in later life; in short, the men and women born and reared amid such surroundings, are those who will have the will to dare and the strength to do, and who as they leave home and go out to fight life's battle in larger spheres will win the day. The outmost, topmost branches of a tree bear the finest fruits, while that which is sheltered and hidden in the centre is less choice; so as a rule the outmost, topmost branches, the outlying settlements of a country, bear the men and women of greatest strength in every way. Both in our own country and the neighboring republic, the strongest men—those who in large measure shape the policy and destiny of both church and state—are those who have forged their way upward, each new triumph over difficulty but giving added strength for some new victory. These mission stations and small congregations contain as a rule those who are to be the foremost men of a generation hence, and if that generation is to be marked with a deep, strong religious life, it must be by bringing that religion to bear upon them and their surroundings now. Let this be neglected and they will grow up the same strong men who will of necessity wield an influence in their land, but if, Godless, their influence will be for evil, and their strength will be lost to the church, to righteousness and to God."

"Says the *Baptist Visitor*: 'If every Baptist woman in Ontario would deny herself one dollar before our annual meeting what an offering we should have.' If every Baptist woman in these provinces would deny herself to the extent of one dollar before our annual meeting, it would mean not less than twenty thousand dollars! Impossible! Nay, it would not be impossible; many of our sisters could give two and three dollars, thus making up any deficiency caused by the Lord's poorer ones."

"Oh let Thy Spirit fire our zeal,  
That we may now send out  
And tell that Thou art come  
To all the country round about,  
Whom we are winning now,  
That Thou art strong to save."

In its large collection of timely portraits, the *Review of Reviews* for May has strikingly good portraits of three men who just now are of conspicuous prominence in the theological discussions of the English-speaking world, namely, Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and editor of the *Christian Union*; Professor Charles S. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, and Princeton Fairbank, of Mansfield College, Oxford, who has just returned home from a visit to the United States.

All things considered, the greatest and the most interesting man who now lives on this planet is William E. Gladstone, and a most interesting sketch of Mr. Gladstone's personality, character, career, and methods of work, is the brilliant article which is published as the leading feature of the May number of the *Review of Reviews*. It is quite impossible to characterize this sketch in a sentence or two, and we can only affirm that no reader, old or young, will regret having obtained a copy of this *Review of Reviews* for the sake of its account of Mr. Gladstone. It is with a marvellous freshness and youthful vigor that the "Grand Old Man" is preparing to enter upon the stormy election campaign of the present year.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES AT MORGAN PARK.

We would better call the events of the past week the "closing," for the Seminary at Morgan Park is no more. Twenty-five years of varied history show this school to have reached the advance line in ministerial education, and now as the future opens with such grand prospect for still further advancement, we acclaim from our hearts, "What hath God wrought!"

The exercises of the week just closed were to commemorate the successful quarter century of its life and to fitly celebrate the union of the Seminary and University. These exercises mark practically the progress of Baptist interest in the West. The truth of Baptist doctrine is becoming more and more recognized in this part of "God's acre," so that now, without any false pride, we claim the foremost place in the dissemination of light and true liberty. We are now the day of our signal triumph. With thanks to the God we serve, we point to the rising walls of those magnificent buildings in Chicago which, when completed, shall be as a city upon a hill, "radiating the rays of truth throughout the world."

It would necessitate another supplement to our beloved MESSINGER AND VISITOR were I to tell you Baptists in the East all that has been said during the past few days at this centre of wealth and wisdom. For nearly one week meetings have been held in Chicago and Morgan Park—meetings of remarkable power. We have been privileged to listen day after day to the ablest men of this land, discussing the topics of vital interest to our denominational success. The Chicago papers have given two and three columns per day in reporting these addresses, so that of telling you even a part would be no light one.

The "feast of reason" began on Monday, April 11th, at the Baptist ministers' conference. Rev. J. W. Vanley and Rev. W. P. Hellings on this occasion spoke with peculiar power upon "The uses to be made of the religious forces of the University in city evangelization." They recommended the most careful distribution of the "forces" throughout the city, that there should be a regular term of work and appointment. This will be carried out next year to the most practicable extent. All from the Divinity school who desire, shall be employed by the City Mission Society.

Monday evening Blake Hall was crowded to hear Dr. Wilkins speak in behalf of the Young People's Movement. Dr. Billing of Philadelphia, also spoke that evening, his subject being "History and work of the American Baptist Publication Society." Probably no one who heard Rev. W. B. Ritty, on Tuesday morning, will forget his thrilling words on the subject, "The duty of the denomination to provide for its students for the ministry." He said, "It is the duty of the denomination to provide for the students for the ministry, that the highest and best education may be secured by them." This proposition was clearly proved and most emphatically enforced.

One of the most carefully prepared addresses of the week was that delivered by Dr. Kendrick, Tuesday morning, on the subject, "Theological students as local missionaries." He said, "There is a certain amount of power in every man. Whatever a man does in one direction he cannot do in another. A student as a missionary is required to do two things at once. It can't be done. It is impossible to the man that we demand this of him."

The subject for the afternoon was "Twenty-five years of Seminary History." Dr. Hewitt presented a paper on the "History of the Seminary." As it was being read, one could not help seeing the benign hand of our Father in leading this school to its present position of usefulness. Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, B. D., spoke on "Secretarial Reminiscences," giving the result of his rich experience as secretary of the Theological Union.

At 7:30 p. m. the doors of the Auditorium audience room of Chicago were swung open to ticket holders. It was a meeting of the "Social Union." The grand rally in behalf of education was a complete success. Great praise had been taken to secure the best speakers, and the audience enthusiastically demonstrated their approval of the selection. Many hundreds of Baptists assembled that evening, singing their interest in our educational institution. Dr. Hoyt of Minneapolis, delivered the opening address. He spoke on the topic, "Educational outlook from a Baptist point of view." He said, "Religious liberty was a central Baptist doctrine. He spoke strongly in favor of a radical separation of church and state as a principle in Baptist doctrine. He, in searching words, denounced the subtle warfare carried on by an immigrating Catholic hierarchy against the public schools.

Dr. Crawford of Cleveland, next spoke on the "Evolution of Education." These functions, held here, were first to give an impetus and secondly, to give direction to intellectual activity. Not only to supply a demand that does not exist, but chiefly to create a demand that does not exist.

The closing address was given by President Small of Colby University. His subject, "The University Ideal," was "The University," said he, "in its ideal and its realization had a relation to the people wider than the denomination itself. It would have the attachment of men of all faiths and ideas because it dealt to the broadest of educational institutions."

At the close of the meeting resolutions, conveying to Dr. Northrup, the assurance of the admiration of the Union, were adopted. The resolutions, passed two years ago, were offered and unanimously adopted. The writer will never forget the thrill of joy and thanksgiving that passed when that vast audience arose and with full heart and voice sang, "Blest be the tie that binds, etc."

The topic for Wednesday morning was "How can the Baptist standard of ministerial excellence be elevated?" President Northrup, in introducing the subject, said, "The forces that move society are not from below but from above. One way by which the standard

of excellence may be elevated is by a greater concentration of power. It cannot be obtained by mere will power; it is a true sense of God we need."

The Rev. Franklin Johnson, D. D., addressed the meeting on the topic, "How can we make our Baptist ministry a more intelligent body?" He said, "The work of the ministry in the present and coming ages is the cultivation of the home. Nature does much for a boy, but nature does more. To secure the advance in intelligence which we desire we must guard and elevate the public school. You will have much to do with education by giving better impulses and rebuking that false economy which asks for cheap teaching."

The Rev. W. T. Stubb, D. D., discussed the topic, "What can be done to make our Baptist ministry a more spiritual body?" He said, "We want learning as a means, not an end. If we stop with mere learning, our spiritual work will be stunted. We need the mind of Christ, the heart of Christ, and our work cannot fail."

The topic for the afternoon was "The importance of the Seminary Curriculum." Addressed by Prof. A. C. Tenon, D. D., Prof. G. N. Boardman, D. D., and by Prof. Galusha Anderson.

In the evening the meeting of the alumni was held. Among the speakers we welcome E. C. Stubb, class of '82, pastor in New Haven, Conn. His address was timely—full of practical thought and suggestion.

Friday morning one of the leading Chicago dailies headed a two-column article with the words, "Bride and groom—Union of the Baptist Seminary and the University—Forty-five young divines given their degrees yesterday." Such was the nature of the meeting held Thursday morning in the Baptist church at Morgan Park. The building was crowded, notwithstanding the heavy fall of rain. Dr. Northrup presided. Mr. G. R. Wood, class of '92, spoke in behalf of the undergraduates, opening the subject of the morning, "The union of the Seminary and the University." Rev. J. L. Jackson, speaking for the alumni, followed. He closed his earnest remarks with these words: "We know that the great University of Chicago is about to be, because the Seminary has been. We are glad that the University is not near but in this great city. Its location is such that the theological student may be in touch with the throbbing heart of the vast metropolis."

Dr. Northrup, with his characteristic power, then spoke in behalf of the Seminary. He said, "The world is ablaze with God. The greatest curse we have to contend with is a misinterpretation of the Bible. There is a growing interest to-day in God's Word. No event, no doctrine, no institution can be understood except through its history." He spoke of the history of theological schools from the time of Christ until now. He clearly pointed out the exact relation of the Divinity School to the University, stating that in the union, he said, "The school shall have its own board of control and engage its own professors. It is not exactly a part of the University, but connected with it so as to secure its privileges, while still maintaining an active independence." His earnest address ended with the words: "We do not want to save men from civilization, but we want to save civilization itself!"

President R. W. Harper was then introduced. He said, "The man who has done so much for the Seminary is the man who has worked so hard for the University, and the union of the two is but natural. By this union the University comes in possession of lands and buildings worth \$100,000; one of the finest assembly properties in the country; a library worth \$100,000, and also the Chicago Female Seminary, situated south of Blake Hall, worth at least \$80,000. This last gift of George W. Walker, the union brings together a strong body of alumni and students, each one of whom is of priceless value. We also gain a divinity faculty second to none on this continent. The union rounds out the University as makes complete. It secures the interest of Baptist and other churches throughout this vast country."

At the conclusion of Dr. Harper's address Hon. E. Nelson Blake, the great benefactor of Baptist institutions, formally announced the union of the two institutions. It took the nature of a marriage ceremony—Dr. Northrup, the bride, Dr. Harper, the groom. In addressing the contracting parties, Mr. Blake spoke, "Now to you both, let me say that the past of your lives has been but the childhood of your career, and from this day and this union a new era opens before you. Neither is to become the lesser than before, both are to become greater because of this union. The weaker will not be lost in the stronger; it will be the spirit of the new exigence body solemnized, while the university shall be the body, the seminary shall be the soul."

This day, Dr. Northrup conferred the degree upon the members of the graduating class. It numbered forty-six. Among the number we notice one Nova Scotia, Wm. B. Stubbert. He has been in the set some time, and his work for the Master has been richly blessed. At 1:30 p. m. 300 guests sat down to the alumni banquet, served in Blake Hall, by the ladies of the Baptist church. At 5 o'clock all was over. The festive season was closed. The noise and stir of unmaking began and by eight o'clock that evening many of these young hearts and heads had been busy for many days started for their homes east, west and south. On many a lip were the words, "Thank God that we have seen this day."

The students, without exception, have secured funds of labor for the long vacation. They go to their duty with hearts filled with thanksgiving and joyful anticipation for the year to come. We go back to Morgan Park no more, but next October (D. V.) we join other hundreds in the new university; in the meantime seeking and praying for the cause we love, trusting God that the anticipated success shall be a reality. May those who pray, our friends in the East, not forget their relation to these noble institutions.

ALISON READ, Morgan Park, April 15.

Nothing creates more disease, discomfort and distress than constipation of the bowels. In B. B. B. we have a remedy sure to remove and cure it.

The Art of Blaming.

BY JOHN CLIFFORD, D. D.

The Romans of Republican times did not leave their blaming to be done by anybody. The most important part of the Censors' duties, and that which caused the office to be revered in the Roman Commonwealth, was the control and direction of private and public manners. The Censors were the appointed conservators of virtue and morality, and were bound to maintain the old Roman habits and character both in the home and in the state. Censure was thus reduced to a system scarcely less exact than that for crime; and blame had its modes of expression prescribed with a minuteness of detail equaling the regulations for the sale of goods. In modern society every person is a critic, and is at liberty to follow caprice or conscience, or neither, in the exercise of the functions belonging to the self-assumed position. The smallest man in the smallest circle of life thinks himself an ordained critic, and treats his varying and contradictory opinions as the offspring of an infallible inspiration; and the greatest man, instead of being shielded by his dignity and goodness, is more exposed to the poisoned shafts of unscrupulous foes. Seven-eighths of our conversation are heavily weighted with censure. Nothing is so easy, nothing so common, nothing so pleasant, and nothing so safe as to find fault. We were dull as an Irish bog, and repulsive as Arctic seas.

From this irregular blaming some men shrink as from the sharp and glittering edge of the surgeon's knife. They grow nervous, and are apt to be hurried out to the quick and be made strong. Every voice that fails to echo the sweet music they sing to themselves is incurably dishonest and essentially wicked. Clothed from head to foot with the sensitive garment of self-conceit, you cannot touch them at any point without starting their indignant remonstrance. They are impatient of the undisciplined host of fault-finders; and they are here! The idea is absurd. Let them seek some other claim. Men and societies grow out of their prejudices and vices by the bracing service of courageous censors who spare nothing weak, low, or bad.

The art of blaming has been well understood by the chief benefactors of our race. Flattery may peacefully waft us into the fool's paradise of self-satisfaction, but severe exposure of faults and whirlwinds of obloquy are much more likely to put us within the gates of the kingdom of heaven. He who has his head now the "many crowns" of dominion, wore here the "crown of thorns." Incontinent blame is better for most men than the best regulated praise. "There are," says the apostle, "many false praises; praise that a man may justly hold it in suspect." Augustine writes in his ninety-third epistle: "Every one who spares you is not your friend, nor everyone who strikes you your enemy; it is better to love your enemy than to despise him by good nature; a higher authority than either embraces every extreme when He says: 'Blessed are ye when men shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for My sake.'"

Of course the benefit derivable from this enforced and painful discipline depends in no small degree upon the spirit and habits of the men who are subjected thereto. If a man will make up his mind to receive blame as he would praise, without selfish bias, into the heaviest censure, he will often find, not indeed a satisfactory test of his praise-worthiness, but at least a "side-light" that may warn him of approaching dangers, or guide him on the narrow path of heaven. Sometimes discomfort will disappear upon the nearest inspection of its cause, and the dark cloud of condemnation give place to the rainbow of a promising future. The lively squirrel is not, abused for loss of acorn, because he does not know the crawling slug. The true artist gives up his brush at the instance of a stone-blind critic; nor does a man change his plans or bate his ardor at the rebuke of an ignorant zealot. He asks "whence it comes," and the answer is enough. What can you expect from the average ape of a dyspeptic diet? There is no music in the shriek of the hyena, but it is natural.

Moreover, the blinded man knows that his opinion is more valuable than the wind, and that he is no rare thing for rapping satire to give place to the sweet cadences of praise. Oliver Cromwell is already canonized, and who will say that our children will not hold Henry VIII. to have been an exemplary saint. I heard a man exclaim, "I was once, in my last week, who if he survive his erring friend, will be the first, I doubt not, to cast immortality upon his coffin. There is only one court from whose judgment there is no appeal, and whose sentences are never given to change. A man justify himself there, and he will not always think it necessary or wise to explain and justify himself to men, but will say, amid storms of scornful censure, as he patiently seeks to turn even the tempest to good account: "It is a small matter to me to be judged of man's judgment. He that judgeth me is the Lord."

But the efficacy of censure as a means of improvement is determined more by the spirit and habits of the man in whom it is offered than by anything else. Three rules at least should therefore be diligently observed by such as desire to turn to the best account their exercises in the art of blaming. First, the spirit should be that of the spirit of love. Unless blaming is baptized with tender pity and yearning affection for the erring it will, however just, end in indignant talk and general displeasure. No new purpose will be quickened into life. No holy aspirations born. It will scathe and wither like the lightning, not refresh and fertilize as the dew. To discharge the difficult duty with gracefulness is one of the highest achievements of sanctified hearts. Robertson truly says: "No blame is easy enough; with some it is all of a piece with the hardness of their temperament; but to do this delicately, how shall we learn that? I answer, Love; and then say what you will, men will bear anything if love be the motive. No blame is easy enough; with some it is all of a piece with the hardness of their temperament; but to do this delicately, how shall we learn that? I answer, Love; and then say what you will, men will bear anything if love be the motive." (Lectures on Corinthians, p. 333.)

The one aim of all profitable blame is improvement. The critic is little if he is merely the judge. He has not performed his work. He is meant to be an inspirator. Righteous censure is a well-aimed and disinterested endeavor to promote what is the truest, and best, and loveliest. It seeks perfection and withholds disapprobation if nothing is to be gained by it beyond hearing the critic. His aim is noble and unselfish, and it seems to make a man an offender merely for a word, or to punish him for an illustration, when the principle he enunciates is sound and good. With every sentence shaped to such a worthy end and saturated with such a loving spirit, fault-finding becomes what it ought always to be, a "means" or channel "of grace;" even of that grace of God which teaches us that "denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world."

But even if we have attained these excellencies it will be well for us to observe the third canon in this art, which is that the mould in which all profitable censure, or fidelity is said enough, but a Christian's distrust of his Saviour and his almighty Friend, is a sin that brings its own punishment. Half of the misery of life comes from this very sin. There was a world of truth in the remark of the simple-hearted nurse to the mother who was worrying over her sick child: "Ma'am, don't worry; you just trust God; He's tedious, but He's sure."

Perhaps this article may find its way into some sick room. Here is a motto to fasten up on the wall in full sight, "I will trust!" Look at it often; it will be a tonic and a sedative too. If you are restless, put it under your pillow and go to sleep on it. Peter must have had it under his head, "Swallow the whole fourteen-th chapter of John. It will help you to get well, and if it is not God's will that you should recover, it will soften your dying bed and pilot you home to the Father's house in glory. He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not also with Him freely give us all things?" If God has done the infinitely greater thing for you, cannot you trust Him to do the lesser thing? To slumbering Peter came God's angel of deliverance that night and struck off the chains. Perhaps there is an angel of mercy on his way to you, or will be soon.

How a Christian Bears Trouble.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

As the Bible was intended to be a guide for human life, quite a large part of it is made up of biography; and it abounds in object lessons drawn from human experience. One of these many object lessons is that of a martyr. A chapter of the book of the Acts of the Apostles; it pictures to us a scene at midnight in a Jewish prison. Peter is in his cell, and on the next day he is to be brought out by Herod, and sent to Caesarea to stand before a martyr. This is his last night in trouble. Tomorrow the executioner's axe will send him where trouble never comes.

If we could borrow the jailer's lantern and visit that dungeon, we should find a "quaternion" of men watching the manacled apostle. Two of them are in the cell and two are before the door. If the prisoner escapes, the guards must pay the forfeit with their lives. This is stern Roman law. The keepers, therefore, are careful. Peter, however, is the leaders in this infernal persecution are awake and busy in preparation for the "auto-da-fe" on the morrow. Around at the house of Mary, the mother of John and Mark, are a company of God's people who are gathered from all over the eventful night. They are holding a prayer meeting and entreating God to interpose and spare their brother "Great Heart" from his bloody doom. It was the right sort of prayer, for the Greek child, sinks to rest in his Father's arms, and their realization that this is their last resort.

But in the meantime where is Peter? He is fast asleep! The children of heaven are awake to pray for him: the angels are on their knees in prayer, and their hearts often beat to me in this prison as the pulling of my flesh from my bones. Especially from my poor blind child, who lay nearer my heart than all I had beside. But I could not do more than pray, and though it goeth to the very quick to lend to you. So did the heroic apostle venture all with God. "Family, home, labors for Christ, the welfare of the churches, and his own life, were all handed over into God's keeping, and he, like a trustful child, sinks to rest in his Father's arms. So God "giveth His beloved sleep." Here is a lesson for us all. How did the apostle attain that placid serenity of spirit? As far as we can understand, he attained it by keeping his conscience void of offence, and by anchoring his soul fast to God. An uneasy conscience would never have allowed Peter to cover himself under the sweet refreshment of slumber. One great secret of composure in time of trouble is to be at peace with conscience. It was not through Peter's fault, but through his heroic faithfulness that he had reached that prison cell. It lay right in his path of duty, and he had kept that path unflinchingly. He had come there for Christ's sake, and his Master had once assured him, "Lo, I am with you always." How he should escape from that dungeon, or whether he should "escape at all, he left entirely to that Master's hands. Faith was the pillow beneath that persecuted head, and so that midnight hour witnessed that sublime scene of tranquil slumber, while the executioner's axe or sword was sharpened for the impending blow.

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practicing the same grace that his brother Paul did afterwards, when from his prison in Rome he wrote to his son Timothy, "I know whom I have trusted, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed to Him until that day." Paul knew that his martyrdom was just at hand, but he had made Jesus Christ his trustee, and he felt no more uneasiness than he did about the rising of to-morrow's sun. Both those men were just what you profess to be, no more and no less; they were Christ's men. They had no more promises than you have, and no other aim to rely on than you have. The watchword of their brave, fearless, composed, and compact lives was, "I will trust!" That gave them such calm and delightful peace. In this world so full of difficulties and diseases and disasters, there are a great many anxieties that make people lie awake. "To-morrow morning I will go and draw that money out of that bank," says the uneasy merchant, who has heard some suspicious of the bank's solvency. Distrust of our fellow-creatures' honesty, or truthfulness, or fidelity is sad enough, but a Christian's distrust of his Saviour and his almighty Friend, is a sin that brings its own punishment. Half of the misery of life comes from this very sin. There was a world of truth in the remark of the simple-hearted nurse to the mother who was worrying over her sick child: "Ma'am, don't worry; you just trust God; He's tedious, but He's sure."

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Dr. Cumming once reminded his hearers of the Calvary mountain in Scotland, where the Highlanders gather rock-crystals; when the sun comes out after heavy rains, they search the mountain's brow for shining objects—the storm has washed the earth from the crystals, and now they reflect the sunshine. So the Master's jewels are, oftentimes, discovered shining for Him where the floods of trouble have overflowed, and the Lord thinketh upon them. Not one of the gems for His diadem can be forgotten. Whether art was passing on the wall in full sight, "I will trust!" Look at it often; it will be a tonic and a sedative too. If you are restless, put it under your pillow and go to sleep on it. Peter must have had it under his head, "Swallow the whole fourteen-th chapter of John. It will help you to get well, and if it is not God's will that you should recover, it will soften your dying bed and pilot you home to the Father's house in glory. He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not also with Him freely give us all things?" If God has done the infinitely greater thing for you, cannot you trust Him to do the lesser thing? To slumbering Peter came God's angel of deliverance that night and struck off the chains. Perhaps there is an angel of mercy on his way to you, or will be soon.

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Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSONS. SECOND QUARTER.

Lesson VIII. May 22. Dan. 1: 8-21. DANIEL AND HIS COMPANIONS.

QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE LESSON. GOLDEN TEXT.

"Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank."—Dan. 1: 8.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE CAPTIVES.—We learn from the verses previous to the lesson that King Nebuchadnezzar ordered that from among the captives should be selected a number from the highest families, and such as should give the best promise of talent and ability, to be trained in the language and literature of the Chaldeans. This course of taking young men of the finest parts from a captive or subject race to fill responsible positions about the king has prevailed in many despot governments, and is essentially the usage of the Turkish empire to this day. It finds its motives, (1) in the fact that such monarchs need men about them of the very first abilities; (2) in the difficulty they would experience in getting young men of such ability from among their own people who might not, by virtue of their social position or connections, become dangerous to the throne. Four were selected from the Jewish captives, the chief of whom was Daniel. The others were the Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, who afterwards were cast into the fiery furnace and escaped unharmed.

II. THE TEMPTATION.—8. Daniel purposed in his heart. He determined what he would do, and then took the wisest possible plan for carrying his object. He would not defile himself with the king's meat, i. e., food. It was the food appointed by the king for those who were in training for the court. He would be defiled or polluted by it, because, probably much of the food prepared for the table of the king of Babylon was such as the Jews regarded as unclean; probably that which rendered the royal provisions unclean in Daniel's estimation was the universal custom among the heathen of consecrating each meal by offering a portion of it to their idols, and pouring out libations of wine in their honor. Not with the wine. He has probably seen (1) its effect on others; (2) the bad company and danger into which it led. Probably these were far worse at Babylon than in Palestine.

III. THE TEMPTATION RESISTED. 8. He requested of the prince of the eunuchs. His name was Ashpenaz (ver. 3). Eunuchs were employed to such an extent in Oriental royal households that the word eunuch came to be used as synonymous with officer. The prince of the eunuchs was simply the lord chamberlain, or the chief officer in charge of the king's household. That he might feel himself, as noted above, he must have thus confessed his religious scruples, and his adherence to the God of his fathers. Daniel did not believe in the maxim "when at Rome do as the Romans do," in its application to moral questions. It is well when applied to mere matters of custom or etiquette. But in morals he would do, not as the Romans do, but as they ought to do. And this is the only way to make the world better. Note what he did on another occasion (Dan. 6: 10).

9. Now God had brought Daniel into favor and tender love. The favor of others toward the godly is the doing of God. So in Joseph's case. Here, as elsewhere in Scripture, all good gifts of body, mind, and soul are accorded directly to the divine favor. Since Daniel might reckon upon treatment hard for the young to bear—the sneers, the shams, the taunts, which fall so keenly upon the raw sensitiveness of the youthful spirit,—the thing most essential to smooth his path was the favor and kindness of the chief of the eunuchs.

10. The king, who hath appointed your meat. It appears that the king's sincere object was to secure for them the very best material and physical development that could be attained. Ashpenaz certainly expected that the more luxurious diet would affect their bodies favorably. Why should he see your faces worse looking. Less beautiful, fresh, healthy. Than the children of the land? The faces of those committed to his care would become thin and wasted and ill-favored from improper nourishment. His idea was, that high living is essential to health and good looks—a very common mistake. Than the children of the land? Young men. Of your sort. Your circle or age. Their companions in training and study. Endanger my head. Be exposed to having his head cut off in punishment for his disobedience. "In the arbitrary and despotic courts of the East, a slight disobedience is often punished with death by a capricious monarch. Nebuchadnezzar was not a man to take liberties with."

11. Melzar. Melzar, having the article in the original (the Metzlar), is not a proper name, but means the chief butler (Cooks) or steward, the one who had charge of their food. Daniel applied to him, because he was the one who actually furnished the food. But the implication is, that Daniel had permission from the chief to make the experiment, otherwise it would have been disobedience and insult, and unworthy of Daniel. Hananiah, etc. See under ver. 8.

12. Prove thy servants.—Ten days. A period which would indicate the probable result of the entire experiment. Give us pulse to eat. Leguminous plants, or their seeds: as beans, peas, etc. The word is derived from the same Latin and Greek words (pulse, pulvis) as our word pulse, made from the meal of pulse. "Grain, vegetables, herbs, opposed to flesh and more delicate food." What Daniel wanted was a vegetable diet, with water instead of wine. And water to drink. This, also, was a most interesting and important experiment, to show that wine was not necessary to produce healthfulness of appearance, or manly strength and beauty.

13. Let our countenances. Not limited to face, as the word countenance is with us. It refers to the whole appear-

ance, the form, the "looks." Of the children that eat. A number of other boys, besides these four, were undergoing the same training. As thou seest. According to the result of thy observations. If a thing would not stand a fair test there is no use in claiming its superiority.

IV. THE RESULTS OF THE TRIAL. First, Physical. Health. 15. Their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh. (1) God may have specially blessed the obedience and faith of these young men. (2) At the same time, it is to be observed that such temperance as they practiced has a natural tendency to produce the result mentioned.

SECOND, MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL RESULTS. (1) Natural results. By the diet they took they had their minds in some measure more pure, and less burdened, and so fit for learning, and had their bodies in better condition for hard labor. So they readily amassed all the learning of the Hebrews and the Chaldeans. Then, too, such self-denial, such courageous adherence to principle, would strengthen their character.

(2) Results from God's blessing. 17. God gave them knowledge. Some of it was direct from Him, as the visions. Skill in all learning. In science, in astronomy, in literature, in philosophy, the Chaldeans at this time stood at the head of the world. The great astrological library which Assurbanipal founded at Nineveh, B. C. 650-620, containing over 10,000 tablets of clay written upon and hardened into stone, and from the ruins of which we are now deriving many of our knowledge of the age of Daniel, shows something of the extent of learning in this age. These contain, among many other things, legends of creation and of the deluge, with many resemblances to the Bible accounts. And wisdom. Power to apply and use and increase their learning. All four had the learning; the special revelations were to Daniel alone. Understanding in all visions and dreams. Through which God revealed the future to Daniel, and also showed him the meaning of the visions which others saw. Visions are revelations to the prophets when awake; dreams, when asleep. Before we had so much revelation in the Bible, and especially in Jesus Christ, it was necessary for God to reveal Himself to men in these ways. The divine purpose in this gift to Daniel was to qualify him for transcendent influence in that heathen court and country, and to make him a prophet of high order among his own people.

THIRD, EFFECT UPON HIS FUTURE LIFE AND CAREER. 18. Now at the end of the days. The three years of ver. 5, fixed by the king for their training.

19. And the king commended them; He himself talked with them, and elevated their progress, and learning, and talents. Therefore stood they before the king. Were the personal advisers, and among the leading officers of the kingdom. All officers and servants stood when in the presence of the monarch.

20. And in all matters of wisdom and understanding. In everything which required peculiar wisdom to understand and explain it. He found them ten times better. Better counsellors, better informed. Than all the magicians of the land. The magicians were the learned class, the scribes, the priestly class, who were connected with heathen oracles; who claimed acquaintance with the will of the gods, and who professed to have the power, therefore, of making known future events, by explaining dreams, visions, preternatural appearances, etc. The astrologers were the Magi, the wise, scientific men, the philosophers. Many in both classes no doubt used occult arts, and magic of various kinds. But this was not essential to their vocation. In all his realm. Not only in Babylon, but throughout the whole kingdom.

21. And Daniel continued even unto the first year of king Cyrus, who conquered Babylon. At that time the proclamation was issued by him to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem (Ezra 1: 1), B. C. 538.

They found out his Name.

Kate Field's Washington has this account of a police court experience: The next prisoner at the bar was a foreign-looking person, whose beard covered his features, so that it was quite impossible to see from just what country he hailed. The police justice looked up at him, then called for the German interpreter. "Ask him what his name is," said the justice, in an undertone, to the interpreter. "Wie heist du?" said the interpreter. The prisoner put his hand to his ear. "Wie heist du?" cried the interpreter. The prisoner looked stupid and did not answer. "Call the French interpreter," said the police justice. The French interpreter could not make the prisoner understand what was wanted of him, so they called the Spanish interpreter. This man, however, fared no better than had the others, so they called the Italian and the Hebrew and the Russian and the Norwegian and the Danish and Swedish and the Turkish interpreters, but none of them could get an answer from the prisoner. They came to the conclusion that the man was deaf, so after blowing the question at him, they wrote it down in German, French, and every other known foreign language. But the prisoner merely looked stupid, and did not answer. They came to the conclusion that he was shamming, so they tried to intimidate him, in every foreign language known. Finally, the court policeman lost his temper. "Why don't you tell his honor your name?" he cried. The prisoner looked surprised. "And sure," said he, "and is that what you are after? Why, he jabbers, didn't you say so? My name's Dennis Mulchoman, and I come from County Cork."

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Boys and Buttons.

BY JESSIE WRIGHT WHITCOMB.

I was not acquainted with the lady, but I had often seen her and heard that she was "in business"—a fact conveying to my mind the impression that she was away from home—the greater part of the day. She kept house, but, as rumor had it, she kept no servant and had adopted two destitute children. But a few days ago I heard some remarks of hers which suggested that she might have commendable methods of accomplishing a large amount of work. It was waiting for my car in the Rapid Transit Transfer station when this woman and a Mrs. Banks, who was well-known as a rather talkative, inquisitive person, entered and sat down together.

"How were the boys getting along. Did just like to know? And those two strapping boys? How old are they?" asked Mrs. Banks.

"Rob is twelve and Tom is ten." "And you make their pants and shirt waist and everything? Why do you do it?"

"Cheaper. I could hardly afford just now to keep them properly clothed if I had to buy everything for them."

"And the mending—buttons and all! Don't I know how one boy can keep me mending and sewing on buttons until I'm tired! Isn't it an awful bother?"

"No bother at all." "O, now, that's all talk! You're mortal just like the rest of us. It must take just as much time for you to sew on a button as for anybody else."

"I never have sewed on their buttons." "Mercy! what makes them stay? When they play with my Harry I've noticed again and again that the buttons are always on—shoes and waists and pants and all. Why don't they come off?"

"They do come off." "Just what I said. And how do they get on?"

"The boys sew them on." "Well, since when have boys taken to sewing on buttons? I'd like to see Harry sewing one on! Why, he would let his clothes drop off first."

"Rob and Tom have no choice about it. They have to sew on their own buttons just the same as they have to comb their own hair and wash their own faces."

"But how do they know how?" "It was no trouble to teach them that. Anybody can learn to sew on a button properly."

"It would bother me more than doing it myself. Harry would shout, 'Ma, where's a needle? Where's some thread? Ma, I can't find the scissors! Where's a button?' And then it wouldn't be done. How do you manage?"

"My boys never leave their room with a button off. If a button is off when they go upstairs, it must be on when they come down. Each boy has a little case I made him—a longish paste-board box, the width of a large spoon. Wires cross the box at even distances, and on each wire is a spool—a spool of coarse white thread, of course black thread, of black linen thread, and of medium size black and white thread. The box is fastened to the wall and the spools can't get away. Each boy has a pair of scissors hanging by a long ribbon to a nail by the bed. Fastened to the box is a needle-book, a pin-cushion, a piece of wax and an emery. On top of the box is another box containing every kind of button on the boys' clothes. Every Saturday night they darn their own stockings. I had to darn mine when I was ten, and if a girl can do a boy can."

"At any rate you make their clothes!" "Yes, but the most I do is the cutting out and finishing. The boys do all the machine sewing or nearly all. Rob says he could make a whole shirt waist if it weren't for the buttonholes, and I believe he could."

"Don't they object? Harry would fume the life out of himself and complain until I went wild!"

"Probably because he would feel that you expected him to object. My boys accept the situation as philosophically as they do eating with their forks and taking baths. They are better off for doing such things. It impresses them with a sense of personal responsibility."

"They must be very queer boys," said Mrs. Banks, incredulously.

"At that moment the queer boys appeared upon the scene. After hearing this conversation naturally eyed their clothes very closely. They were unquestionably well fastened together. The ornamental buttons on their trouser knees, usually lacking in whole or in part, were all on. Their shoes were well blacked, their black stockings were well pulled up; their neckties were well tied; in fact, they seemed noticeably well dressed, though close observation failed to show that they were a fortune on their backs.

The three left the station and I went home meditating on many things concerning boys and buttons.—S.

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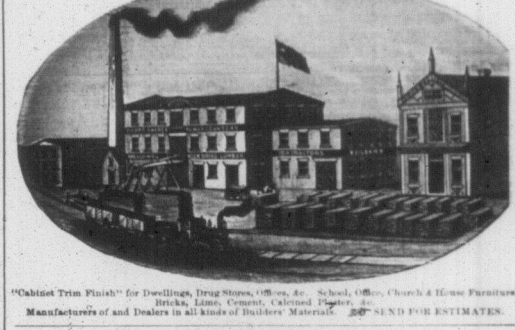
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Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1892.

SHOULD CHRISTIANS FAST?

A correspondent, who desires to obtain more light upon the subject of fasting as taught in the Scriptures, sends us the following questions, and wishes us to answer them: 1. Do not the Scriptures enjoin fasting as an act of worship?

It will, perhaps, be more satisfactory to our correspondent and to our readers generally, if we deal with this subject as a whole, not losing sight of the questions proposed, and yet not confining ourselves to an endeavor to answer these questions.

Fasting is certainly prescribed in the Old Testament as a religious duty, or as a means of grace, and it is a place of more or less importance in most of all the historic religions of the world.

The marriage of minors should be solemnized in no case where there is reason to suppose that parents are opposed. The case of Mr. Blaine's son, which has recently been discussed in the United States, is a warning to pastors who are entrusted with a power so sacred—a power that can be used with such evil results.

It, in addition to his careful work in his official capacity, he seeks to make the marriage service a religious one, giving solemnity and impressiveness to the solemnization, he will depend on the reverence for the marriage institution itself.

Questions.

1. Is it in agreement with New Testament teaching for a member of a Christian church to belong to a lodge largely composed of ungodly persons, each member of said lodge being bound by an oath, or by a solemn pledge, to ever conceal and never reveal anything that is done in and by that lodge, without knowing what may be required of them?

But in an inquiry as to what scriptural sanction there may be for fasting, our attention will be especially directed toward the New Testament, since the fact that a certain religious rite was observed or required of the Jew is no sufficient proof that the Christian stands in a similar relation to that rite.

As our remarks are likely to extend somewhat beyond the limit we had intended, it seems wise to reserve what more we have to say on this subject to our next issue.

THE RELATION OF THE MINISTER TO THE STATE.

We believe that the church of Christ should have no organic connection with the state, that the civil power should not control the religious body, and that the support of the church should not come from government funds.

The church is a voluntary organization, self-governed as far as man is concerned, acknowledging one Lord and Master only, under whose command it is organized, by whose strength it lives and to whose service it is devoted.

Already much time and labor have been given to the matter of uniting the Annuity Fund of the Convention, and that left for New Brunswick by the late Deacon Bradshaw. These efforts have had for their object the securing of a larger income to the ministers and their families, who may qualify themselves to participate in these funds.

The capital of the Ministerial Relief and Aid Fund is now over \$6,000. The New Brunswick ministers and their households have the same claim on it as those of the other provinces. About 1882 the Infirm Ministers' funds of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united to form the foundation of this fund.

In the first place the pastor should know the laws of the province in which he resides as far as these relate to marriage. These laws vary in the several provinces, and as the minister in each province acts under the statutes of that province he should make himself acquainted with the law governing his action in this matter.

Knowledge of the persons to be married should be secured if possible. One of our ministers informs us that he was on his way to a community to marry a couple, when he happened to learn that the man who had asked his service was already married.

The marriage of minors should be solemnized in no case where there is reason to suppose that parents are opposed. The case of Mr. Blaine's son, which has recently been discussed in the United States, is a warning to pastors who are entrusted with a power so sacred—a power that can be used with such evil results.

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city is a question which he is at liberty to decide for himself, and the ground on which he should do so is indicated in the question, whether in the circumstances in which he may be placed, he can do more good by seeking such connection or by keeping aloof from the society.

As to taking part in cheap and silly dramatic performances or engaging in foolish debates, that is another matter, and such conduct cannot be regarded as becoming in a Christian, or as adapted to promote the interests of any good cause.

That Annuity Matter Again.

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proved a success, why not expect the same result from the union of the annuity funds?

If this can be brought about, all who are able to pay dues will be enabled to provide for the future in the Annuity Fund; any who may not be able to pay their dues will have the Ministerial Relief and Aid Fund to fall back upon.

If, however, brethren choose to defeat the amalgamation of the Annuity funds, it will be necessary to provide that no minister shall have a right to more than one of these funds, otherwise there would be unfairness and injustice too manifest to need argument.

E. M. S. SAUNDERS. P. S.—Since writing the above, I have learned that a brother in Nova Scotia has within a few days put \$1,000 in his will for the Annuity Fund. Collections also from New Brunswick churches are still coming in.

Wanted to Dig a Well.

One of the Telugu Christians on this field is the Naidu (or head man) of Kommanipilly, a village just across the river from Akulatampara. The Akulatampara church has, besides the Naidu, two other influential men in its membership. These three families—one on one side and two on the other side of the river—are the backbone of the church.

But about our Naidu. By nature he, like most men, has a strong liking for money. I sometimes wish that he manifested as much zeal and care for the Lord's work as he does for his worldly business.

One day I asked him to give something in the way of an extra thank-offering to the Lord—the gift to be used for the Kimeidy buildings. At first I thought my visit was not very welcome to him. He seemed to cling tightly to his silver, and I expected that he would have a struggle.

2. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—Here is a giant, or giants, of old yesterday, who is gathering strength for the future. Organized in 1874, she has in eighteen years belted the globe with the motto: "For God and home and native land!"

3. The Young People's Movement.—This giant is the last of the three, and shall we not say the brightest, too, since youth and vigor are on his brow? His appearance is most timely; he leads a religious van over a hundred thousand strong who make up the young hosts of God.

"The Three Giants."

In the old Third Book of Lessons there was a chapter that bore the above caption. As boys we were always delighted when in the course of our reading we came to the "Story of the Three Giants." It was a quaint old story that personified the power of water, wind and steam, under the names of Aquafuena, Venustus and Vaporifer.

But it is of three modern giants I propose to speak. These modern giants are at work, not so much for physical as for the moral good of mankind. "Have they come to stay?" It looks like it. "Do we need them?" Most all the good people say, "Yes!"

1. Modern Missions.—This modern giant is just one hundred years old—no amateur you see, but not old. This year we celebrate his centennial; may it be a "celebration" worthy of his name and memory. His mission is divine, it bears the seal and stamp of high heaven.

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Foreign Missions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, May 5, 1892, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Rev. J. W. Manning, secretary, was present and stated that health would not permit of his going to the work at once, but he is able to begin about the first of June.

Dakota Correspondence.

I fear that my quarterly report to the Board of the Dakota Territory, of other pressing work, not laid out. The last three months of that field have been a season of unusual interest, as well as much labor. About ten weeks of special meetings in city and county, have cost the energies of the past.

For months back these villages have been sowing the seed of the kingdom. Last year, had the convulsions of the "blow" been so severe, and here and there observed to be falling; but last month the expected snow God's people have been awaiting different ones have been awarded a few led to know, trust, the Lord Jesus Christ.

Regina, N. W. T.

The prayers of the W. B. M. U. sisters in our behalf are being answered. Sabbath, Feb. 28, two were baptized in the presence of a packed house. On the same occasion a discourse was delivered from Acts 9: 6, with good results.

THE BUILDING FUND.

We express our heart-felt gratitude for the following subscriptions received since the report in MESSANGER AND VISITOR of Feb. 3:

Mrs. (Rev.) W. H. Robinson, N.S. \$4 00 Rev. C. R. Minard, Clementevale, N.S. 1 00 Mrs. J. Sanford, Clementevale, N.S. 1 00 Macnaught Baptist church, N. B. 2 00 New Tuskent Baptist church, N. S. 2 35 Rev. M. P. Freeman, N. S. 1 00 Mr. J. M. Gunn, Belmont, N. S. 2 00 Miss Mamie Chaloner, Digby, N. S. 1 00 First Baptist church, Halifax, N. S. 10 14

The large and the small amounts all tell in the Master's work, and we can't do without either. And now let me urge upon the Maritime Baptists in general the necessity of rallying to the help of the W. B. M. U. in their noble effort to raise \$600 for N. W. M. T. They will do it, but not without your help.

Our last Board meeting, held at Winnipeg, April 25, was a grand one, and was very largely attended. Large plans for the summer's campaign were laid with proportionate faith in God.

S. S. CONVENTION.—The semi-annual meeting of the Baptist S. S. Convention for Annapolis County was held at Neitau on the 12th of April! A very interesting gathering of Sunday-school workers was present. The morning session was occupied in devotional exercises, business matters, the reading and discussion on a valuable essay on "Teachers' Meetings," by Bro. N. E. Dunn. Reports were read at the afternoon session from five of the seven vice-presidents for the county.

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Foreign Missions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday last. Rev. J. W. Manning, secretary-treasurer elect, was present and stated that his health would not permit of his taking up the work at once, but he hoped to be able to begin about the first of July. The Board's account is so overdrawn at the bank and funds are coming in so slowly from the churches that Bro. March, the treasurer, was requested to prepare a statement of the finances of the Board for publication in the Messenger and Visitor. The question of enlarging the staff of missionaries in this centennial year was discussed but no action taken. Bro. Stewart was appointed to convey the greetings of the Board to the Baptist Missionary Union, which meets this year in Philadelphia. W. J. S.

Dakota Correspondence.

I fear that my quarterly report to the Messenger and Visitor is, on account of other pressing work, somewhat delayed. The last three months on the frontier field have been a season of great interest, as well as much activity. About ten weeks of special meetings, in city and county, have considerably taxed the energies of the pastor and his co-laborers in the work. But, thanks to Him who giveth the increase, the labor performed has not been in vain. For months back those who had been sowing the seed of the kingdom the past years, laid the conviction that "the showers of blessings" were not far distant, and here and there drops were observed to be falling; but during the last month the expected showers came. God's people have been refreshed, indifferent ones have been awakened, and not a few led to know, trust and follow the Lord Jesus Christ.

During the month of March we had in Grafton some twenty-two additions to our little church. Of these nineteen were received by baptism, and more are expected to follow ere long. There have been good reports also from various fields in North Dakota. The winter has been unusually long and severe here, and a good deal of affliction and mortality have prevailed in many places; but in the midst of all the Lord has been working graciously.

Several of the veteran and reliable pastors have left their fields and gone to other States, and some more are talking of leaving. The cause suffers greatly in this western world, on both sides of the line, from short pastorates.

Your correspondent has the honor, at present, of being the longest settled pastor in North Dakota. In another quarter he will have been nine years over his present charge. East and west and north and south, seem alike afflicted with this crying evil of short pastorates. Another radical change that has just lately taken place in our state work is, the resignation and retirement from his loved work of the General Missionary, Rev. G. W. Huntley, after about eleven years of arduous, faithful labor for the Redeemer's cause in the state.

Another marked change in our work here is, that our State Missionary Convention, by means of a committee, enters into co-operation with the New York Home Mission Board in raising funds and making appropriations of money and men, appointing officers and managing the affairs of the state mission generally. The committee appointed consists of seven members, the majority of whom are from self-sustaining churches. Our state, of some 50 small churches, agree to raise this year one thousand dollars for appropriation on the field. This increases our responsibility as pastors and churches; but it makes us feel that we are arriving at true Christian manhood, and puts us a little on our Christian dignity.

The season for seeding here is unusually late this year, by reason of the heavy snows and long-continued frosts. The farmers are but just now beginning to sow their wheat. Not much more than half the space seeded last year will be seeded this; and many places that bore magnificent crops last year, are completely flooded this year. Immense quantities of grain remained in the shocks and stacks last fall, but these are yet, to a great extent, untouched, by reason of the rains and the softness of the soil. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of such grain are entirely destroyed by the snow and rain, and the spring floods induced by these. As a consequence of the above-mentioned state of things, many families are leaving, especially the western part of the state, where the soil is light and exposed to spring and fall frosts. Some of these have gone to the western states and some into the north-western provinces and territories of Canada. Our church work suffers not a little from these changes. But the Master abides, and the work goes on. A. McD.

Women suffering from the ills peculiar to their sex should use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. W. H. Hogaboom, Osgoode Station, Ont., writes: "My wife was run down and weak, and has been so for six years. I decided to get Pink Pills, and must say they have given great satisfaction. My wife is now on the second box, and is able to go to church now for the first time in two years. All dealers, or by post on receipt of 50 cents for six boxes. Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brockville, Ont., or Morristown, N. Y."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES. BROOKFIELD, QUEEN'S CO., N. S.—We baptized four happy converts on the 1st inst. D. H. MACQUARRIE.

NEW GERMANY.—On March 27, baptized four, and on April 24, baptized seven—all young people and members of our Sunday-school. G. F. RAYMOND.

HAMPTON.—At our last conference meeting at Norton, eight young persons were received for baptism. Others are asking, "What shall I do to be saved?" G. O. HOWARD.

WATERVILLE.—Pastor A. Whitman baptized at Sherwood, Sunday, April 24, three promising candidates, and received them into the fellowship of the Waterville church.

SUSSEX.—We used our new baptistry on Sunday evening, the 1st inst., in presence of a full house. Others have professed faith in the Saviour and will, we trust, shortly confess Him publicly. E. J. G.

HALIFAX—WEST END.—In response to a call from this church, Bro. H. Y. Corey, of Newton, has entered into an engagement with the church for four months, beginning May 22. Bro. Corey's coming is eagerly anticipated and good results are hoped for from his ministry.

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Pastor Warren is much encouraged in his work in Lower Sackville. During the progress of a series of special services a number of young people have declared their faith in Christ and will be baptized. It is expected that the ordinance will be administered also at Bay Verte Road, on Sunday next, May 8, by Rev. A. H. Lavers.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.—Last Sunday evening was all that could be desired for a baptism. The largest crowd that ever gathered on the shore here witnessed the baptism of three sisters. Bro. Marple was with us a few days. Several professed conversion. Christians were revived. We are looking for others to follow Jesus. C. P. WILSON.

BEAVER RIVER, N. S.—The Maitland section of the Beaver River church, whose house of worship was burned in March, have decided on a plan for a new church, and expect to begin to build at once. The first contribution of \$5 towards rebuilding comes from California, from Bro. C. A. Whitman. We would be pleased to receive some more five dollar or larger amounts, from the East as well as from the West. W. H. ROBINSON.

CAPE TORMENTINE.—It was my privilege to spend a short time with Bro. Wilson at Campbellton. Here we found a people who were willing to work for the Master. Bro. Wilson, who is loved by the people, and who has been sowing the precious seed, was permitted to gather the sheaves. God blessed His own word in the salvation of precious souls. We shall begin work in a new field to-day up the North Shore. Remember us at the throne of grace. J. A. MARBLE.

KESWICK RIDGE, N. B.—About the beginning of April I felt constrained of God to hold a few special services at Springfield, York Co. Though the outlook was discouraging we began work. The Spirit and blessing of God resting upon us; soon it became evident that revival was coming. Wanderers returned. One brother, dismissed twenty years ago, was restored into fellowship. Sinners converted. Two have been baptized and a number of others are inquiring the way. We continue the effort this week. Pray for us. S. D. ERVINE.

HILLSBORO.—On Sunday, May 1st, I baptized at Salem five happy converts. On the last Sunday in April one sister, the mother of a family, followed her Saviour in the ordinance of baptism. Since the first of February last we have baptized on this field 37, received four by letter and restored one—making an addition to our membership of 42. We have been greatly cheered by these additions, and the church has received a great spiritual uplifting. I am glad to report that all over our country this has been a year of great prosperity to our churches. Many souls have been saved, and the churches strengthened. W. CAMP.

SYDNEY, C. B.—It was my privilege to baptize two more last Lord's day, May 1st, into the fellowship of the Sydney church, making an addition of 32 since the recent revival began. On my return from Gabarus, Fourche and Grand Miras last week, I found the good work advancing. The recent converts are doing finely. The young people's meeting, under the supervision of Bro. John Dobson, is full of interest. The Mission Band, under the management of Miss Sadie Harrington, is increasing in zeal and efficiency; recent concerts were given that were highly successful financially and otherwise. Rev. John Lewis, late of Moncton, N. B., has accepted the unanimous call of the church to become their pastor, and will (D. V.) enter upon his labors about the middle of May. May his coming prove a mutual blessing. IS. WALLACE.

CELESTIVALE.—Some time has passed since a report has been sent from this field, but during the interim we have not been altogether idle. The work of the church has been moving slowly but surely, and we believe that truth is being received to the edification of many souls. In order to quicken the spiritual life of the younger Christians and to make them more united in Christian work, we, at the beginning of this year, organized a Y. P. S. C. E., and it has with us fully proved its right to live. There have been no additions by baptism this year, but yet the Spirit is drawing souls nearer to God. Three have been restored to fellowship with the church and one has joined us by letter. There are not a few who, we believe, are almost persuaded to put on Christ before the world by baptism, and we are praying and expecting that they will decide for the right. I have been with this church now one year and nine months, and as my intention is to continue my studies at Newton next fall, I have placed my resignation in the hands of the church. I should be very glad to hear from those who would like to settle about the first of August, as it is highly important that a pastor should be upon the ground continuously. The right man will find a kind and sympa-

Lame Horses.



FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE

CURES Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Slips and Stiff Joints on Horses.

Numerous testimonials certify to the wonderful efficacy of this great remedy, and every day fresh testimony from horsemen in all parts of the country, proving that LEEMING'S ESSENCE is without a rival in all cases of lameness in Horses for which it is prescribed.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

thetic people, and abundant opportunity for work, both in financial as well as spiritual affairs. The pulpit is open for those who would like to visit this people with a view to settlement. May the Lord direct thitherward a man of faith and prayer who can at all times lay hold of God for the blessing. C. R. MINARD.

SALISBURY, N. B.—I preached my farewell sermon here on Sunday evening last. My only reason for leaving is that I am not strong enough to stand, the amount of work required on the field. The cause of religion in this place has been very low for years, but things are now looking a little more hopeful. I had the privilege last fall of baptizing ten into the fellowship of the church, and expect to baptize another, to-morrow. A meeting-house is in course of erection at Lower Allison and is expected to be completed during the summer. Bro. Milton Addison has received and accepted a unanimous call from the church, and commences his labors at once. That the Lord may prosper the ministry in His name and bless the people abundantly with every spiritual blessing is the sincere prayer of my heart. J. J. ARMSTRONG.

RAYNHAM, MASS.—I have resolved this time to obey the impulse which I have felt many times within the last one and a half years to write a few lines to the Messenger and Visitor. Its weekly visits have continually strengthened the bond between myself and the Maritime Provinces. My stay here is only preparatory to the work which I hope (D. V.) to do there. Although it has been impracticable for me to attend the Newton Theological Seminary this year—as I had anticipated doing—I have been able, with great profit to myself, to attend the University of New Brunswick, which is being conducted by the Syracuse University. I have watched with intense interest the progress of the B. Y. P. U. among our churches, being fully persuaded that it is an organization eminently adapted to fit into our denominational life. The young people in the church over which I am pastor have been thus organized for several months, and it is very evident that the responsibility which they have assumed has, besides making them more proficient in the performance of duty, developed within them a deep spirit of consecration to the Master's work. Some of the churches here have organized their entire membership into a B. Y. P. U., which organization then directs all the departments of church work, and where church machinery has been multiplied until it has become complex, and sometimes conflicting, this plan appears to be a happy solution of a difficult problem. J. W. BROWN.

April 29. PERSONALS. Rev. J. H. Hughes has changed his residence to Guilford street, Carleton, St. John, and wishes his correspondence directed accordingly.

Rev. G. O. Gates preached to the people of his former charge in Moncton on Sunday last. No doubt his occasion was one of mutual enjoyment.

Rev. B. H. Thomas, of Jacksonville, spent a few days in the city last week. He reports an encouraging condition of things on his field. Through the kindness of his people Bro. T. has been granted leave of absence and the where-withal necessary to enable him to attend the May meetings in Philadelphia.

Rev. J. W. Manning, of Halifax, spent several days last week in St. John, meeting with the Foreign Mission Board at its monthly meeting on Wednesday. He also preached on the 8th inst. at Portland church in the morning and at German street church in the evening, leaving on Monday for home via Annapolis and Wolfville.

Mrs. I. C. Archibald has gone to visit friends in Colorado and other parts of the West, and expects to be absent until August. She will, we trust, find the conditions favorable to rest and recuperation and be able to lay in a good stock of strength against the time of her return to India in the autumn. Bro. Archibald goes to Chester County, N. S., where he hopes to find time for needed rest.

Rev. J. W. S. Young has returned to his home in York County, N. B., after a few weeks spent in evangelistic labors in the western part of Nova Scotia, and with most gratifying results. Bro. Young visited and held services at Osborne, Sand Point, Jordan Bay, and Green Harbor, Shelburne County, and had the great pleasure of baptizing one hundred and twenty-five persons. A short time was also very delightfully spent assisting Rev. E. O. Read at Lockport and Rev. I. W. Carpenter, of Sable River, and with good results.

NOTICES. The Queens Co. district meeting will be held in Greenfield, on May 19. Each church is entitled to send at least two delegates and each Sunday-school two. Come, brethren, let us rally and have a good meeting. Collections at each meeting. A. T. KEMPTON, Sec.

W. B. M. U. RECEIPTS.

Table listing donations and amounts: Great Village, per Ada Layton, \$6.25; Salmon Creek, per Mrs. W. C. King, \$10.00; Bear River, per Ber Clark, \$13.50; Port Greville, per A. M. Newcomb, \$12.00; M. 50c; H. M., \$6; N. W. 5.00; Amos, per Annie S. Stevens, \$5.00; Gabarus, per Mrs. James McKinnon, \$6.72; Oxford, per L. A. Corey, \$11.00; Westport, per Nellie Denton, Mission Band, three shares in building fund, \$30.00; Truro (Prince street), per Lizzie Faulkner, \$9.75; Miss Pool's S. S. class for Mrs. Churchill, \$11.25; E. A. Farley, \$5.60; Point de Bate, per Mrs. Hazen Goodwin, \$13.00; Herwick, per Unie C. Eaton, \$5; proceeds of public meeting, \$14.43; \$24; F. M. Clarke, \$5.00; Lower West Jeddore, per Mrs. J. Mitchell, \$2.00; Liverpool, per Mrs. S. C. West, \$4.50; Centreville, per Mrs. L. J. Sherwood, \$18.00; Brigewater, per Mrs. K. P. Treff, \$6.00; New Germany, per Ella B. Verge, \$6.00; Chester Basin, per Elsie Hemmigar, \$4.00; MARY SMITH, Truro, W. B. M. U., Amherst, April 28.

It is not theory but fact—that Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong. A fair trial will convince you of its merits.

Dr. A. Wilford Hall informs me that he has reduced the price of his "Health Pamphlet" from four dollars to two dollars, so I see them for a mere trifle that price. Many people who have got them from me regard the information they give in the remedy they prescribe for most all kinds of internal ailments that the human system suffers as worth ten times the original price. I am receiving, almost daily, endorsements from all parts of our country of the most enthusiastic kind; and if space in this paper was not so precious I would like to publish a large number of them. I will give only one at present, with a few quotations from others. Any one afflicted with any internal trouble, such as constipation, dyspepsia, diarrhea, kidney trouble, pulmonary troubles, piles, headache, liver complaint, rheumatism, etc., cannot do better than to send at once and get a pamphlet; they will find it the best investment of two dollars they ever made. Address me at Guilford street, Carleton, St. John, N. B. I will give you the pamphlet free of charge in the city, call at the MESSENGER office, 95 Germain street. J. H. HUGHES, General Agt. for Dr. Hall.

The following is from Deacon H. D. Hicks, of Buttermt Ridge, one of the most honest and reliable men in our province:

DR. A. WILFORD HALL.—Dear Sir: I purchased one of your Health Pamphlets from your authorized agent, Rev. J. H. Hughes, and on the evening of Jan. 24th I used the treatment for the first time, just before going to bed, and I can truly say that night was the first good night's sleep I had for six months; and I can recommend your drugless remedy to all who are suffering with kidney troubles, weak side, colds, or bronchitis, etc., and I believe it to be the only sensible remedy for constipation and the many attendant evils; and I fully endorse the statements of many that I have read who praise it so highly. Since adopting this remedy in my family, drugs have no place with us. I can safely say that your hygienic treatment is no fraud, but a great boon to the suffering. HOWARD D. HICKS, Buttermt Ridge, April 24.

"I have found this prescription wonderfully successful. I am confident that much suffering might have been avoided and many lives might have been saved by its use. I will send the copy of the microscopium you sent me to encourage the use of Dr. Hall's remedy, and will send my friends to you for the health pamphlet. W. F. DES BARRES, Guysboro, N. S.

"I and my wife both find great benefit from the treatment. She has suffered for years with piles, but I have been so much relieved that she feels sure of a complete cure. I hope to send you some orders for the pamphlet soon." J. H. TEMPER, Queensbury, York County.

Baird's Balsam of Horehound. Established over 50 years.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. ARE NOT A Purgative Medicine. They are a Blood Builder, Tonic and Rejuvenator. Form the substance actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing neuralgia, indigestion, loss of appetite, nervous prostration, and all the ailments of the Blood and Water system, which break down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION ON THE SECRETORY SYSTEM of both men and women, and correcting all vitiations of the Blood and the nervous system.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or fading, his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN Who takes them, will find them a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the female system, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These Pills will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Brockville, Ont.

WITHOUT DOUBT THE BEST REMEDY IN THE MARKET TO-DAY FOR Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all Stomach Troubles is SHORT'S DYSPEPTICURE IT IS NO CROP-UP-IN-A-HURRY And disappears as suddenly as medicine. But has come to stay and do incalculable good. Its growth has been healthy, gradual and steady, and is now considered particularly in St. John, which is, of course, its home one of the standard remedies of the day. IT IS USED BY OLD CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS Will complete success. It is used for HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, HEARTBURN, ETC., ETC. And mothers give it to their children (in reduced doses) for BRUISES, WAKENESS, DISTRESS, ETC., ETC. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 35c. \$1 a bottle.

New Spring Goods NOW OPENING, IN SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, Worsted Suitings, Overcoatings, Trousersings, in all patterns & prices, which will be cut & made in good style. Perfect satisfaction given or money refunded. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS ALWAYS ON HAND AT CRANDALL'S - CLOTHING - EMPORIUM, 34 GERRISH STREET, WINDSOR, N. S.

USE IDEAL SOAP. FULL POUND BAR. MILLER BROS.' EXHIBIT.

At the recent exhibition MILLER BROS. (Granville St., Halifax) occupied a large space (nearly a whole of the south end gallery), and their show presented a fine appearance. It was all enclosed by a nice neat railing of turned balusters, and the place raised about eight inches, which was all covered by a nice carpet, the walls and ceiling being nicely papered, and suspended from the ceiling were three electric lights, and their whole place tastefully and richly draped and some nice pictures hung. They showed eleven fine Organs and Pianos. The Karn Organ in church and parlor styles, some of which were very fine in both appearance and tone, ranged in price from \$75 to \$400. Also some fine Karn Pianos in mahogany, walnut and rosewood finish. The Evans Bros. Piano in mahogany, walnut and rosewood finish; both of these makes of pianos are becoming very popular. Prices of Pianos shown ranged from \$200 to \$500. Occasionally some very sweet music could be heard from their department. They also showed in a separate booth ten of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines in different styles of oak and walnut. Among them was a very fine cabinet machine, which attracted much attention, it being so simple to open and close and operate; and when closed having the appearance of a writing desk. This machine has become of late years a general favorite with the public. This firm deserves credit for going to the trouble and expense they did in making so fine an exhibit. They received three diplomas on their organs and pianos—the highest award given; no prizes were offered. They have now been in business over twenty years, and during that term have worked up a very large business in the lower provinces, which territory they control.

FARMERS! TRY THE CELEBRATED FERTILIZERS MANUFACTURED BY THE PROVINCIAL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER Co. ST. JOHN, N. B. Imperial Superphosphate, Potato Phosphate, Bone Meal.

Invalids, Dyspeptics and the Debilitated WILL GAIN STRENGTH, NOURISHMENT, STIMULUS, BY TAKING Johnston's Fluid Beef, The Great Strength-Giver, An Easily-Digested Food, A Powerful Invigorator

SURPRISE is stamped on every cake of Surprise Soap. It's there so you can't be deceived. There is only one Surprise. See to it that your soap bears that word— SURPRISE 'TIS THE BEST.

**MUTABILITY.**  
The flower that smiles today  
To-morrow dies,  
All that we wish to stay  
Tends and then flies.  
What is this world's delight,  
Lighting that mocks the night,  
Brief even as a bright  
Star in the sky?  
Virtue, how frail it is!  
Friendship, how rare!  
Love, how it sells poor bliss  
For proud despair!  
But we, though soon they fall,  
Survive their joys, and all  
Which once we call.  
Whist! skies are blue and bright,  
Whist! flowers are gay,  
Whist! eyes that change ere night  
Make glad the day,  
Whist! yet the calm hours creep,  
Dream thou—and from thy sleep  
Then wake to weep.

**THE BOOM AT RIDGE STATION.**

BY HENRY TRILL PERCY.

"God bless you, child, for you are going out with your face turned toward the north."  
"I did not mind it, mother, for I'll be home in an hour, and then I won't feel the wind so good by."  
"It was just daylight on a winter's morning. A chill north wind was blowing against the small brown house, while the mother stood in the window watching her daughter as she walked through the light snow, which had fallen during the night."  
"There, I knew Joanna would find it hard to struggle against this strong wind," the mother said to herself as she saw the young girl turning her face toward the house and walking backward.  
"But before she turned her face to the wind again she threw a kiss toward the window where the mother stood, and was seen out of sight. It was a half-mile walk to the station and Joanna Rugby stamped the snow off from her feet as she stepped on to the platform."  
"There is a smoke coming out of the chimney so clear as to be seen," said her thought as she turned the handle of the door.  
"The young man came forward as his sister crossed the threshold of the door, and with a look of surprise on his face, said: "What are you going for, the city on this early train for?" Why didn't you wait until the 9:02?"  
"Because I have some business to do, and if I wait until the 9:02 it will bring me into the city too late to accomplish all I wish to do. Why didn't you come home last night, Oscar?" Mother sat up until after twelve o'clock waiting for you."  
"I slept in the station," the young man replied.  
"I hope you didn't go down to the Junction again last night, Oscar."  
"That's my business, Joan."  
"But if you lose your place here, what shall we do this winter?"  
"I'm not such a fool as to lose my place, Joan. Here she comes. Be ready to jump on, she doesn't stop a second."  
"It'll be home on the 6:10," the sister called out from the platform as the train moved off.  
The young man turned the key in the door of the station and started for home. His thoughts were not happy ones. He wondered if Joan's business in the city had anything to do with him. Could it be that anyone had reported at the office about his going to the Junction to see off? As he came near the house he saw his mother's face at the window; she was watching for him. As he opened the door his mother said, in a kindly tone of voice: "Good morning, Oscar."  
Then she took the breakfast off from the stove and put it on the table. There was a weary look in her face and a sad one, for she knew in a moment that Oscar had been drinking heavily.  
Joan said you said up late waiting for me," he said in a gruff tone of voice. "Haven't I told you never to sit up after the 10:20 train comes? If I'm not old enough to take care of myself and come and go as I please, I wonder when I will be. It's perfect nonsense for you and Joan to worry over me all the time."  
"Oscar," said his mother, laying her hand on his shoulder, "you know why I am anxious about you. I am your mother and you are my dear, loved boy, and you are going to waste your life and that you will give up these bad companions who are leading you to ruin."  
"Box will be my mother, the young man replied in a kinder tone. "I'll admit I haven't done so well last night. But I'm going to do better. I've got down accounts to settle today. Can you let me have five dollars?"  
"I have but a small amount of change in the house, my dear. Joan and I got along just as comfortably as we can. There are some bills yet due, you know," his mother replied. "There is but very little left of your poor father's insurance money now."  
"Oscar had finished his breakfast and glanced up at the clock. "I'll have to get back to the station," he said. It was very evident that he did not care to talk over money matters with his mother.  
"He was not in a pleasant mood that morning, but as he was going to close the door he turned his face toward his mother and said, "Good bye, mother."  
"You'll be home at noon, Oscar?"  
"Yes, mother, I suppose so."  
Mrs. Rugby watched her son until he was out of sight, then she began to wash the breakfast dishes.  
"It doesn't seem to do a bit of good to say anything to Oscar," she thought. "I've talked and talked, and I've prayed and prayed for him, and he does not seem to do any better; if anything he grows worse. It seems as if the Lord had forsaken me. Everything looks so dark this morning. What a misery that Lord does visit our faces when we go out to face the wind and storms of life. We wouldn't have courage to take a step forward if we could see what's before us. But by keeping just to the little inch in front of us, somehow we get over the hard and stormy places, for the Lord gives us light and strength when we get where we need them. Yes, I know that well, for I've travelled over some pieces of road where I had fallen if He hadn't held me up. I'll trust Him if the way is hedged up before me this morning."  
It was a sort of lightning up of the

load to kneel down by the low rocking-chair and commit her erring boy to the Lord's keeping.  
Oscar Rugby was soon standing in the one store of the village. The post office was in the corner of the store, and after talking a few minutes with some men who were warming themselves at the stove, the young station agent threw the mail-bag over his shoulder and passed out. The 9:02 was due in eleven minutes and he hurried along to the station. The mail-bag was light, for there were only a few dwellers to write letters at Ridge Station. Ten years before it had had a boom in the real-estate market and twenty years before the station houses had been built. But the railroad company would not put on trains sufficient to make it a convenient suburb and in consequence the lots, which in the prospective seemed good investments for the land company, were now lying on their hands as poor property from which nothing could be realized. It was strange, too, that the railroad company could not see it for their advantage to have the city more accessible, for the locality was the most lively and picturesque of any within twenty miles of the prairie city.  
Mr. Rugby had bought a few acres of land for a place and an built a small house a few years before. He believed until the day of his death, which took place soon after his new home was completed, that property at Ridge Station would soon rise to a high price.  
When Oscar Rugby had received the mail to the agent on the 9:02 train there was nothing more for him to do until the noon train came in from the city. He looked up the station and jumped on the No. 7 freight which always slacked up at the Junction and rode to Willow Junction, the next station below. Willow Junction was quite thickly settled, for two roads crossed each other at that point and the other road was more accommodating to those who wished to do business in the city. But there was a saloon at the Junction which was proving to be too much of a temptation to Oscar Rugby, as well as to many others of the railroad employes.  
When Joanna Rugby got up to the city she took the car to ride up to one of the fashionable avenues. Amid the "ding-dang, ding-dang" of the cars as they rushed along through the noisy, crowded thoroughfares, she found it a hard matter to collect her thoughts and arrange her plan for work. When she signalled the conductor to let her off at the next corner of the avenue her heart almost lost its courage. And when she found herself at the foot of the high steps in front of a fine marble residence she took hold of the railing and stepped for a few moments to steady herself. When her hand at the door was answered by the housemaid she said, in a trembling voice: "Would you like to look at some crocheted trimmings this morning?" and the boy she held in her hand was reached out toward the girl in the white apron.  
"No, I don't want any of them and the lady of the house never buys things at the door, so there's no use of my troubling her," and with these words Joanna was returned to her room. It was a discouraging venture, for she received about the same kind of reception from every house in the block and she was given up making any further attempt of disposing of her work had not a sweet-faced young girl answered her ring at the door of the brown-stone mansion on the opposite side of the street.  
"Yes, I will look at them. Come in and see what I have in the hall," she said. It was no warm in that hall, and such a comfort to be able to take a seat even for a few moments, that when Joanna untied the box and heard the kindly words of the young girl as to the beauty of her handiwork, the tears came to her eyes.  
"Soon the dear old grandmother and mother and elder sister, with a guest who was stopping for a few days in the hospitable home, gathered around the box of trimmings and in a short time each had made selections, and to Joanna's delight only three more pieces remained in the box.  
"I'm very thankful to you all," she said. "And I'll look at them all by and by." Then she was lighted up with that wonderful look of satisfaction which shows on all our faces at certain times in our lives.  
"Better bring a cup of tea and some honey cake to the parlor, please," said the mother to the housemaid. "It is after one o'clock and she must be faint and hungry."  
"Where had she come from?"  
"Ridge Station," the lady had never heard of the place, hence the gentleman in the blue suit, and at that very moment was congratulating himself that the railroad company had made a satisfactory arrangement with the address company and his high opinion would be soon proved to be right. He had looked at the wooden boxes and returned at a large advance.  
"Did I hear this young girl say she lived at Ridge Station?" the gentleman asked, as he stepped into the hall.  
"When Joanna answered the gentleman he asked her a number of questions about the people and the facilities of access to the city. Did many people own their places and where was her home?"  
"Joanna wondered why the gentleman seemed so interested. She pondered over it on her way back to the Union Depot. Could it be possible that her father's prediction was coming true? Was Ridge Station going to have a boom at last?"  
"Where's your brother, Miss Rugby?" were the first words Joanna heard when she got off from the cars at the station. "He hasn't showed up since he left and I've had to bring down the mail myself, and folks is awful mad over it. He did the same thing last week, and he'll be complained of and lose his place, I can tell you that."  
It was the store-keeper who accented Joanna in this manner. For he had froze to death, waiting on the platform with the station all locked up and no fire in it, if it was open.  
"I have a duplicate key in my pocket," Mr. Waterman, and I'll open the station," and with these words Joanna opened the door and went in. There were some kindlings and a hod of coal standing by the stove and she had soon kindled a fire. The 7:30 train would be soon coming from the other way, the knowing her mother would feel anxious,

Joanna ran across to the house to tell her she had returned, and would have to go back to the station as Oscar was not there. But he is sure to come by the Junction in the morning, mother, so don't worry," she said, in a cheerful tone of voice.  
It was one of those "knock-down blows" which come to us all sometimes in our lives, and for a moment Mrs. Rugby felt as if she could not rise from it. Where could Oscar be? And why was he neglecting his duties at the station? He used to be such a home boy and so thoughtful of her and his sister. But he never brought any money home now to her. His salary at the station was small but he had supplemented it by copying for the general solicitor of the city, who liked his work and gave him all he could do. But was plain that Oscar Rugby had not been doing much copying of late. The poor woman buried her face in her hands. She dared not look out, for it seemed to her that there was an indelible something in the air that would not change under the conditions of her life. But at that moment the Lord came to her and whispered, "Be of good courage, and he shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord." Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."  
The 7:30 train was late that night. There was no telegraph office at the station to announce the time of trains, so all there was to do was to wait until the whistle sounded at the bend in the road. There were no passengers waiting in the night, so Joanna sat alone. As time passed on and the clock struck nine a feeling of loneliness came over her. The lights were being turned out in the houses that were scattered along in the night, for her mind was full of apprehensions. Had the train been wrecked? Where was Oscar?  
At that moment a light step was heard on the platform. It was her mother's step. "The cold wind had been too much for her and sometime after she got inside the station her cough was no trouble to her but she could not speak. "I didn't bear the whistle, Joanna, so I knew the train was late and I was afraid to have you stay here alone," she said. "I shall begin to get her cough under control."  
"I'm afraid it will make you ill, dear mother. It is a bad night for you to be out."  
"I couldn't help coming, child. I didn't know what a bad night you were in. Ten o'clock struck, then eleven o'clock—no train whistling. The two women sat together looking into the fire. They had not spoken for some time, when Joanna said, "Do you know, dear mother, that I think that Ridge Station is going to have a boom in the spring?"  
"Your father always said it would, Joanna, and that this station will be an important one yet."  
"And such a chance for Oscar," she exclaimed. Just then hurried footsteps were heard at the other end of the platform and a stamping of feet and suppressed voices. Two men opened the door and came in.  
"There's a freight wreck down below the next morning and the engine and train can't get by it, though they're clearing it away fast."  
"Any body hurt?"  
"Well, yes, Mrs. Rugby." The tone of voice in which the man spoke filled the two women with alarm.  
"The engine is hurt and the fireman is scalded some, but not bad."  
"Oscar," exclaimed the mother. "Something has happened to him! I know there has."  
"So bad," as it might be, Miss Rugby. "Oscar's been killed, but I guess he'll lose his leg. They'll bring him up in the passenger. He wanted me to come and tell you that he was coming on the 6:10, but the engine got stuck on the trestle by the creek and it threw her down the embankment. Oscar's not to be frightened for he'll be all right in a few weeks again."  
Mrs. Rugby withered so courageous now that the hardest place in her whole life had been reached. But light and strength are given according to our need, and this she spoke of as she and her daughter left the station and went to make ready for the home-coming of the injured one.  
The terrible ordeal had been passed. Oscar rested comfortably at ten o'clock the next morning and the surgeon said everything looked favorable for a speedy restoration, at least as speedy as it were possible under the circumstances. Joanna was taking care of the station, for it was their only resource for money and she feared the man who kept the store would apply for it. But Mr. Waterman, although he was rough in his ways, was a kind-hearted man and went himself to the city to ask that she might be allowed to keep the station as long as she liked. Some had stories of Oscar had found their way to the office and they were considering the matter. "Clanking it out of his hands."  
"Mr. Waterman told Joanna she'd better go and see the officials herself the next day and try to keep the station for her father. He said he would take care of it for her that day. After Joanna had had a talk with the men who had charge of the station's business, they asked her if she thought she could take the station, and she said she would like to be a woman to be station agent, but after a few moments' reflection she looked up with a new light in her face, and said, "Yes, I think I could take the charge of it."  
And so Oscar's commission was made over to his sister.  
A Spring came and the boom with it. Real-estate men and property-buyers got off from every train that came out of the city. Houses were being put up and a manufacturing company were making their plans for the erection of a large building. The railroad company were well satisfied with the present station agent, but business was going to increase and the question arose, could a woman manage it all?  
"Why not?" they said; "let her try it at any rate. And so they increased Joanna's salary, and all the employes along the road were glad. Every one of them treated her with respect; not a coarse jest or profane word was spoken about the station. The mail-bag grew so heavy for Joanna's arms, but Mr. Waterman put it in and took it off the noon train for her. Oscar Rugby had gotten along well enough to be about on

crutches when the first warm April sunshine came. He and his mother were very happy together, for Oscar's severe injury had been the means of bringing him out of the darkness of sin into the light of God's love.  
"Had it not been for this accident I fear I should have kept on in my evil ways, mother. The sad news of the Junction had such a fascination for me that I was becoming unable to resist it. But the Lord has saved me."  
When the mother heard her son speak these words, she sang the hymn her mother sang so many years before:  
"I had a vision of a mysterious way,  
And would have followed it."  
Oscar Rugby had learned telegraphing the year before and through his sister's influence he secured the place of telegraph operator at the station.  
"That's what I call a direct dispensation from the Lord," said Mrs. Waterman as she saw Oscar going towards the station on his crutches. That boy was going wrong just as fast as he could. I never could see why, because he has one of the best Christian mothers in the world. I expect she did all of talking to the Lord about him in that little brown house up there. Well, he heard her and He answered her prayer, too, in a different way from what she looked for, though."  
"What a fine station they have built here," said one passenger to another as they stopped at Ridge Station a year afterwards. "When I came over the road the last time it was only a small affair."  
"O, yes," exclaimed the fellow-traveler at his side. "This place has had a boom and property has gone right up and what do you think, the station agent is a woman."  
"A woman?"  
"Yes, and they tell me she is one of the best agents on the whole road."—Standard.

**THE WAY TO SLEEP-TOWN.**

BY S. W. FOSB.  
The town of Sleep-town is not far, In Timbuctoo or China, For it's right near here in Blinkton In the State of Drowsyland. It's just beyond the Chingumboo hills, Not far from Nodville Centre; But you must be drawn through the valley of the Law.  
Or the town you cannot enter, And this is the way They say, they say, That Baby goes to Sleep-town.  
Away he lies over Bylow bridge, Through Lullaby land to wander, And on through the groves of Moonshine valley.  
By the hills of Wayoff yonder, And then down the fairies' ring home The sleeping baby take up— Until they enter, at Jumpoff Centre, The Peckaboo vale of Wakeup, And this is the way They say, they say, That Baby comes from Sleep-town.  
"Follow the Telegraph Poles, Johnny!"  
"Do you think you had better try to go home, Johnny?" asked Grandpa Earle, looking from his sick-chair out of the window, as he tried to come to his feet.  
"I wouldn't care, grandpa," said Johnny, "but I told mother she might expect me about dark—no, I said half-past five."  
"And that is dark, Johnny."  
"I know it, and if I can get home sooner, so much the better. She will worry about me, you know, and I hate to have her do that."  
"Oh, yes, she will worry," replied Grandpa Earle, remembering that his daughter had lately moved into the town and had still the stranger-feeling. Her husband, too, was at sea, and she and Johnny were the only ones in the house.  
"I see, I see how it is, said grandpa, "and your mother will be lonely without you. Do you know the way?"  
"Up Squirrel Road?"  
"Yes, all the way over the hill; but if anything should happen, snow coming thick and bothering you, where the road forks, as it does several times, then remember and don't take any risks in travelling by night, but follow the telegraph poles, Johnny. They run along side Squirrel Road and take you right over the hill. Don't forget, now."  
"Thank you, I will remember."  
Johnny was soon out of the house and tramping along Squirrel Road.  
"I've got it," he said, "I've got it."  
Something white on his coat sleeve, a snowflake. "This came another, an arrow, and soon how fast they flew! But there were the telegraph poles."  
"They'll bring me home," murmured Johnny, as he tried to come to his feet.  
In a few moments he heard a voice, and then somebody hurrying and panting behind him.  
"Hold on, Johnny!"  
"Yes, all the way over the hill."  
"Going home, Fred?"  
"Where else; I went over to the apothecary's to get some medicine for my mother."  
They trudged along side by side, while the snow thickened rapidly in every direction. It grew dark rapidly. There, though, were the telegraph poles.  
After a while they came to a road turning to the left.  
"Say, Johnny, what is that?"  
"This road goes down—here—in that direction, don't it?"  
Here Fred pointed with his hand.  
"It's steep in that direction, but I can't say that it keeps on, can you?"  
"No; but—I think it must bring us out near our home, and if it does, why it must be shorter than Squirrel Road."  
"Do you know?"  
"No, not exactly."  
Fred had not lived long in the neighborhood.  
"My grandfather only spoke of Squirrel Road, and said one had better not take any risks in travelling by night and if—it got so storming bad, and so on, and I couldn't see very well the road, and got confused where it forks, why, follow the telegraph poles."  
Fred was a willful boy, and rather contented, also.  
"Well, I am going to take this road

that branches off. It goes about where I think my home is, and anyway I can't get lost had I come along."  
"You'll get bothered again down in the next place where the road forks."  
"No, I can follow the telegraph poles."  
"Well, good-bye, old Prudence."  
Johnny laughed good-naturedly, said good-bye, and tramped ahead. He reached the next fork in the road, and he would have been greatly perplexed had it not been for the telegraph poles. The shadows and the snow thickened about him, but they had a good-natured way of rising up and seeming to say, "I am your friend, Johnny."  
"Wish," said he, in a little while, "I could have persuaded Fred to come with me, I don't feel easy about him. I mean to step back to the fork in the roads and see if."  
What to see he hardly knew, even if he could see anything, but he had a strange feeling that he had better go, and he started off.  
"I'll, what, that?" he said at the fork in the roads.  
Did he hear a voice off in the lonely woods?  
"Yes, yes!" he cried excitedly, "and, lifting his voice he shouted, "Hul-loo—"  
He had his arm round a telegraph pole as he shouted, and he felt very brave and confident.  
Soon there came a reply to Johnny's shout, and a second, and then several halloo calls, but he was getting closer, closer, and at last Johnny saw a black thing approaching.  
"That you, Fred Bentley?"  
"That you, Johnny Evans?"  
The two boys were glad to see one another, and this time Fred was very glad to follow the telegraph poles.  
"I tell you, Johnny, I had a time of it," confessed Fred. "I got all mixed up, I did. And this medicine for mother I got pretty enough without it. I owe you a lot. There I was, all mixed up."  
"Where did you go?"  
"I don't know; but into some kind of swamp, I guess, for I sank down through the snow, and then I got into water over my boots. I don't care—I am all right now."  
The boys pushed on.  
The snow was thicker than ever. It was darker, too, than ever.  
The police could not be seen fifty feet away. But when uncertain by reason of any road-forks, the boys would hunt for a pole, put their arms about it, and cry, "Here's our old friend!"  
They would push along from pole to pole, and the boys who were safely home. Johnny's mother was relieved of a burden of anxiety when she heard his footstep in the entry, and Fred's mother was helped very much by the medicine.  
"I told his grandpa about his tramp over the hill in the falling, thickening snow, and in the dark. Grandpa heard him with interest.  
"Then he said, laying his hand affectionately on the boy's head, "Faithful, Johnny, and your father, your Saviour, and when you are perplexed and don't know what to do, take no risks, but follow the telegraph poles, Johnny."  
"What sir?"  
"Why, pray and your Bible, Johnny, and the church of God, they rise up like guide-boards, way-marks, beacons, and if you follow them you will get home to heaven."  
"I'll try, grandpa," murmured Johnny.  
Grandpa Earle did not stay long upon the earth, and when Johnny looked, after his death, upon the face so still and peaceful, he thought how grandpa had followed the way-marks faithfully, that sure led to the place home—through the wildest storms to heaven.—Selected.

**Happy**

**Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rejoice Because**  
Hood's Sarsaparilla Rescued Their Child from Scrofula.  
For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other foul humors in the blood of children or adults, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy. Read this:  
"We are so thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it did for our little girl that we make this statement for the benefit of other anxious parents and  
**Suffering Children**  
Our girl was a beautiful baby, fair and plump and healthy. But when she was two years old, some trouble out behind her ears and spread rapidly over her head and forehead down to her eyes, and into her neck. We consulted one of the best physicians in Brooklyn, but nothing did her any good. The doctor said it was caused by a scrofula humor in the blood. Her head became  
**One Complete Cure**  
offensive to the smell and dreadful to look at. Her general health waned and she would lay in a large chair all day without any energy. The sores caused great itching and burning, so that at times we had to restrain her hands to prevent scratching. For 3 years with this terrible humor. Being urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla we did so. We soon noticed that she had more life and appetite. The medicine seemed to drive out more of the humor for a short time, but it soon began to subside, the itching and burning ceased, and in a few months her head became entirely clear and she was perfectly well, and her skin is clear and healthy. She seems like an entirely different child from what she was before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.  
**She Suffered Fearfully**  
with this terrible humor. Being urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla we did so. We soon noticed that she had more life and appetite. The medicine seemed to drive out more of the humor for a short time, but it soon began to subside, the itching and burning ceased, and in a few months her head became entirely clear and she was perfectly well, and her skin is clear and healthy. She seems like an entirely different child from what she was before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.  
**Happy**  
C. E. LAMBERT, Agent St. John, N. B.  
R. A. WALDRON, General Agent, Boston. J. B. COYLE, Manager Portland.  
**You Are Not Expected to Read This**  
Because it is an advertisement, but to see if you will make the following offer:  
We will send you one dozen of also-tanned, square base ASH BALUSTERS for \$1.00; regular price, \$1.25. Cash to accompany order, and will be refunded if not satisfactory.  
Our new catalogue of Mouldings mailed free to any address.  
**A. Christie Wood-Working Co.**  
101 and 105 CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Some Children Growing Too Fast  
become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up by the use of  
**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES  
Of Lima and Sweden.  
Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, N. Jersey. Sold in all Drug Stores, 50c and \$1.00.

**BAIRDS BALSAM OF HOREHOUND**  
Purely Vegetable  
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR  
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, CONGESTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.  
CURES AS IF BY MAGIC.  
Unprecedented Success proves its reliability  
AT ALL DEALERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
H. PAXTON BAIRD, PROPRIETOR WOODSTOCK, N. B.

**Intercolonial Railway.**  
1891. WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1892.  
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 19th day of OCTOBER, 1891, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:  
TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN—  
Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton, 7:00  
Accommodation for Point du Chene, 10:30  
Fast Express for Halifax, 12:30  
Express for Sussex, 12:30  
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal, 12:30  
A Parcel Car runs each way on express trains leaving St. John at 7:00 o'clock and Halifax at 7:15 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 10:30 o'clock, and take sleeping car at Montreal.  
The trains leaving St. John for Quebec and Montreal on Saturday at 10:30 o'clock will run to destination, arriving at Montreal at 10:30 o'clock Sunday evening.  
TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN—  
Express from Sussex, 6:30  
Fast Express from Quebec and Montreal (except Monday), 9:30  
Accommodation from Point du Chene, 9:30  
Day Express from Halifax, 12:30  
Fast Express from Halifax, 12:30  
The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal and Quebec are lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive.  
All trains run by Eastern Standard Time.  
C. H. ROBERTSON, Chief Superintendent  
Railway Office, Montreal, N. B., 15th Oct., 1891.

**INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.**  
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.  
**2 TRIPS A WEEK**  
FOR—  
**BOSTON.**  
COMMENCING NOVEMBER 2nd, the Steamers of this Company will leave SAINT JOHN for—  
Eastport, Portland and Boston  
**EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY**  
MORNING, at 7:30 Standard.  
Returning, will leave Boston same days at 8:30 a. m., and Portland at 9 a. m., for Eastport and St. John.  
Connections at Eastport with Steamers for St. Andrews, Colonsay and St. Stephen.  
Freight received daily 5:30 a. m.  
Through first and second-class tickets can be purchased and baggage checked through from all Booking Stations of all railways, and on board Steamers City of Montreal between St. John, Digby, and Annapolis. Also, Freight billed through at extremely low rates.  
C. E. LAMBERT, Agent St. John, N. B.  
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**You Are Not Expected to Read This**  
Because it is an advertisement, but to see if you will make the following offer:  
We will send you one dozen of also-tanned, square base ASH BALUSTERS for \$1.00; regular price, \$1.25. Cash to accompany order, and will be refunded if not satisfactory.  
Our new catalogue of Mouldings mailed free to any address.  
**A. Christie Wood-Working Co.**  
101 and 105 CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

May 11.  
"The matter which this page contains selected from various sources; and that, to an intelligent farmer or contents of this single page, from the year, will be worth several centimes of the paper."  
**GOOD CHEER**  
Is cheer of thine own making? Then make more. Joy of thine own taking? Take a store. Cheat not thy life of gladness! Spare thy tears. Why cherish thoughts of sorrow? Why court grief? So free the sunshine fallen? Take thy share: "Keep heart! keep heart! Cease to care. Have cheer of thine own making Day by day. Bliss of thine own free taking! Thine always; Joy of unselfish living, Cheaply won; The bliss of generous giving Like the sun. Live in the lives of others—Thine, how blest! Bear burdens for thy brother So find rest. Wouldst cure thine own head? Heal another. From thine own grief awake! Cheer thy brother; Inure a blest to-morrow Thus, to-day. So shall thy selfish sorrow Fly away; So shall fair winds circumsure thee; As they blow; With their gull; The watching stars shall speak Strength of heaven; And all thy good shall keep Where thou art. One thy desire and duty One with all. Then can thy bliss and beauty There befall."  
—Lucilla Clark, C.

**THE WOMANLY INFLUENCE**  
If it be true that the commonwealth is the life of the nation, how important is the woman, even in that sphere which many are tempted to look upon as narrow for their womanish shreds, indeed, as good in wider regions of life endeavor by the irrelative sweet and silent influence, to way, to raise the whole tone of thought and conduct. A woman, whether married or single, the devoted unselfish life, may tell with immense effect upon every member of the family. The bright, invincible effects more stupendous whisper of a breeze in harvest, the passing breeze hurriedly, influence, comes across thousands of women enter to fame may go to the moral being of general born. Men are, and ever their wives and sisters and their mothers, tend to influence which begins with and ends only with the Home Journal.

**The Advantages of Christianity**  
What so rare as a thorough human being, with all the advantages arising from a fully understood there were be greater efforts made to Many persons boast of habits, when in fact they place a magnifying glass on and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of filth will bring up the pores and folds and depressions. A wash of the face and water. It would be properly to the goodness. Increased beauty, self-respect, and a peculiar delight which a spirit must have cast off. A disease caused by perfect cleanliness have had learned the lesson. In this they are physicians. Surgery has last fifteen years made progress and is carried up in one word—cleanliness surgeon keeps only the immediate neighborhood of the whole body is subjected to process the progress is continually greater. The wash in the Jordan," a profound knowledge of a keener appreciation of the value of cleanliness than by many a learned physician.  
—St. Louis Magazine.

**Poisonous Waste Product**  
In fever the tissue rapid quantities of waste poured into the blood. It affects the nerves, and quickened respiration and increased heat, which in order to get the excess of poison when therefore unconscious. Venous may say pretty that the rapid circulation breathing have not been oxidized and neutralized, which is being carried to again, in pneumonia breathing shows both the to make up for the loss of the lung which is inflamed, the stimulus which the poison in the blood (increased diminished lung capacity, diminished oxygen) exerts expiratory machinery. So, loss blood is caused may to the lungs being partially a clot, the same effect is produced, a somewhat similar arises after hard work, either in a foolish manner, or not being in the firm connective tissue of a vigorous person.

\*The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

GOOD CHEER.

Is cheer of thine own making? Then make more. Is joy of thine own taking? Take a store. Cheat not thy life of gladness, Spare thy tears. Why cherish thoughts of sadness? Why court fears? So face the sunshine falthely, Take thy share; "Keep heart! keep heart!" hope calleth; Cease to care. Have cheer of thine own making, Day by day; Bliss of thine own free taking, Thine always; Joy of unselfish living, Cheaply won; The bliss of generous giving, Like the sun. Live in the lives of others— Thine, how blest! Bear burdens for thy brothers, So find rest. Wouldst cure thine own heart-breaking? Heal another; From thine own grief awaking, Cheer thy brother; Inure a blest to-morrow Thus, to-day. So shall thy selfish sorrow Flee away; So shall fair winds carry thee As they blow; The bending heavens shall bless thee With their glow. The watching stars shall speak thee Strength of heart; And all thy good shall seek thee Where thou art. One-thy desire and duty? One with all. Then canst thou bliss and beauty Thee befall.

THE HOME.

Womanly Influence.

If it be true that "the corner-stone of the commonwealth is the hearthstone," how important is the work of every woman, even in that sphere of family life which many are tempted to despise as too narrow for their energies. Every woman should, indeed, aim at doing good in wider regions of life and should endeavor by the irresistible force of sweet and silent influence, if in no other way, to raise the whole tone of national thought and conduct. But even if a woman, whether married or unmarried, be "never heard of half a mile from home," the purity and loftiness of her life, the devoted unselfishness of her life, may tell with immense and continuous power upon every member of her family. The bright, invisible air produces effects more stupendous when no whisper of a breeze is heard than all the fury of the passing hurricane, and the influence, conscious and unconscious, of thousands of women acting in this way may go to the embellishment of the moral being of generations yet unborn. Men are, and ever will be, what their wives and sisters and, above all, their mothers tend to make them by influence which begins with the cradle and ends only with the grave.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Advantages of Cleanliness.

What so rare as a thoroughly clean human being? And yet could all the advantages arising from cleanliness be fully understood there would no doubt be greater efforts made to keep clean. Many persons boast of their cleanly habits, when in fact they are filthy. Place a magnifying glass near the skin and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred masses of dirt will be seen blocking up the pores and occupying the folds and depressions. And this, too, when there is supposed cleanliness. Many people pride themselves because they take a bath once a week. And millions of human beings content themselves with a more or less imperfect washing of the face and hands once a day. Other millions rarely touch soap and water. It would require a volume to properly tell the gospel of cleanliness. Increased weight, health, vigor, self-respect, and a peculiar feeling of delight which a spirit must feel when it has cast off a foul, diseased body, are caused by perfect cleanliness. Surgeons have had learned the lesson of cleanliness in this way: in advance of physicians. Surgery has during the last fifteen years made immense progress and the cause may be summed up in one word—cleanliness. Still the surgeon keeps only the wound and its immediate neighborhood clean. When the whole body is subject to the cleansing process the progress will be proportionally greater. The command, "Go wash in the Jordan," showed a more profound knowledge of disease and a keener appreciation of the therapeutic value of cleanliness than is exhibited by many a learned physician to-day.—St. Louis Magazine.

Poisonous Waste Products in the Body.

In fever the tissue rapidly wastes; and great quantities of waste poison are poured into the blood. These poisons affect the nerves, and are the cause of quickened respiration and often of quickened circulation, which are necessary in order to get the excess of poison oxidized; when therefore unconsciousness supervenes we may say pretty confidently that the rapid circulation and the rapid breathing have not been sufficient to oxidize and neutralize the mass of poison which is being carried to the brain. So, again, in pneumonia the thickened breathing shows both the effort of nature to make up for the loss of that part of the lung which is ineffective, and also the stimulus which the increased waste of diminished lung capacity, and therefore diminished oxygen, exerts upon the respiratory machinery. So, again, when less blood is carried to the lungs, owing to the artery which leads from the heart to the lungs being partially blocked with a clot, the same effect is produced. Probably a somewhat similar condition arises after hard work, either in old age or in a feeble state of health. The tissue, not being in the firm condition of the tissue of a vigorous person accustomed

to daily work, breaks down in large quantities, while at the same time the circulatory and respiratory machineries are no longer at their best, and therefore the oxidation is imperfect. On the next day the infirm man is poisoned by the unusual quantity of waste in the system and feels discomfort in many parts of his body or limbs. So also the discomfort acutely felt by some persons during east winds probably arises from the poison that ought to have been got rid of by the skin, but, owing to the closing of the pores, has been thrust back into the system.—Popular Science Monthly.

What to do in Case of Accident.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in case of accidents, which it will be found useful to preserve or remember: For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove matter from the ear with tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut compress below. If choked, get upon all fours and cough. For slight burns dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed cover with vasoline. Another fire, with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil and increase danger. Before passing through smoke take a full breath, and then stoop low; but if carbonic acid gas is suspected walk erect. Stock poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or the end of a cigar. In case of poisoning excite vomiting by tickling the throat or by warm water and mustard.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting. For apoplexy raise the head and body, for fainting lay the person flat.

emptied through a small hole in the top, with this blankness, stand them on little egg cups to prevent tipping, and set in a cold place, to harden. You can prevent feathers which are usually in a real nest, by small spoonfuls of whipped cream, placed here and there over the straws, do not put in enough to cover them. When the nest is all ready break the shells from the corn-starch eggs, and lay them in. Last Easter the prettiest dish at an elegant supper was the above, the eggs being colored. To do this, some of the blankness was colored with chocolate and some with currant jelly, while some of the lemon jelly was used for pale yellow eggs.

CORRISU BALLS—These, which are, more properly speaking, croquettes, make a very delicate breakfast or luncheon dish, or they may be served as a fish course at dinner. Wash a pound and a half salt codfish, and pick it to pieces, cover with cold water, and place on the range, where it will heat very gradually. Do not allow it to quite reach the boiling point; taste the fish, and if it is still too salt drain off the water, add warm water to cover, and let it stand about an hour. When sufficiently freshened, drain and press dry, pick out any small bones that often lurk even in the "boneless" codfish, and set aside while you put over the fire, in a double boiler, a cup of milk or cream. While this is heating, mix two or three spoonfuls of flour and two ounces of butter; stir this into the milk when boiling, and cook until a thick paste is formed, when add the codfish and the beaten yolks of two eggs; cook for two or three minutes. Then mix together, add a tablespoonful of minced parsley, and turn out on a buttered dish to cool. When cool form into small pear or sausage shaped croquettes, dip in beaten egg, roll in crumbs, and fry in boiling fat.

THE FARM.

Preferred Fence.

Economical as to expense of construction, as well as of space occupied, not to mention cleanliness from weeds and bushes, and the nearness to which it can be cultivated, also the much nearer approach, we have, after many experiments and varied experience, settled upon the two-strand short-barbed wire, and the following plan of construction: A ridge is made by ploughing two furrows toward each other. Two more are then thrown up by the same plough, and a ditch next the land is graded or sloped, so as to permit close cutting of mow. Holes are sunk with large, heavy bar, about 10 ft. apart in the ridge, for main posts, and intermediate for the stay posts, which lighter stakes. The end posts and every twentieth main post are securely braced. The first wire is stretched about 5 or 6 inches from the ground, then a space of about the same, then a heavy fence strand 6 inches while the second is raised to the top of the ridge. This attains the whole structure and prevents sagging of wires, and is a sure preventive of passage of sheep and swine.

TEMPERANCE.

The work of Dr. Parkhurst in New York is not altogether in vain, as appears so extensively that drinking has become unusually difficult, in the highest as well as the lowest places where liquor is wont to be sold. Even in Delmonico's, for several Sundays, bankers and brokers and professional men have been refused their accustomed beverage, unless they ordered food. No such suspension of the liquor business has been known for years. A lamentable indifference to subversion of law has been slightly dispersed, and it has demonstrated that there is great power in public opinion, if only half aroused.

Old Orchards.

If the trees are not past bearing, and if the root is due to long neglect rather than to natural decay incident to old age, the task of renewal is by no means hopeless. So many persons permit orchards to become diseased, and perhaps ruinous, that the natural sequence is failure to produce fruit. Tough old sod surrounding the trees should be broken up, not by plough—which might cut off or mangle too many of the main feeding roots—but with ordinary mattock or pickaxe in the case of single trees. If the ground be mellow and the sod not very tough, running a spike-harrow over the surface will turn up the grass roots, and sufficiently soften the top soil. Next supply more plant-food, deficient in phosphoric acid, in the form of a plentiful top-dressing of lime, barnyard manure, and wood ashes will decompose the refuse vegetable matter growing around the trees, and impart fresh vitality. Cut away dead branches, and head back and mow down. To induce new growth, prune severely; however deleterious the system may prove in a series of years, one exhaustive trimming is beneficial for renovating the tree. Remove all suckers, no matter from what part of the structure; they are useless, and not a great detriment. Cover all soil surfaces with material impervious to air and water; under this new bark will soon form and develop the wood. Scrape off the old dead, rough bark (perhaps for years of decay) with a sharp knife. Follow this with scrubbing—an operation never neglected by successful orchardists. A strong solution of soap and water, with a little lime, or even carbolic-acid, will eradicate insects as well as mosses growing on the trunk. Wash softens the bark, making it smooth and healthy, and imparts vigor to the entire tree.—Josiah Hoopes.

Need Sowing, as Taught by the Cow.

Once I sowed a bed of alliant seed (Alliantus glandulosa) taking some pains to make the soil rich and fine. A few days later an old cow marched across it, and the only seeds that came up were from the bottom of her deep tracks. Had she tramped the bed all over all perhaps would have grown. Many a seedsman is cursed for poor seed when the only trouble is the looseness of the soil over it. If the earth is dry and worked fine there is not the slightest danger of packing it too hard. Load a wheelbarrow with stones and roll your garden drills or trample them with your feet. For seed-boxes in the house pack the main body of soil firmly as possible, and cover with an inch or two of soil rubbed perfectly fine, or sifted, and after sowing press it with a smooth block or the like until water poured gently falls to displace any soil. It is no sign that seeds like loose soil, because growing plants do. Then tip the box so the April sun at noon will come perpendicularly to it; if level the plants incline to lean toward the light and often become spindling and worthless. A good way to sow small seeds is to lay a board across, making the board close to its edge, standing on the board close to the edge of the board, raising up one end and letting it fall; then lay it for another row.—E. S. Gilbert.

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Where two or more small farmers are starting in sheep let them buy a good pure bred male in partnership and have all their sheep run together at coupling time. His merits will easily double the value of each small grade flock.—H. S.

Mr. B. F. Johnston noticed decided benefit to the fruitage of a row of mature apple-trees from soaking the ground well with lime water in the growing seasons of June and August, the latter being the time when fruit-buds are formed and filled out for the next year's bloom. People who find trees become unhealthy in soil constantly wet from coming of stagnant springs will see that a good soaking with water at critical seasons is a different thing from having the roots constantly immersed or wet.

Land well-manured and well-tilled simply excels in raising two crops a year. Early potatoes, peas and green corn may be followed by turnips, cabbage, celery or winter wheat, as circumstances direct. Two crops may be got from worn-out meadow by cutting the grass in June, when daisies are in blossom, applying manure, turning the soil and sowing or drilling corn (or fodder, or planting sweet corn for the late market). Such land comes in fine shape for potatoes or oats the coming year. If ground be seeded to grass with a sowing of winter wheat, top-dressed with lime manure, all done early in the fall, there will be good prospect for a fine cut of grass a few weeks after the wheat is cut the next summer.—C. H. C.

TEMPERANCE.

The work of Dr. Parkhurst in New York is not altogether in vain, as appears so extensively that drinking has become unusually difficult, in the highest as well as the lowest places where liquor is wont to be sold. Even in Delmonico's, for several Sundays, bankers and brokers and professional men have been refused their accustomed beverage, unless they ordered food. No such suspension of the liquor business has been known for years. A lamentable indifference to subversion of law has been slightly dispersed, and it has demonstrated that there is great power in public opinion, if only half aroused.

"I am so Tired"

Is a common exclamation at this season. There is a certain bracing effect in cold air which is lost when the weather grows warmer, and when Nature is renewing her youth, her admirers feel dull, sluggish and tired. This condition is owing mainly to the impure condition of the blood, and its failure to supply healthy tissue to the various organs of the body. It is remedied by the use of a medicine which is able to help to derive from a good medicine at this season. Possessing just those purifying, building-up qualities which the body craves. Head aches, nervousness, depression, that tired feeling, restores the appetite, purifies the blood, and in short, imparts vigorous health. Its thousands of friends all with one voice declare, "It makes the weak strong."

Mineur's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

For sore throat, diphtheria, whooping cough, apply Dr. Kendrick's White Liniment.

Mineur's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Take M. D. C. and, like others who have tried it, you will say "It is the greatest remedy for diphtheria of the age."

MENELY & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N. Y. BELL'S PATENT... Write for Catalogue and Price.

Baltimore Church Bells... Write for Catalogue and Price.

THINK IT OVER... whether it is wiser to go where they are sure to have shop-worn garments to dispose of, or to come direct to us, where you can rely on getting Fresh, New, Stylish Garments, all marked in plain figures at Rock Bottom Prices? We will leave you to be the judges. As strong evidence in our favor we find our business rapidly increasing. What more can we desire, only to impress you with the fact that Our Goods were all purchased this Spring? We have some more MEN'S SUITS at \$3.75. Come Early.

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HALIFAX Business College... SEND FOR CIRCULAR... J. C. P. PHARRE.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



NEWS SUMMARY.

Demotion.—A Montreal despatch to the Sun says: "It is generally believed here that the knighthood will be conferred upon Chief Justice LaCaze, as well as Premier Abbott, on the coming Queen's birthday. By a personal inspection of the establishment at W. L. Johnson, Esq., 121 and 123 Granville street, Halifax, we see that this house does in fact contain a special diploma at the late N. S. provincial exhibition. The one-price system of trade is to be commended. —Miss Cummings, of Amherst, received injuries believed to be very serious by the fall of the beam of a derrick by which he was struck in the back of the head, while engaged in unloading stones at the railroad station on Friday last. Cummings narrowly escaped being killed by an explosion of dynamite in a well a short time ago. —Three Indian boys, aged 7, 9 and 13 respectively, have been committed to the Supreme Court on a charge of attempting to wreck the Western coast express near Brazil Lake, Yarmouth. They lashed to the track a pile of stones, a sleeper and a pole. The eldest of the boys confessed, "We want to kill white men to get some money to buy candy. Now that the possibility of having a large summer hotel at Digby has vanished for this season at least, scores of applications for accommodation are being received by the private hotel keepers from residents in all parts of New England and elsewhere, embracing large numbers who have never before visited Digby, but who had read the glowing accounts given by the press representatives, following their tour through Nova Scotia last year. The coming season promises to be the liveliest ever seen here. —Fairville, near St. John, was visited by a most disastrous fire on Sunday afternoon. Some 40 buildings were destroyed and about fifty families were rendered homeless. The loss is said to reach \$75,000 or \$100,000, with insurance to the amount of \$30,000. The greater number of persons rendered homeless by the fire are the families of working men, some of whom owned the houses in which they lived. The suffering occasioned will accordingly be greater than might be expected from the mere statement of the amount of loss in property. —A Star cable says: "London, May 4.—Imperial trade matters still attract much attention here. Earl Grey has issued a pamphlet urging Canada to cease to hope for fair treatment in the United States markets, but to adopt universal free trade. In this he re-echoes the general British desire for Canada. Earl Grey predicts that Canada would secure unprecedented progress under free trade. His comment with Canada as colonial secretary in Peel's government gives weight to his views. The United Empire Trade League has abandoned its intention to formally protest against Lord Knutsford's despatch, though they express much irritation. —For some months it has been the practice to have lighted candles on the altar during the celebration of holy communion at the bishop's chapel, Halifax. This has caused serious trouble in the congregation—the finances ran down, the several members have left the church, and others threatened to do so unless the practice was discontinued. A meeting of the congregation was held, at which a large majority expressed themselves opposed to the innovation, and the Bishop's Court, which had ruled that in future the candles must not be lighted. In making this decision the bishop did so, not on doctrinal or legal grounds but solely to preserve peace in the congregation. He refrained from expressing an opinion on the merits of the question. —The community of North River, P. E. I. is stirred to the centre by the drowning of Fulton McEwen, a young man of great promise and high moral character. In an inquiry, with a brother two years his senior (he was seventeen years old), went out on the 12th ult. boating. The day was very cold and the wind blew very heavy, and by some means the boat was capsized and they were both precipitated into the ice-cold water. They succeeded in getting on the boat's bottom, but before help reached them they were chilled. Fulton told his brother to pray to Jesus and he would save him, and then added, "I am not afraid to die," just before help reached them Fulton reached the boat and was drowned in sight of his father's house. The other young man was restored to consciousness after three hours and is now all right. Capt. Murchison deserves great credit for his noble effort to save their lives, but for him they would have both been lost. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents. —The Star's Ottawa despatch of May 6, contains the following: The representatives from St. John, accompanied by Messrs. Wood, Weldon, Fenwick, and Wilmet, were to-day heard by a number of the privy council—Hon. Messrs. Abbott (the premier), Foster, Costigan, and Haggart, on the subject of harbor improvements at St. John. The government was asked to proceed as rapidly as possible with building the railway from the Ballast wharf to Custom House wharf; to build an elevator and a new warehouse on the Ballast wharf, to accommodate the West India and other business. The whole question of the position of St. John with regard to western trade and through Canadian business was fully discussed, and the government was asked to grant the necessary aid to enable the port to compete with United States ports for the western trade. The interview lasted about two hours, and the three representatives from St. John pushed the city's claims with the utmost of their power. The premier recognized the gravity of the situation and promised the fullest consideration of the questions raised. —Constable Rochon, of Montreal, who was run over and killed by a carter, was no sooner buried than a second fatality took place about the same place. Near St. Charles, one Jules Leclair, aged 45, was knocked down, run over and killed by a double wagon. These two frequent accidents have created the greatest indignation against the coroner who is so lenient with reckless drivers. —Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have closed the contract with the town of Amherst for the erection of the new academy building for the sum of \$28,350. The work will at once be proceeded with as the contract calls for the completion of the building by December 31st next. The contract for heating and ventilating the building has been awarded to the Fuller & Warren Heating and Ventilating Co., of Boston Mass., for the sum of \$2,825. —The sufferers by the Springhill explosion complain that the mayor of the town has refused to call a meeting of the sufferers for the purpose of appointing a local committee to act in conjunction with the committee of the Halifax town for the purpose of distributing \$3,000 a year among the sufferers, as proposed by the Halifax committee. They accordingly request the Halifax committee to send a member of the committee to Springhill to convene the meeting of the sufferers to appoint the local committee, or failing that, to appoint the committee themselves. —The lockout in the Lancashire cotton trade has been settled. Both masters and workmen have agreed to resume operations on Monday. There were sixty thousand operatives locked out. —A Melbourne (Australia) despatch of April 28 says: The Standard to-day says that it is in a position to announce without reserve that Deeming has confessed to the piracy of the ship 'Great Britain' on the coast of Great Britain. He examined him; that he committed the majority of Jack the Ripper crimes in Whitechapel district, London. —Pirates on the sea have become pretty much a thing of the past, but it was only a few days since that a Spanish galleon vessel was locked off the coast of Morocco. The pirates came from three small boats when the vessel was becalmed, but a favoring breeze enabled the captain of the vessel to sail away with his captors. —British India has revolutionized the world's trade in cotton, wool and tea by beginning the cultivation of these two products. Until now the Indian yield has nearly doubled the world's demand. And now the government of Ceylon has begun the cultivation of the rubber tree, which is likely to end in doubling the present supply and greatly reducing the price of this article for general consumption. South America will do well to pay less attention to revolutions, and more to her industries. —United States. —The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is authority for the statement that during the past six weeks in the southern and south-western states there have been 16 lynchings which ended 22 lives. —Two Chinamen who arrived in Boston last week by the steamer Halifax, and who had papers showing them to be operators of opium in Great Britain, were not allowed to land, but were held until the opinion of the United States district attorney could be obtained. —The conference between the Senate and the House Committees on the Chinese Exclusion Bill has resulted, as was expected, in an agreement to amend the law now in force, for another ten years. This is by no means all that could be desired on grounds of fairness and justice, but it is something far better than the infamous Geary Bill which passed the House. If we are to pursue our exclusive policy there was wisdom in the amendment proposed that Chinese laborers should within the next year secure a certificate of residence from the internal revenue collector of the district in which they reside, but to force the return of those who fail to secure such certificate is beyond the legitimate purpose of the law. This is to prevent future immigration, not to arbitrarily force the collector to return to their former homes.—Traveler. —No tribute of words can do justice to the act of heroism that cost police man Robert B. Nichol's life at the fire in the West Thirtieth Street Presbyterian church, on Sunday. A heavy ladder was about to fall from the side of the church wall, where it would strike among a throng of women and little children leaving the Sunday-school when the flames broke out. Nichol was in the crowd of lookers, in plain clothes, and not on duty. He saw the danger and rushed into the crowd to push it back. In rescuing the last of the helpless little ones he was caught under the heavy ladder and crushed to death. It is a pity that so brave a life should end in such a manner. We are all here worshipers in the presence of such bravery.—N. Y. Sun. —Minard's Liment relieves Neuralgia.

Sickness Among Children.

Especially infants, is prevalent more or less at all times, but is largely avoided by giving proper nourishment and wholesome food. The most successful and reliable of all is the Gail Borden 'Eagle' Brand Condensed Milk. Your grocer and druggist get it.

Girls Who Have Push.

There is an interesting group of bright girls at the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, who represent the quality of push characteristic of the American girl. There are some thirty-five of these girls, and they are being musically and vocally educated by The Ladies Home Journal of Philadelphia. Sometimes on this magazine offers as a stimulant to girls to get subscriptions for it, free educations at the Conservatory. The American girl is quick to see a chance, and one by one these thirty-five girls have come from all parts of the country to Boston. They receive the very best of the Conservatory affords the most desirable rooms in the building are theirs, and they have all their wants carefully looked after by a wealthy periodical. Perhaps on the globe could such a thing be possible. These girls, too, the reporter was told, belong to nice families, but they preferred to earn their own musical education rather than depend on the family purse. Of these particular girls are unknown to the scholars at large, and to all intents and purposes they are paying their own way. And they certainly are. It is said that the magazine is also educating a number of other girls at Wellesley, Smith and Vassar Colleges.—Boston Journal.

The agency for the celebrated New Williams Sewing Machine has been transferred to Miller Bros., 116 and 118 Granville St., Halifax. This gives them the agency of the two best sewing machines made in the Dominion (the other being the New Raymond), and there is only one other make of sewing machine made.

If you have a hacking cough that distresses you and annoys others—particularly in church—send 12 cents in stamps to G. A. Moore, chemist, St. John, N. B., for a box of Hackmore Lozenges. He will send them to you by mail. They give immediate relief.

Marriages.

NAUGLER-WYNACHT.—At Bridgewater, May 1, by Rev. S. March, Josiah Naugler to Esther Wynacht, both of Upper La Hve, N.S.

MURRAY-HART.—At Bridgewater, N. S., on the 22nd March, by Rev. S. March, Omer Murray, to Ida Leary, both of Chelsea, Lun. Co.

CORKUM-CORKUM.—At Bridgewater, N. S., on the 8th March, by Rev. S. March, Joshua Corkum, to Hattie Corkum, both of New Cumberland, Lunenburg Co.

MARSHALL-MISNER.—At the Baptist parsonage, Middleton, April 27, by Rev. E. Locke, Alex. Marshall to Selina Misner, both of Torbrook, Annapolis County.

MASON-CORRAD.—At Bridgewater, N. S., on the 15th April, by Rev. S. March, James E. Mason, of Springfield, Annapolis Co., to Ellen Conrad, of Broad Cove, Lun. Co.

CORKUM-CORKUM.—At New Cumberland, N. S., on the 27th April, by Rev. S. March, Hilbert Corkum, to Mabel A. Corkum, both of New Cumberland, Lun. Co.

SANDERS-COLEMAN.—At the Beach, Murray Harbour, by Rev. A. Freyre, April 25, David Sanders to Mary E. Penny, adopted daughter of John Coleman, Esq.

ZWICKEL-NEWMON.—At Bridgewater, N. S., on the 20th April, by Rev. S. March, Elizabeth Zwickel, of Langford, Lun. Co., to Nellie A. Newcomb, of Newcombville, Lun. Co.

LIGHTNER-SHINNEY.—At the Baptist church, Greenwood Square, Kings Co., N. S., April 24, by the Rev. E. H. Howe, George Lightner, of Langford, Lun. Co., both of Greenwood, Kings Co., N. S.

RUGGLES-WHITE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Harmony, Kings Co., N. S., April 21, by Rev. E. H. Howe, William Ruggles, of Lawrenceton, Kings Co., N. S., to Georgie White, of Harmony, Kings Co.

POND-HANEY.—In the Baptist church at Ludlow, on the 20th April, by the Rev. Jas. A. Porter, assisted by Bro. G. Ford and Rev. A. Estabrooks, James E. Pond, to Dorothy Haney, both of Ludlow, Northumberland Co., N. B.

Deaths.

HEBB.—At Newcastle, N. S., on the 12th April, Matthew Hebb, aged 80 years and 9 months.

EDGEET.—At Gardner, Mass., Robbie Edgeet, son of Hiram C. and Florida B. Edgeet, aged 1 year and 20 days.

RODENHISER.—At Dayspring, May 1, infant daughter of Bennet Rodenhiser, aged 6 months. "He taketh the lambs in His arms."

MITCHELL.—At Doaktown, N. B., April 30, Charles Mitchell passed away in the 80th year of his age. Our aged brother leaves eight daughters and one son to mourn their loss.

KAULBACK.—At Foster Settlement, Lunenburg Co., April 22, John Kaulback, aged 73 years. He was baptized by Pastor Shields at North-west, Lun. Co., N. S., many years ago.

MCLEAN.—At Wentworth, Cumberland Co., N. S., March 25, Louise Beatrice, beloved daughter of Rodrick and Mrs. McLean, aged one year and ten months. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

KAULBACK.—At Foster Settlement, Lun. Co., N. S., May 2, Mrs. John Kaulback, aged 84 years. This sister was related to North-west, Lun. Co., N. S., by Pastor Davis, and for many years was a member of that church.

HEARTZ.—At Cornwall, P. E. I., April 9, of a gripe, Mrs. Thomas Heartz, 79 years old. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn. The funeral service was conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. E. C. Turner (Methodist).

HEBB.—At Boston, U. S., on the 12th March, Esau Hebb, of Hebb's Mills, N. S., in a gripe, in the 23rd year of his age. Deceased was brought home for interment. He leaves a sorrowing wife and little son, beside a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss.

FALLS.—At Victoriaville, April 25th of a fever, Harold Younger and a David Falar, aged 3 years and 9 months. Our deepest sympathy is awakened for the sorrowing parents. May they find consolation in the assurance that of such little ones is the kingdom of heaven.

TRACY.—At Kewick, April 25, Mrs. Lavinia, widow of the late Mr. Tracy, aged 44 years, departed this life, leaving a little daughter, an aged mother, two brothers, and one sister to mourn. Our sister was a member of the Second Wesleyan church. Her end was peace. Thus our dear ones are gathering home one by one.

RIELLY.—At Stanley Bridge, P. E. I., April 25, of consumption, Maud, beloved wife of Charles W. Rielly, aged 24 years. The deceased was a member of the North River Baptist church. Her hope in Christ was firm and she entered the valley without fear. She leaves one child, a husband, two sisters and two brothers to mourn.

ARCHIBALD.—At South Brookfield, Queens Co., N. S., April 22, Lydia, beloved wife of James Archibald, aged 61 years. Sister Archibald was baptized about thirty years ago; and she will be long remembered for her consistent and beautiful Christian life. The church, but especially her bereaved husband and children, feel their loss.

SWICKER.—At Waterville, Hants Co., N. S., Sarah Swicker, in the 76th year of her age, died on the 25th of April. Her sister was one of the most consistent living Christians belonging to the Waterville Baptist church. Last autumn she received an injury through a fall. Since that time she has been confined to her bed, and her suffering has been intensely severe, yet she manifested great resignation to the divine will, believing firmly that "All things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose."

CRANDALL.—At Salisbury, N. B., April 25, of Bright's disease, Henry V. Crandall, aged 65 years. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Crandall, so well and favorably known by the Baptists in this province. Although the subject of religious convictions, he never made a public profession of faith in Christ. This was a matter of regret to him in his last days; but he committed his soul to the keeping of the Saviour, and passed away trusting in Jesus. He leaves a wife, six children, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

DIMOCK.—At Scotch Village, Newport, April 22, Ida Grace, aged 17 years 11 months, youngest daughter of Bro. Abraham Dimock. Our young sister never made a public profession of religion, but her mind had been much exercised, and during her last sickness, of about nine weeks, she gave her pastor much satisfaction by her trust in her dear Saviour. During this time of much suffering she meekly bore her pain and weakness without a murmur. The hearts of the father, brothers and sisters are left very sad. The occasion was improved by the pastor before a large gathering of sympathizing friends.

BURHOE.—At Alexandria, P. E. I., on the 19th of April, our sister, Mrs. William Burhoe, entered into rest, in the 74th year of her age. She had been failing for some time, hence her departure was not unexpected. She was baptized 51 years ago by Father Shaw, at the above place, and continued to be a consistent and faithful member of the church up to the time of her death. During her sickness she was resigned to her heavenly Father's will, and was anxious to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. Her funeral was attended by a large number of friends, and an appropriate service was held in the church, conducted by the pastor and the Rev. Matthew Smith, N. B. Our aged brother, the departed one's husband and their children, eight in number, have our sympathy.

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A LITTLE CHAT ON CLOTHING!

WHY PAY \$4.50 for a Suit for your Boy somewhere, when you can get one at OAK HALL just as good for \$1.75? Or, why pay 20 per cent. more for your CLOTHING than is necessary? This you do if you buy CLOTHING OUTSIDE OF OAK HALL, unless you spend half an hour in beating the prices down. By our system you save time, money and your feelings. To save customers the trouble of beating our prices down, we have put them down to the lowest prices which we will sell them for, and so all get the benefit who trade with us. This is reasonable. Sometimes a person will come in and examine our Goods, (we are always glad to see visitors whether they buy or not) and think they can buy as low elsewhere, but we are safe in saying that 7 out of every 10 come back and make their purchase from us. Why is it? It must be because our prices are lower and people know that they can get the largest variety to select from. Join the multitude, come to OAK HALL and get part of the bargains.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.

Advertisement for Scovil, Fraser & Co. featuring a portrait of a man and text about clothing and health products like 'AT SKODA'S COMMAND!' and 'CHRONIC INDIGESTION!'.

Advertisement for C. B. Pidgeon, 'Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Spectacles, &c., at equally low prices.' Includes a list of watches and their prices.

Advertisement for L. L. Sharpe, 'FINE GOLD WEDDING RINGS. THE OHIO WOODEN-WARE FACTORY.' Includes details about wooden ware and wedding rings.

Advertisement for Newton Theological Institution, 'Anniversary Week' with dates and details about examinations and services.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSANGER AND VISITOR. Vol. VIII., No. 20. —Our paper is this week small for our needs, a good deal smaller, both editorial and contributed. —As one of our exchanges it is a very unfortunate thing for not to be able to discriminate by a criticism applied to his work and opinion and a denunciation by his own head. It is very possible to attain a great regard for a person's opinions on some subject you endorse, or may even feel called to combat. The man who cannot discriminate this fact will be apt to have an uncomfortable time of it and to other people around him uncomfortable. —Among recent inventions is ribbon loom, which works automatic and needs no surveillance. If it breaks the shuttle is stopped in and the attention of the weaver could by this system attend to looms, is called to the defect. If thus in the loom of life—if, when take is made, the loom stopped could be made right, we might be less careful how we weave. Be not so. The shuttle flies ceaseless we weave the web, and whether threads are entire and smooth or colors harmoniously blended, or where there are breaks and discords web, every day and every hour in character which we cannot change. How vastly important that we give attention to the character we are making. —Dr. A. J. Gordon, in speaking of the meeting of the Boston Baptist Union recently, by way of tribute to the memory of Dea. H. S. Chase, of said: "Deacon Chase was a peace. I never saw him in my twenty-two years I was his pastor; his temper even under severe provocation. I once asked him how it could always compose himself with serenity. He said: 'It has always a maxim of my life never to take as personal except what is 'mentary.' It goes without saying people are not all constituted like Deacon Chase, and it would be too much to expect everybody to exercise his discrimination, but if a number could be induced to adopt Chase's rule it would make a generally pleasant. —A FEW SYRIANS, during the few years, have found their way to Canada. There are said to be 1,000 of these people in the City of New York and there are here our country is one of extreme poverty and this condition is owing probably to poverty-stricken condition in which reach this country and their ignorance of the language rather than to inability to earn a living. The York Sun reports that there are intellectual activity among the Syrian people. They have now a weekly printed in Arabic, and they also formed an organization known as the Syrian Society of New York, which has a free reading room and sells the benefit of those who need the good many more of these immigrants are said to be coming to America year. —This Baptist young people (ario) appear to take a patriotic in the political well-being of country. Among certain records passed at a convention of the People's Unions lately held in was the following: Resolved, That this convention record its sense of regret that such manifest bribery, corrupt self-seeking connected with our people, and that we call upon our people to protest in every way against anything calculated to lower the moral standing of the country. The convention also placed on its appreciation of the noble life late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie faithful service which he rendered country. It likewise expressed approval of the manufacture and intoxicating liquors, the sale of tobacco and especially cigarettes. —A GREAT FAVORITE in the quinquennial of the Episcopal Convention now in session at Omaha, another one of our Methodist exhorters, Chaplain McCabe. One day, it he convulsed the audience by "I am an optimist constitution. I had been with Caleb and Joshua went up to spy out the land, report which would have been would have read: 'And Caleb, of Jephunneh, and Joshua, the Nun, and Chaplain McCabe, the his father,' say that we are able and possess the land." The the Joshua, and no doubt the O