

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LXII.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME LI.

Vol. XVI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.

No. 12.

Technical Education. The New Brunswick Legislature has passed a Bill introduced by Premier Emmerson making provision on the part of the Province for the establishment of an agricultural and technical school for the Maritime Provinces. Under the proposed measure the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorized and empowered to enter into arrangements with the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, for the establishment of the proposed school at some suitable point to be chosen in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Emmerson explained that while it is not the intention that the proposed institution shall come into competition with such institutions as the technical school connected with McGill University or the Massachusetts School of Technology, it is expected to afford a technical training in agriculture, mining and mechanical arts, and will have a farm and workshop with necessary equipments for experimental and practical training. The Province is to contribute a proportional share—but not to exceed \$25,000—of the cost, the expense of annual maintenance is to be borne by the Provinces according to such proportion as shall be agreed upon, and the management of the institution is also to be determined by agreement of the provinces interested. We believe that a bill of a similar character is before the Nova Scotia Legislature.

The Sovereignty of Parliament. A somewhat notable debate occurred in the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday last upon a resolution offered by Mr. Bourassa of Labelle. Mr. Bourassa, it will be remembered, is the member who considered it necessary, as a protest against the Government's action in sending troops to South Africa without the authorization of Parliament, to resign his seat and was re-elected without opposition. The resolution alluded to was as follows:

"That this House insists on the principle of the sovereignty and the independence of Parliament as the basis of British institutions and the safeguard of the civil and political liberties of British citizens, and refuses consequently to consider the action of the Government in relation to the South African war as a precedent which should commit this country to any action in the future.

"That this House further declares that it opposes any change in the political and military relations which exist at present between Canada and Great Britain unless such change is initiated by the sovereign will of Parliament and sanctioned by the people of Canada."

It is rather difficult to see what there is in this resolution itself to which either Government or Parliament should object. The principle that Government should incur the responsibilities and the expense of engaging in war only on the authority of Parliament, is one which, as a general principle, no thinking man will seriously question, and the resolution embodies the principle in moderate terms. It seems therefore somewhat remarkable that the Premier should have vigorously opposed Mr. Bourassa's motion, that in doing so he should have been cheered enthusiastically on both sides of the House and that, out of 129 members present, 119 voted against the resolution. The explanation of the matter appears to be in part that Mr. Bourassa introduced his resolution under such circumstances that it could not, according to the rules of the House, be amended in any way, and must therefore be accepted or rejected as a whole, and as it stood the resolution, in fact and intention if not in form, censured the action of the Government. Moreover, Mr. Bourassa was known to hold opinions adverse to the contention and action of the Imperial Government in its controversy with the South African Republic, and those opinions he freely expressed in the speech in which he introduced this resolution. We take it, therefore, that in so emphatically rejecting the resolution, the House did not intend to

trample upon the principle which it sets forth, but rather to express its entire dissent from Mr. Bourassa's views as to the justice of Great Britain's contention with the Transvaal, and to affirm that the principle of the sovereignty of Parliament is not to be so interpreted as to forbid independent action by Government in case of emergency and when the public sentiment of the country is seen to be strongly in favor of such action. There is no reason, however, to impugn the loyalty and patriotism of Mr. Bourassa and the nine men, all French Canadians—five Liberals and four Conservatives—who voted with him, because—like the Hon. John Morley, the Hon. James Bryce and many other more or less distinguished Englishmen—they are not persuaded of the justice of the British cause in this war. That French Canadians are not so enthusiastic in their attachment to the British Crown and Empire as their fellow colonists of British descent is a fact which we regret. But we believe that it would be a slander upon our fellow citizens of French origin to say that they are not loyal and not patriotic, and we shall best promote the cause of Imperial unity by treating their racial feelings and their ideals with that measure of respect and hospitality which they deserve.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland. Among the notable events of the present year is to be numbered the Queen's approaching visit to Ireland. Instead of the trip to the Riviera which Her Majesty had contemplated, she will cross the Irish channel and permit her Irish subjects to behold her gracious face. The visit is the more remarkable because it is forty years since the royal feet last pressed the soil of the Emerald Isle, and Her Majesty is an octogenarian now. Victoria has always been one of the wisest among women, but in her old age, and particularly amid these stormy days of war, her spirit seems moved with a profounder wisdom and her heart stirred with a feeling of great kindness toward all her subjects. This projected visit to Ireland, if the Queen's strength is equal to it, is doubtless a dictate of wisdom, and we may confidently hope that the reception she will receive at the hands of her Irish subjects will be more grateful to her than the genial airs of the Mediterranean, while this demonstration of the Queen's sympathy with the Irish people will do more to heal old wounds and promote national unity than could be effected by any number of reluctant concessions to the demands of Irish politicians. No doubt the proper psychological moment is being chosen for the royal visit, for while the Irish Nationalist leaders have been declaiming bitterly, in Parliament and out of Parliament, against the war and the Government, Irish soldiers have been shedding their blood freely for the cause of the Empire, and Irish Generals have been leading the Queen's armies to victory. It is remarkable how many of the ablest British Generals are of Irish birth. There is Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, Sir George White, Generals French, Kelly-Kenny, Clery, and we know not how many more. Great Britain owes to the Irish generals and the Irish soldiers a debt which will be fittingly recognized by the visit which the aged and beloved sovereign is about to pay to that part of her dominions. No one of course will be so foolish to expect that the long inheritance of trouble connected with the Irish question will vanish at the presence of the Queen in Ireland. Still much good may come from the visit by what it will do to break down old prejudices and create new sympathies between the people on both sides of the Channel. The worst enemies of Ireland today are, without doubt, those Irishmen who are doing their utmost to keep the old hatreds alive and active.

The War and the Poets. The war-like spirit of the times has so stirred the hearts of the poets that some of them are executing magnificent manœuvres upon their winged steeds. Mr. William Watson, having conceived the poetic thought that Nature is fighting for the Boers in the present war, gave expression to his thought in the Westminster Review as follows:

"When lofty Spain came towering up the seas,
This little stubborn land to daunt and quell,
The winds of heaven were our auxiliaries,
And smote her, that she fell

"Ah, not today is Nature on our side!
The mountains and the rivers are our foe,
And Nature, with the heart of man allied,
Is hard to overthrow."

This to Sir Edwin Arnold seemed almost a reasonable utterance, and that doughty knight forthwith gallops into the arena and cries:

"Imputes he mortal passions to the mountains?
And, for a party stroke,
Feigns he that waterways and river-fountains
Fight for the Boer's ill yoke?

"Enough to answer England's slanderous son,
And brand his calumny,
I bore her files to battle, every one—
Her Lover—Ocean—I!"

Then comes a great unknown and anonymous poet who utters words of lofty rebuke, as follows:

"Two poets, in two graceless periods born,
With verse two penny papers did adorn.
One said, 'Dame Nature means to back the Boer,'
The other, 'It's a slander, sir, I'm sure!'
As poesy is clearly gone to pot,
I merely wish to say to both, 'Wot wrot!'"

How Pretoria is Fortified. The Boers of the Transvaal are stubborn fighters, and bitterly opposed to British rule, but they have also a shrewd eye to their own interests, which we are inclined to think will prevent them carrying their hatred of the British to the point of self-annihilation. But if President Kruger and his counsellors resolved to resist to the bitter end, they can perhaps prolong the war for some months, and make it expensive in blood and treasure both to themselves and to the British. The country in which they will operate is highly favorable to their methods of fighting, and according to all accounts their capital city, by reason of its natural position and its fortifications, is a stronghold capable of prolonged resistance. It is said that the seven hills which hem in Pretoria on all sides, are crowned with seven forts of great strength, all built under the expert advice and direction of European engineers. Two of these forts were completed between 1894 and 1896, and five of them have been built since the Jameson raid. They command every approach to the city. It may perhaps be unfortunate for the Boers if the British are acquainted with the details of these forts, and it is said that complete plans of them were in the possession of the British War Office before the war began. There was a great deal of mystery about the work, but, according to British authority, two English engineering officers worked as navvies in order to get an opportunity thoroughly to acquaint themselves with the construction and plan of the forts; and information was also obtained from other sources. However this may be, the British have no doubt that the forts were elaborately and strongly constructed. They are all alike in their chief external features. They were built of masonry, with earthworks on the outer faces, and their armament includes much heavy ordnance and all the fifteen centimetre Creusot and rapid-fire guns that the Boers desired to place in position. The London Daily Mail, in some recent appreciative remarks on these fortifications, said: The forts are certainly elaborately furnished with all the requirements of modern warfare. Piles of sandbags are stacked up to the level of the enclosing walls. A powerful searchlight in each fort is capable of sweeping the surrounding country for many miles. Telephones are laid between the forts and the government buildings in Pretoria. There are large stocks of mealies (maize) ready for the eventuality of a siege. There is said to be communication by means of underground passages between the forts and the ammunition stores and magazines. Lastly, it is presumed that the approaches to the fort are mined in various directions.

Christian Assurance.

I do not know! I cannot tell!
What time the silver cord will break;
But this I know, it will be well
When from this world my flight I take—
Then I shall see my Saviour's face
And sing of his redeeming grace.

I know there is prepared for me,
Prepared for me, at God's right hand,
A mansion fair which mine will be
When I shall reach that glory land—
Then I shall see my Saviour's face
And sing of his redeeming grace.

I know him whom I have believed
My Saviour reigns in heaven above
Life's crown from him I shall receive
The gift and token of his love—
Then I shall see my Saviour's face
And sing of his redeeming grace.

Then oh! my soul fight bravely on
From day to day renew the strife
Until the victory shall be won
And thou hast gained eternal life.
Then I shall see my Saviour's face
And sing of his redeeming grace.

St. Stephen, N. B.

D. A. VAUGHAN.

Operations of the Spirit.

In Feb. 28th issue of "MESSENGER AND VISITOR," A. D. M. asks for light on four questions regarding the condition and means of salvation under the Mosiac and Christian dispensations.

I send the following answers as the view I take of the Scripture teaching:

Question 1. In reference to the outpouring of the spirit, as in Isa. 44:3; Ezek. 36:27; Joel 2:28-32; Zech. 12:10; John 7:38; fulfilled Acts 2:4; 10:44:—Was there a new power or force in the world that would operate upon the hearts of the people, that had not been in the world previously (special persons specially prepared for special purposes excepted)?

Answer. (a) I believe the above prophecies of the Old Testament are not completely fulfilled in Acts 2:4; 10:44; but rather only partially; fulfilling their complete fulfilment in the personal coming of Christ, thus inaugurating his millennial reign of one thousand years on earth; these prophecies having reference to the future blessings of the Jewish nation: of which the baptism of the Holy Spirit in Acts, was a foretaste.

(b) Perhaps it would be more Scriptural to say that it was a new dispensational working of this force, rather than a new force.

Question 2. By the doctrine of regeneration or the necessity of the birth of the spirit as the condition of salvation, as shown by Christ to Nicodemus:—Was there a new condition of salvation required of those who were under the law, or was it a possible condition of salvation under the law and the prophets, before the gospel dispensation?

Answer. Yes, viz., belief on, and obedience to, Christ who had come which was not possible under the old dispensation; however the new birth was possible under the old dispensation, not by the deeds of the law, but by faith in God, as shown by observing the ceremonies which were typical of, and pointed to, the coming Christ. It is an indisputable fact that men were saved under the old dispensation, if saved, then they obtained salvation. Salvation is the possession of eternal life, and eternal life is none other than the life of Christ.

Question 3. If the new birth was possible and necessary to the salvation of all, God's people under the law, what change to the better has the gospel brought besides removing some ceremonial observances required by the law.

Answer. See Hebrews 10:1: "For the law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things," etc. Thus, as the old dispensation was the shadow it must of necessity at some time give place to the substance, (if there were no substance there could be no shadow.)

Question 4. If the conditions and forces or power necessary to salvation under the law and the gospel differ, what is the difference?

Answer. God's plan of salvation was from the beginning a salvation of grace. The condition on man's part is implicit confidence in God, but as man is by nature unbelieving and rebellious, he was put under law to show that God required perfect obedience, and how incapable the natural man is of rendering the required obedience, thus the law was a school master to bring them to Christ. Although man was saved under the old dispensation, he was never justified by the deeds of the law but always by faith in God (Hebrews 11th chapter) see verse 13. These all died in the faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, were persuaded of them, etc., also 39th and 40th. God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect. We are under the new dispensation of God's providence, Christ has made the atonement, by his death we have been reconciled to God, and by his life we are saved, i. e., Christ has ascended to the place of authority and power and actually imparts his

life to the believer, thus Paul speaks of the hidden mystery which is now revealed, viz., "Christ in you the hope of glory." Christ our great High Priest was raised from the dead and we his followers have been raised into newness of life by faith, as the death, resurrection and ascension of Christ, ushered in, as it were, a new method of God's working, so we his subjects under the new dispensation, are called members of the church of Christ, (the called-out ones,) the bride of Christ, the body of Christ, waiting for the time when Christ the head, and the church his body, shall be united.

The church of Christ on earth began at Pentecost and will terminate when caught up to meet Christ, then the marriage of the bride and bridegroom shall take place. Again, the difference between God's people under the gospel and those under the law is remarkable when we consider the great commission, viz., "Go ye therefore and teach all nations"—and "I am with you" . . . "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth."

This peculiar commission was never given before in the world's history; also it is very important to notice, was not given until after the resurrection of Christ and at the time he was about to leave the earth; and let us not forget that at the fulfilment of the great commission, (i. e., after being witnessed to in all nations) Christ shall return and set up his glorious kingdom, to which the Old Testament saints were by faith looking. Thus we understand more clearly Hebrews 11:40, "They without us should not be made complete." C. W. M.

Sights and Sounds in India for Boys and Girls in Canada.

DEAR GIRLS AND BOYS—How do you like your new school teacher? We had a teacher once whom we did not like. We will give him the fictitious name of Mr. Mercenary. He was a mere hireling, like little Tommie Tupper who sang for his supper. He came and went simply by the tick of the clock, and seemed to have no more heart in his work than the clock had. We were compelled to give him his walking ticket. Nevertheless, we thank God for sending him to our school, as you will see by the time you have finished reading this letter. No thanks to him, however. Before we dissolved partnership he helped us get a Telugu Munshi. That was about seven years ago.

The man he brought was about thirty years of age, although he looked older, for his hair and moustache were iron-grey. He had a long face and a sad countenance. He was industrious and knew how to mind his own business. His business was to help the new missionaries learn that sweet language called Telugu. All this was seven years ago, or perhaps longer, when some of you had just begun to go to school and were learning to read about the fat cat running after the fat rat. But now perhaps you can spell even the long name of our long-faced Telugu Munshi of long ago.—Mr. Kantamahanthi Appalanarasayya. Probably you will find it easier to spell it than pronounce it. Try the last part first. The last name is his first name. Almost everything here is the opposite of what it is at home, as the east is opposite the west. First, then, say "Apple Nursery," just to give you a start. This is not exactly right though, for the first syllable is pronounced "Up". Each "a" is pronounced like "u" in "up". Now, all together,—"Up-pu-lu-nu-ru-su-yu"! Correct! After this we will call him Apple for short. He is the subject of this letter.

The earth turned on its axis: the planets revolved around the sun: the seasons came and went: and Apple was with us no more. He went on his way at some other business, in some other town or village. We did not even know his address. One time we heard that he had charge of a toll gate somewhere. We knew not where. A toll gate is not a gate at all here. It is only a little hut on the side of the road. It looks harmless enough, but you cannot get past it without paying. A man pops out of the hovel and stands in front of you. He is the gate. If you run over him you run over the Queen. The ordinary price of a ticket to get by him is four cents for a vehicle with two wheels and twice that amount for one with twice as many wheels. You have to pay pay even for a bicycle. The government has decided that a bicycle is a two-wheeled vehicle. Like the Roman eagles, the British flag must fly over good roads. This toll money is to help pay the expenses of keeping up the roads. The privilege of having good roads is well worth many times the money. Some of the roads do not keep good very long, for the long caravans of heavily loaded ox-carts cut them up badly and leave them full of ruts and holes. Well, we heard that Apple had charge of a toll gate somewhere. Then we did not hear anything more about him for several years. Then we heard that he was sick.

We often met the old, lazy teacher who was dismissed from our school. He always greeted us with that low, insincere salaam, with which the sycophant hopes to obtain some kind of earthly gain. One day, about two years ago, he came to pay us his respects. After he had straightened himself up from his obsequious salutation, I asked him if he could tell us anything of the whereabouts

of our old munshi. "O, he is dead," was the cool reply, as if he were speaking of the death of an ox. The words struck me like a bolt. That serious face flashed itself upon my mind, as if he sat in the chair before me pronouncing Telugu. I was bowed down with sorrow to think of his bitter end in the bottomless pit. I came home and told Mrs. Morse about him, and we were sad together over the unseparable tragedy of a soul lost, beyond the reach of hope, lost forever. One who had read the Bible with us day after day, lost! Lost forever!

Leading out of Bimilipatam there was two main roads. Northward, one stretches away to Vizianagram and Bobbili. Southwesterly, another steals out between the Hindu houses, and winds around amongst the hills, twenty-one miles to another city by the same sea. The name of the city is Vizagapatam. We call it Vizag for short, and we call this road the Vizag Road. One evening about a year and three months ago, I was spinning out of Bimil, on this Vizag Road. At the toll gate, I had almost overtaken Mrs. Morse, Marion and Miss Newcombe, who were out for a walk. My blood almost curdled in my veins; there met me, face to face, in the middle of the road, our dead munshi! I jumped off the bicycle and stood staring him in the face,—that same sober, sad face, with the iron-grey moustache. His beard too had not seen a razor for several weeks. As soon as I could command my voice I exclaimed, "I thought you were in hell!" Mrs. Morse, Miss Newcombe and Marion came back, and I said, "Here is our munshi whom we thought to be in hell!" Then we told him how Mr. Mercenary said that he was dead. He trembled as he replied and said, "Perhaps it was some other man who died." I answered, "Well! you are not in hell yet, are you? Good! I am glad! I cannot tell you how glad I am. Praise God! You are not beyond the reach of mercy! Lose no time! Soon you may be in hell, in earnest! You have heard the gospel! Now is the day of salvation!" We both trembled in our tracks, while the God who loved him spoke through unworthy human lips a few more plain messages of grace that seemed to go straight to his heart. The heathen street was gone, and we stood there with the gates of hell and the gates of heaven flung open to our view. Then he told me how the Saviour had already been knocking at the door. When we parted the Hindus at the toll gate derided him for listening so long to the preaching of the missionary. But his heart was full, and he was not the least disturbed by their mockery.

Since that day, in conversation with him, we have found out a few other interesting things in his experience. He says that one day, when he was our munshi, Mrs. Morse was learning a Telugu verse. It was, "Whoever will, let him take the water of life freely!" From that day he began to wonder what the verse meant. I remember the day when Mrs. Morse learned that very verse. I can hear her now saying it over and over again after the munshi. She made the munshi pronounce it over and over again many times, until she could catch the Telugu brogue,—much the same as you would get one to sing a hymn over many times if you wanted to learn the air. He says now that he was afraid to ask us the meaning of the verse for fear that we would preach to him more than he bargained for and lead him astray. He did not like to acknowledge that he cared anything at all about the foolishness of the gospel. However, ignorant as he was, there was yef in the passage a beauty, a sweetness, a grace and a free offer of salvation that hung over him like a rainbow wherever he went, and would not leave him. It never left him. It was through this verse that God first began to make him feel the power and glory of the gospel.

Some time after this he was visiting at the house of a relative. While his friend was looking over the contents of a trunk he saw a book at the bottom. It was hidden away, like a guilty thing, underneath other more innocent possessions that had a right to exist in this world. On inquiring what book that was his host replied, "It is the Bible." Now Apple from his childhood had heard that it was a sin to read the Christian Bible. But the music of that verse about the water of life kept ringing in his ears. It made him want to hear more of the same kind. He could not rid himself entirely of his superstitious fears about the harm that book was able to do. He had even heard that whoever read its magic pages was almost sure to turn Christian. It was a most dangerous book. But, like the first drink of sparkling wine which makes a boy say, "Drunkard's grave or no drunkard's grave, I must have another drink," so he said to himself, "Sin or no sin, danger or no danger, I want to see the rest of what is in that book! I have plenty of sins already and this new sin will only add another one to the many I have now upon my back. Come what will, I am going to read that book!" Such thoughts as these, he says, passed through his mind when he saw the fearful little volume lying in the bottom of his friend's box. "Will you lend me that book a little while," he asked tremblingly. "Yes! Take it, if you want it. I don't want it. I have no use for it. Take it and keep it!" The owner threw it down as it were an empty egg-shell. Apple took it up and put it under his arm as carefully as if it had been a loaded bomb-shell. He brought it home and read it through. He did

not understand it very well, but felt its love and power. It oppressed him, yet it attracted him. It rebuked him and puzzled him, yet it led him on to make further efforts to understand it.

He went to a Hindu relative whom he believed to be a secret disciple of Christ, and got much help and encouragement from him. A new friendship sprang up between these two men. We will call the other man Nicodemus. He is now about sixty-three years of age. Nicodemus used to be Mr. Churchill's munshi, when he first came to India, and had to learn Telugu. At first he was bitterly opposed to the gospel of Jesus, but at last, he says, through the preaching of the missionaries, he was led to believe in Jesus. He says that their little boy, Willie Churchill, had a great influence over him. The poor man never had the courage to come out boldly before the heathen world and be baptized. But it must certainly be a great comfort now to Mr. and Mrs. Churchill to know that he has been such a help and encouragement to Apple in his struggles with the powers of darkness. Nicodemus is now a teacher in the municipal town school. I sent for him the other day. He came up and we had good talk over his experience.

After I met Apple that day, on the street, he went at once to Nicodemus and told him all about it. He said, "The missionary met me on the street, near the Vizag toll gate, and told me that he had heard that I was dead, and thought I was in hell!" "Well," replied Nicodemus, "It must have been somebody else that died; but if you had died, you would have been in hell, sure. There is no doubt about that. Jesus Christ is the only Saviour. There is no other way of salvation." Eternity alone will tell how much this Nicodemus has had to do with Apple's salvation. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

From the day of our strange meeting at the toll gate, Apple, like another Nicodemus, began to visit us by night, for fear of the Hindus. He did not dare come to any of our public meetings for fear of the wrath of his relatives. Already they were beginning to suspect him of having imbibed dangerous notions on religion. He had not the liberty of a cooly. They watched him as a cat would watch a mouse. Often, after dark, he stole along the dusky streets, to the mission house or to the house of some Christian Telugu, and spent the evening learning the sweet and amazing mysteries of God's grace.

The last of last March, he spent the evening with me, sitting on the veranda. That was just before we went to the hills for the hot season. I asked him if he knew Somalingam, and told him that Somalingam was coming to Bimili to spend the hot season here. I told him to be sure to visit Somalingam as soon as he came to Bimili; for the Lord was with that man, and his ministry would prove a blessing. This he did. As soon as Somalingam arrived, he sought him out. The two became fast friends. That friendship will last through eternity. He sat at Somalingam's feet. He wrote down his doubts and difficulties in a long list. These he brought to Somalingam daily.

He had work, as a clerk for a merchant, down on the sea-shore. His salary was ten rupees a month. In order to have fellowship with the Christians undisturbed, and in order to get out of a business in which he was expected to tell lies for his employer every day, he gave up this job, and came to teach in our mission school on a salary of two rupees less per month. Then when the new chapel was finished at Polepilly, and we wanted to open a Christian school out there, he took charge of that school in order to be near Somalingam, who had returned to his home in Polepilly. Another strong reason was that he wanted his wife to be where she could be visited by the lady missionary and the Telugu Christian women. In Bimili, they kept such strict watch over her that he hardly had a chance to say a word to her himself on the subject that was now dearer than all the world to his heart.

At Polepilly, he was visited by many relatives who tried to dissuade him from becoming a Christian. He was about six hundred rupees in debt. That is about two hundred dollars. One of his largest creditors came to him and said, "If you will promise me never to become a Christian, I will promise you never to mention the money you owe me, again. But if you turn Christian I will sue you and put you in jail until you pay the last copper." He knew that the missionaries were not able to help him pay his debts; yet, by the grace of God, he was unmoved by the threats of his creditors. He said it was not the fault of Christianity, but of Hinduism that he was so in debt. If they put him in jail, they might put him in jail. It was not so bad as hell. But he intended to pay his debts as fast as he possibly could, and he could pay them faster out of jail, then he could in jail. Thus it would be to the advantage of his creditors to leave him out of jail. His uncles and aunts, his father and mother, his brothers, sisters, and cousins, with all his other relations and relations-in-law fell upon him and tried every means in their power to entice him back from his mad resolve to follow that invisible Lord called Jesus Christ. To make a long story short, at half-past nine o'clock, Wednesday morning, Dec. 13th, a little flock met on the bank of a brook, near Polepilly. After prayer by Somalingam, and "Nothing but the blood of Jesus," sung in Telugu, Apple was led down into the water and baptized into the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. Since that day he has been visited by many of his caste people, the Kernams, a branch of the Oriya Brahmans. They came from seven different villages, within the first few days. I know not how many have come since. A great door has been opened for the preaching of the gospel.

Yours truly,

Bimilipatam, India, Jan. 31st.

L. D. MORSE.

Some Evils of Modern Sacerdotalism.

BY H. D. MORWOOD.

The ancient priestly office was not only one of sacrifice, but it was also, in some measure, a mediatorial one. The priest, because of the peculiar sanctity of his office, could perform those religious duties which the worshiper was forbidden to do himself. He received the offering from the hands of the worshiper, and performed with it, or upon it, those ceremonies by which it was dedicated to God; and in so doing he stood as a mediatorial personage between the worshiper and God. In all of these peculiar relations, the priest was a type of Jesus Christ, who is the only mediator and true priest for every believer. And so, when Christ had come, the old priestly office "became old and ready to vanish away." This is clearly taught in the eighth, ninth and tenth chapters of the epistle to the Hebrews. Also by the Apostle Paul: "For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." (Rom. 10:4). "Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith, but after that faith is come we are no longer under a schoolmaster." (Gal. 3: 24, 25).

But the priestly office has been continued, by some, as a part of the Christian dispensation. It is true that it is modified more or less in form; but it is still the same office, with the same essential features as of old. For the modern priest, by reason of the assumed peculiar sanctity to his office, performs those religious rites which the worshiper is supposed to be unworthy to perform for himself. The priest hears the confession of the sinner, pronounces his absolution, imposes penance, and makes intercession for him at the altar of grace. Too often I fear, according to the fee the poor penitent may be able to pay, rather than according to his guilt.

But the evils of modern sacerdotalism are by no means confined to the Catholic church. They are constantly spreading, and their evil influences may be found in many, if not in all of the great evangelical organizations, and they also form the very basis of most of the more recent religious "fads" of the present day. The truth is, that the popular mind is being educated by these religious fads, to believe, or put confidence in religious teachers, rather than in Christ. The question today is not, "What do the Scriptures teach?" but "What do our leaders say?" Men and women are only too willing to have their religious duties performed for them at a reasonable consideration, rather than make investigation or bear the burden for themselves.

Sacerdotalism restricts to a few the privileges which belong to all. It affords opportunity and temptation to be looked upon as possessing a superior power to that of the ordinary Christian. Men love power, and ministers are only men, though we often find them willing to accept the praise and glory which belongs along to God. They speak with evident pride of "my church," "my deacons," and "my converts," in a way that has become proverbial, and at the same time disgusting to every one who truly loves the Lord Jesus Christ.

The power to do miracles. Though this was not a part of the ancient priestly office, yet the modern priest claims the power to do miracles. This claim was at one time confined to the Catholic clergy alone, and was regarded as a relic of the middle age when superstition reigned almost supreme. But they have been far outstripped in recent years by the modern "faith healer," and the "Christian scientist," while even some Methodist and Baptist preachers have entered the lists, in a somewhat half-hearted sort of a way, which does not give much promise of success.

In most cases the claim to do miracles is used as a scheme for making money; as with many of the so-called faith healers, and Christian scientists; but it is also used as a proof of the divine approval of the doctrines taught by the one making the claim. And thus the most nefarious frauds are held up before the world as having the approval of God. Now it seems to make no difference how far the teaching of the man may be in conflict with the teaching of God's word; or how inconsistent these claims may be with the personal lives of the teachers who make them; many of the people accept the miraculous claim, and cast aside the word of God. For the tendency is growing among the people to leave all such difficult questions to the discussion of religious teachers.

I do not deny that God can, if he sees fit, perform miracles today just as easily as he ever did. But I do deny that this power belongs to man to be sold for money, or for his own selfish glory. I claim also that if God ever does use men as instruments in the performance of miracles, he will choose men like Peter and John, who will not leave the people to believe that the work was accomplished by their own power, as is the case today, but will choose such as will quickly and firmly check all such misconceptions and give all honor and praise to God.

But the greatest evil of this modern form of sacerdotalism is that it contradicts the plain teaching of Jesus Christ and robs the poor sinner of one of the highest and holiest privileges that God has given to man, the privilege of pleading his own cause in the court of heaven, in

and through the name of Jesus Christ alone. This indeed is the very essence of the new covenant that God has made in Jesus Christ: "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judaea; Not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt." (i. e. The covenant under the law of Moses, which was under a priesthood). "But this shall be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel; after those days, saith the Lord, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people. And they shall teach no more every man his neighbor and every man his brother, saying know the Lord; for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord." (Jer. 31: 31, 34.) And Christ himself says: "No man cometh unto the Father, but by me." "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." "Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out."

The teachings of Jesus Christ are full of the most tender invitations for the sinner to come directly to himself, and are coupled with the most blessed promises for all who will hear and obey his voice. But the teaching of the modern spirit of sacerdotalism is building up the theory, that God has restricted this gracious privilege to a few individuals to whom all the rest of mankind must appeal for divine help. By this teaching the people are led away from Christ. They are taught to place their confidence in the prayers of a fellow man, and not in Christ. They are taught to have no confidence that God will hear their own prayers, while Christ says, "Ask, and ye shall receive. Seek and ye shall find."

The religion of Jesus Christ is a personal matter, and each one must come for himself to the true and only priest of the true believer, even to Christ, the Son of God, who is able to save even to the uttermost all who come to God through him.

The New Testament nowhere teaches that any soul will be saved by the prayers or faith of another. And it is a dishonor to God, that any one who stands before the world as a preacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, for him to aid or sanction such a doctrine. If it is their whole duty to teach sinners to flee to Christ, and when God wants them to begin working miracles, he will send them a new message, and prepare a people to receive it.—Standard.

We Are Partners.

God has been pleased to take men into partnership with himself in the matter of salvation, as in everything else. Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God gives the increase. For man's breathing God gives an abundance of air, for his seeing an infinite ocean of light, for turning his mills water and steam, for his winged ships wind. Indeed, there is such perfect co-operation that we may say: "In him we live and move and have our being."

So in nearly all cases of salvation; man has the responsibility and honor of co-operation. The usual order is Nathanal to David; Andrew findeth Peter; Philip findeth Nathanael. Peter is sent to Cornelius, Philip to the treasurer of Queen Candace and he to all Africa. He who is willing to share his glory with men must fit them for it by sharing his work. God has prepared a remedy for the world's misery and sin. It is ample. There could be no greater effort to achieve it. There never will be any other. There cannot be. God has no other son to die. The Holy Ghost can never make greater efforts than are made today. But the whole question of the world's salvation turns on the co-operation of men. The remedy must be applied by men. The Master finished his work and said unto men: "Go ye unto all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." This distributive pronoun "every" clearly indicates the personal work of one Christian and one sinner. We are not alone, for the promise is: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." There is the great honor of working together with God. Privilege and opportunity mean responsibility.—Bishop Warren.

Character.

We are all the architects of ourselves, and whatever else you and I make, or fail to make, in this world we are making the greatest thing of all, and that is character. If we could only keep that before ourselves, as we ought to do, with what mystic solemnity it would clothe the smallest things of our daily actions! and how it would make us feel that nothing was indifferent and nothing to be done lightly; and that all in a most profound sense was eternal! Nothing human ever dies. They tell us that the vibrations of light go rushing through the whole space of the universe and never cease. You have set going by every act of yourself, vibrations, that last to eternity:

Through our soul the echoes roll
And grope forever and forever.

Robe is character, and we are our own weavers and clothiers, and we wear what we have made.—Alexander McLaren.

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company, Ltd.

Publishers and Proprietors
TERMS } \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
 } \$1.50 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

S. MCC. BLACK EDITOR.
A. H. CHIPMAN BUSINESS MANAGER.
85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 105 and 107 Germain St.

Please examine the label on your paper. It should read to some date beyond Jan. 1900.

They Talk of Peace.

The time has come when the leaders of the Boer republics in South Africa, have believed it to be in the interests of their cause to make overtures for peace. Their presidents have addressed a despatch to Lord Salisbury on the subject, and it is understood that they have also requested several European powers, as well as the United States, to use their good offices with a view to securing from the British Government favorable consideration of the proposals now made by the Transvaal and the Orange State. It appears that the only Government which has taken any action in the matter is the United States which, in forwarding the representations made through its consul at Pretoria, has added the assurance that anything it could do in the interests of peace would be gladly undertaken.

On Tuesday last, the British Government issued a State paper containing the despatch of Presidents Kruger and Steyn embodying their proposals for peace, and also Lord Salisbury's reply.

The despatch declares that in view of the suffering and ruin caused by the war, and that which is inevitable if the war be continued, both parties to it should "ask themselves dispassionately, as in the sight of the triune God, for what they are fighting, and whether the aim of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation." It denies that the war was undertaken on the part of the Boers with a view to undermining the Queen's authority, and of setting up an independent government over all South Africa, and declares that the object was only to maintain the threatened independence of the South African Republic. Further, the object in continuing the war is declared to be "to secure the incontestable independence of both republics as sovereign international States, and to obtain the assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war, shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property." This is equivalent to saying that Messrs. Kruger and Steyn are now prepared to modify their programme to the extent of forbearing to drive the British army into the sea, and will now make peace on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*, with the proviso that the independence of both republics as sovereign international states be incontestably established. If these terms are not complied with, Messrs. Kruger and Steyn plainly intimate their intention of prosecuting the war to its bitter end. It is hardly to be supposed that these gentlemen expect that their proposals for peace will be seriously considered by Great Britain, any more than they expected that their ultimatum which precipitated the war would be accepted, but they hope by this means to win for their cause, in Europe and the United States, sympathy which might perhaps result in intervention on their behalf.

The reply of Lord Salisbury is sufficiently definite to leave the Boers and all whom it may concern, in no doubt as to the attitude of the British Government toward the demand for the "incontestable independence" of the Dutch republics. He reminds the two presidents that while negotiations were proceeding between the British Government and the South African Republic, with a view to securing redress for serious grievances of British subjects in the Transvaal, and while the British Government had done nothing to infringe the rights guaranteed to the South African Republic by conventions, "suddenly, at two days' notice, the South African Republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared

war upon Her Majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not been even any discussion, took a similar step." Then, as Lord Salisbury proceeds to show, Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two republics, three towns were besieged, a large part of two colonies overrun, with great destruction of life and property, while those republics assumed to annex to one or other of them, extensive portions of Her Majesty's dominions. Lord Salisbury moreover charges that, "in anticipation of these operations, the South African republics had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which by their character could only have been introduced for use against Great Britain." The penalty which Great Britain has had to pay for acquiescing in the independence of the two republics, is the terrible war now waged against her. Lord Salisbury therefore concludes that, in view of the use which the Dutch republics have made of the independence accorded to them, "Her Majesty's Government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying, they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or of the Orange Free State."

The reply of Lord Salisbury is of the tone and substance which was to have been expected in the situation, and will doubtless be received with general satisfaction throughout the Empire. There are of course, Mr. Stead and Mr. Labouchere and a number of other people in England, who would wish to accord a very gracious reception to these remarkable proposals for peace, and would be ready forthwith to re clothe the Transvaal Oligarchy in all the power for mischief making and insolent injustice which it recently possessed. But the great body of the people, both at home and in the Colonies, however strongly many of them deprecated the war and desired to avoid it, will nevertheless now desire to see it brought to such a termination as shall afford an assured basis for peace and liberty, and assure the administration of justice under auspices which shall mean equal liberty for the men of all races in South Africa. It is plain enough now that such results cannot be secured under the rule of Burgher oligarchies. They can be secured only under the British flag. And now that so much British blood has been shed in the sacred cause of liberty, it would be a criminal neglect of opportunity for the British Government to fail to lay foundations broad and strong, for peace and righteousness in the future.

The Progress of the War.

The movements of Lord Roberts' forces during the past week in the Orange State, have been marked by that rapidity, precision and effectiveness, which are characteristic of that distinguished commander, and the results achieved are highly important. There has been very little actual fighting, but the response of soldiers to the demands made upon them in forced marches, shows what stuff they are made of as clearly as their action on the field of battle. One of the secrets of Lord Roberts' success, is undoubtedly his power of inspiring confidence and enthusiasm in his officers and his soldiers. Under his leadership they have no apprehension of being commanded to butt their heads against stone walls, and all that mortal men can do they will do for "Bobs" and for Queen.

On Monday, the 12th, General French with his cavalry brigade reached Bloemfontein, a day in advance of Lord Roberts' own brigade, and in accordance with the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief invested the city. Taking up a commanding position to the south of the city, General French sent a small party of the Royal Engineers to steal through the enemy's lines and cut the railway and telegraphic communication to the north of the city. This daring exploit was successfully accomplished, with the result that the railway station with a considerable amount of rolling stock—a most important consideration in the circumstances—fell into the hands of the British. General French also sent a message to the authorities of Bloemfontein, demanding the surrender of the city, and accordingly on Tuesday morning, General Roberts having by that time arrived upon the scene, the capitulation was formally made, and the news was announced to the world in the following despatch from the Commander-in-Chief:

By the help of God, and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command

have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late Executive Government, the mayor, the Secretary to the late Government, the Landrost and other officers, met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood, and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein give the troops a cordial welcome.

It would appear from what can be gathered from the despatches of war correspondents, that public sentiment in the Orange State is much divided, and is far more favorable to British occupation than might have been expected. There was undoubtedly a powerful minority opposed to the war from the first. Many others must now be convinced of the hopelessness of the Boer cause, and there is doubtless a considerable element of the population which would prefer British to Boer rule at any time. The day before the surrender of Bloemfontein, there was, it is said, a stormy meeting in the city, presided over by President Steyn, whom Mr. Fraser denounced as lacking the moral courage necessary to accept the inevitable. Steyn has, however, resolved to cast in his lot with Kruger and the Transvaal Dutch, he has transferred his capital to Kroonstadt, a place 128 miles north of Bloemfontein and not very far from the Transvaal border. Those Orange State Boers who intend to follow his fortunes have likewise withdrawn to the north. General Joubert is said to be at Brandfort, some 36 miles north of Bloemfontein. It is said that he was coming to the rescue of the city, but was deterred by the cutting of the railway and telegraph lines. As it was, the British forces met with scarcely any opposition at the Orange State Capital.

The entrance of Lord Roberts into Bloemfontein at the head of a large body of troops was an impressive spectacle, and the cordiality of the welcome received was highly gratifying. It is evident that there is an influential element in the capital who are not mourning over the turn that affairs are taking. Lord Roberts appears to be dealing with matters with the sagacity of a statesman as well as with the genius of a great soldier. The qualities which make him so immensely popular with the army, also give him favor in the eyes of the people. It may be that in restoring order in South Africa, Lord Roberts will be able to render to the Queen and the Empire political services which will even outweigh his great military services to the nation.

The whole country to the south of Bloemfontein appears to be now practically in the hands of the British. Generals Clements, Gatacre and Brabant had all crossed the Orange River as early as Friday last. General Brabant's way was disputed by a strongly posted force of the enemy in the vicinity of Aliwal North. But probably the chief purpose of the Boers who have been disputing the passage of the Orange River by the British will now be to effect a union with the forces under General Joubert in the north. As the whole railway system from Bloemfontein southward is now in the hands of the British, it is quite probable that many of the Boers who have been operating on the Orange River will be captured. It is reported that a body of 800 men have already surrendered, giving up their arms and equipments, and asking to be allowed to return to their farms. The railway will need considerable repairs at some points. But three train loads of infantry with some mounted troops sent south from Bloemfontein under General Pole-Carew on Thursday had on Friday reached Springfontein, 125 miles distant, the point at which the railway branches to Bethulie and Norval's Pont, and railway communication will shortly be established between Bloemfontein and Capetown. This direct railway communication with his base of supplies is of immense advantage to Lord Roberts. The Canadian infantry, it is stated, will for a time be employed in guarding and repairing the northern section of the railway between the Orange State capital and Springfontein. As a large number of engines and other rolling stock was captured at Bloemfontein, there will be no difficulty in operating the road as soon as the necessary repairs are made. Besides the rolling stock, valuable military stores were captured, including considerable ammunition, a dynamite magazine and a large part of the convoy which the Boers had previously taken at the Riet River. Seven wounded British officers and sixty wounded men were found in the hospital. The latest despatches report that General Pole-

Carew's force has returned from Springfontein, having effected a junction at that point with General Gatacre. Lord Roberts has sent a cavalry brigade to Thaba Nehu, 35 miles east of Bloemfontein, to distribute copies of his proclamation, which are being much sought after by the people. Another purpose of the expedition is probably to intercept parties of armed Boers supposed to be making their way north from the Orange River. General White will take chief command, it is said, of the British forces which have been operating in northern Cape Colony. Very little news comes from Natal. General Buller is supposed to be in the vicinity of Van Reenan's Pass, the entrance to the Orange State, which is held by the Boers in strength. General Hunter and General Warren with considerable forces are understood to be near Elandslaagte, preparing to attack the Boers, who are in considerable force on the Biggarsberg range, ten miles to the north. The relief of Mafeking is expected immediately but there is no definite news of its having been effected. As to the future of the war no one can undertake to predict with any certainty what the course of events may be. Despite their recent great reverses and the abandonment of their cause by many of the Free Staters, the Boer leaders command forces sufficient, with their strong natural defences and the fortifications of Pretoria, to prolong the war for some time and cause much further bloodshed. But their only real hope is in the intervention of other powers, and if it becomes evident to them, as it probably will before long, that there will be no intervention, it is probable that they will seek peace upon a much less ambitious basis than that which they now propose.

Editorial Notes

—The following is well said by the Watchman:—The Christian minister is called to be a specialist in Christianity. He should know so much about the Bible, about God's revelation of himself in nature and history, and in the human conscience and in Christ, that he can speak with the tone of authority on these things. He should not seek to be a universal specialist, but a specialist in the religion of Christ.

—The famine which is felt with terrible and increasing severity in the western and central provinces of India is also felt, though less severely, on the eastern coast where our Telugu mission is located. We have been asked whether our Foreign Mission Board is prepared to receive and transmit subscriptions for the famine sufferers now, as it did in the case of the great famine which occurred a few years ago. It will be seen by a note from the secretary-treasurer of the Board, which appears on another page, that he is ready to receive and forward such contributions.

—It is worth while to take a squint now and then through Tommy Atkins spectacles, and try to see the war from the standpoint of the man in the ranks. A London paper publishes a letter from a private of the Surreys, written to his brother under date of January 19th, in which he says: "We are going to a place called Spion Kop, and I don't think it will be much of a 'kop' for our chaps. But never mind. Roll on, good old Buller! I suppose when we are done we shall get a medal or a ticket for St. George's Workhouse. I had the pleasure of meeting one of those Boers, and I was just going to give him the bayonet, but he prayed for mercy, and told me he had four little children at home. I thought of you and your little ones, so I put my bayonet back and took him prisoner. He told me for my good heart I should not get shot."

—It was a happy thought of Her Majesty to request the wearing by her soldiers of a sprig of shamrock on St. Patrick's day in honor of the gallantry which the Irish troops have displayed in South Africa. The gallantry of Irish troops is, of course, no recent discovery. They have proved their indomitable courage and their devotion to the Queen on a hundred battle fields. But the Irish battalions have been to the front in some of the hardest fighting of the present war and many of the brave fellows have fallen. Not only the army but the people generally seem eagerly to have adopted the suggestion to do honor to the sons of Erin, and St. Patrick's day was marked as it has never been before by the wearing of the shamrock and the flying of the green flag of Ireland. It is to be hoped that this graceful expression of kindly sentiment may work with other things for the breaking down of old antagonisms and the promotion of more generous sympathies among the different races of the Empire.

—A criticism which the Halifax Morning Chronicle in a recent issue passes upon Supervisor McKay of the Halifax schools, in connection with his annual report, seems to us to be lacking in common fairness and courtesy to a public officer whose ability and faithfulness are generally recognized. Even if it is granted that Mr. McKay's report contained some general observations that might with equal or greater propriety have been made through a different medium, that is no sufficient excuse for the Chronicle's offensive tone of

remark when it says: "It is his simple duty to tell his employers, in his annual report to them, what he has been doing during the year, to inform them of the condition of the schools which he is required to inspect and to make suggestions when asked to do so with reference to those schools and those schools alone." This is certainly a narrow view to take of the duty of an officer who has exceptional opportunity to observe and test educational work and who has the courage and ability to express his opinions. It seems to us that much good may result from the leaders of education expressing their ideas about the general trend of educational thought and opinion. The local superintendents of our public schools have excellent opportunities to study educational problems. They are chosen because of their acknowledged ability as educationists and their opinions should be valuable and carry weight. Supervisor McKay is, we believe, justly regarded as one of the most progressive and practical educationists in Canada, and his ideas, expressed with clearness and force, everywhere command attention and respect.

—In the death of Rev. E. W. Dadson, D. D., of the Olivet church, Montreal, which occurred on Monday, the 12th inst., our Baptist brethren in the Upper Provinces have met with a serious loss. Dr. Dadson was born in England, in 1849, and came to this country with his parents when but four years of age. He had but reached the period of ripened strength when he was seized by an obscure form of disease, which has baffled the best medical skill and cut short his useful ministry. He was a graduate of Toronto University, held pastorates at Denfield and Woodstock, Ont., and was for six years editor of the Canadian Baptist. For eight years preceding his coming to Montreal in 1896, Dr. Dadson was pastor of the church at Woodstock where the Baptist College is located. He was deservedly held in high esteem for his scholarship and for the high character of his pastoral and editorial work, and beloved for his noble Christian qualities. Dr. Dadson was a man of sterling worth, earnest, manly, honest and kindly of heart, a man who was esteemed and loved wherever he was known. The writer recalls very gratefully the kindly, generous welcome which he received from Pastor Dadson, when, as an entire stranger in the place, he visited Woodstock some ten years ago. After the foregoing was in the printer's hands we received from our Ontario correspondent the letter which appears in another column, containing his highly interesting and appreciative reference to Dr. Dadson.

Tidings from Afar.

OUR CONFERENCE.

It was a grand one! We met in Bimlipatam by the sea. All were present except Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Gullison and Miss Bessie Churchill. Our staff now numbers twenty-two. We were delighted by the recent reinforcements and by the tidings that our people were manifesting a deeper interest in their foreign mission work, and that the Board hoped soon to send us still more reinforcements.

THE SEMI-JUBILEE.

It will be twenty-five years next November since our missionaries began work at Bimlipatam. We propose to have our next annual conference in Biml early in November and to celebrate in some suitable way this event.

MISS D'PRASER'S RETURN.

We rejoice in her visit to the Provinces and in the fact that the Lord used her so manifestly for the good of this work. She has now returned and resumed her work at Vizagapatam. We hoped to get her for the Chicacole Hospital, but have failed in this. She feels definitely led to Vizagapatam and, I am sure, she will there do better work than ever for the Master to whom she has devoted her life.

THE CHICACOLE HOSPITAL.

We hope to re-open shortly. There seems to be a probability of our getting the services of a lady apothecary who was formerly in Chicacole and who will, we think, be admirably adapted for the work. But the Conference has asked the Board to send a lady doctor from home just as soon as possible. This would by all means be the most satisfactory plan. She would be a missionary as well as a physician and would be in full sympathy with our denominational principles and ideals.

THE RETURN OF MR. AND MRS. MORSE.

The Biml missionaries were planning to take their furlough a year later, but as Mr. Morse does not seem to be recovering himself rapidly, the Conference felt that their plan to take their furlough at once was a wise one. They have more than completed eight years of service. It is well that they can go home before they have become physically prostrated (as in the case of so many others). The idea prevails in some quarters that a missionary shall never return to his native land unless ordered out of the country by his physicians to save his life. This is a grave mistake. In the recent South India Protestant Missionary Conference held in Madras the subject of furloughs was discussed and the resolution passed was (if I remember correctly) that the furlough should be taken after seven or eight years of service, whether the missionary is utterly broken down or not. We frequently find cases when a protracted term has resulted in a permanently shattered condition of health. Such a missionary will return after furlough to drag through another term only able to do about half what he ought to do. Moreover a broken down missionary cannot render to the home side of the work during his furlough that important service which he ought to be able to perform. The home churches need the returned missionary and his message. They not only need him but they need the best he can give them.

MR. AND MRS. GULLISON TO SETTLE AT BIMLI.

The Conference voted to ask Bro. and Sister Gullison to take up the Biml work with Miss Newcombe. They have consented to do this.

THE PALKONDA STATION OCCUPIED AT LAST.

This field was set off in '92 as a separate field, and has ever since been waiting for a missionary. Bro. and Sister Hardy are now settled on that field.

"A FRIEND" SENDS TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Some friend in Nova Scotia has sent to me through Mrs. Churchill \$25, with the request that I use it in the Lord's work on the Tekkali field. I take this opportunity of thanking this friend, and of acknowledging the receipt of the gift. It will probably be used in erecting a house for a native preacher and a school shed attached. This will be a centre of attraction for old and young where they will daily hear of Christ. May God greatly bless the donor. W. V. HIGGINS.

Tekkali, Feb. 13th, 1900.

Ontario Letter.

REV. P. K. DAYFOOT.

The Baptists of Ontario are mourning for one of their best men.

DR. DADSON

died March 12th. To you sea-side brethren this may not mean much, though he was known to many down your way; but to us it means the loss of one whom we all esteemed as a man among men, and prince of preachers.

E. W. Dadson was born in Kent, England, in 1849. He was brought to Canada in 1853. While living in Guelph, Ont., he came under the influence of Rev. Mr. Graftie, the Baptist pastor, who like Ian McLaren's Dominie, had a keen eye for "a lad o' pairts," and who used to gather young men in his house at night and teach them. The result in this case was, that Bro. Dadson was inspired to study, and entered Woodstock Institute, then under the presidency of that royal man, Dr. Fyfe. From there our brother matriculated into the University of Toronto, and in due time graduated with honor standing in Natural Science.

In those days there was no McMaster Hall, so Mr. Dadson returned to the Institute and entered the theological department. The writer was one of the juveniles at the time, in the lower form of the Academic school; and we youngsters were accustomed to look with awe upon the grave and senior "theologues." With Dr. Dadson, however, the awe gave way to respect; for he cared nothing for any one's fear, but much for every one's esteem; and he always had a kindly word for the lads of the junior department. His graduating address; I remember still. The theme was "Hope," and I can see him now, as with big body, heart, and brain, he drove home the subject to an attentive audience.

His first pastorate was in a Welsh settlement called Denfield, peopled by men and women who fed their souls on the Bible and Gill's Theology. No higher compliment could be paid the young pastor than to say that for seven years he fully satisfied these expert sermon tasters. His next pastorate was in Strathroy, but before he had time to more than become acquainted there, he was transferred to the editorship of the Canadian Baptist; and there for six years, during one of the stormiest periods of our history, he stood like a rock for what he believed to be right.

From the editorship he returned to the pastorate, locating at Claremont, Ont., a rival charge. He was settled there, in the kind of work he loved well, when the First church, Woodstock, felt that he was the man to shepherd the boys of the college, and themselves; and they gave him so hearty a call that he dared not refuse. Seven years of hard work did he perform there, work that will tell on the lives of scores of students. Toward the end of his ministry in Woodstock, McMaster University honored herself by conferring on him the doctor's degree, and worthily did he wear it.

In May, 1895, the General Convention met in Montreal. Dr. Dadson was there, and his addresses were powerful as always. The church was pastorless at the time, and before the Convention closed, it was rumored that Dr. Dadson would soon be called. The rumor soon became fact; and our brother entered upon his last pastorate.

About one year ago, Mrs. Dadson died, leaving a husband and four sons, the latter being almost young men. Since then Dr. Dadson has seen much illness. What the disease was no one seems to know. It took the form of enlargement of the arteries, with apparent obstruction of the circulation and severe pain, especially at night. The best medical advice was obtained, and finally the patient went to the hospital, from which he was discharged a few days ago as incurable. Of Dr. Dadson's services to the denomination, as Governor of the University and member of many boards, there is no room here to speak; suffice it to say that his duties were faithfully and thoroughly performed. The burial took place on Thursday, March 15th, at Woodstock, where as student and pastor he spent so many years of his life.

TWO MISSIONARIES

have been appointed by the Women's Board Miss Mary Salman, of Wilkesport, Ont., was formerly a telegraph operator and post office clerk. She has long been interested in missions, and was once directress of the Western Association. She spent one year in the Baptist Training school in Chicago, and two years in the Chicagole Hospital. She is now nursing and saving money to complete the Training School course. She will go in the autumn to India, replacing Miss Stovel, now Mrs. McLeod.

Dr. Gertrude Hulet was educated in the Collegiate Institute at Woodstock, and then graduated at the Toronto School of Medicine. She has been a practicing physician for three years, and will go to India as soon as funds will permit. In the meantime she will take a course in the Toronto Bible Training School.

OBITER.

Dr. Justin D. Fulton, once pastor at Tremont Temple, Boston Mass., later an evangelist among the French in Quebec Province, has been in Toronto several weeks, helping in special meetings at College St. and Dover Court Road. He is a mighty preacher, and much good has been done.

Grace St. church, Montreal, has called Rev. S. Sheldon, of Barrie, Pt. Hope, Ont.

* * The Story Page * *

The Clever Idea of the Lord Mayor.

One morning the Lord Mayor of Durley-Cross awakened early and looked out of his window; and he felt so well pleased with himself that he could not help congratulating the first thing in sight, which was a blue-bottle fly upon the sill.

"How little you know that you are brushed away by the hand of the greatest and wisest man in the whole countryside!"

Then observing the beauty of the morning, the Lord Mayor suddenly had a clever idea.

"I shall go out," he said, "even if it be but sunrise. After awhile the country folk will be awake, and I shall mingle with the people and hear them express, to my own satisfaction, their belief that none is so great and so wise as the Lord Mayor of Durley-Cross!"

So he bade an attendant fetch him a home-spun blouse and jerkin, and leather leggings, and a cap. Then he dismissed the wondering attendant, and the Lord Mayor put aside his crimson gown and powdered wig, and his ruff and chain, and a little while afterward he passed into the streets of Durley-Cross, dressed as a common yokel laboring in the fields.

It seemed very odd, when he met the busy folk going to and from the market, that nobody turned a head or bowed low, but jostled him hither and thither. And still more strange that nowhere did he hear mention of the Lord Mayor of Durley-Cross. Every one seemed to have eyes and ears for his own business only.

"The world moves very early!" said the Lord Mayor. "I had no idea that it began to move till ten o'clock, which is my breakfast hour. Of course, though, the earlier they get through the more time they have afterward to discuss the affairs of the Lord Mayor!"

On the bridge leading to the highway he met a venter with his cart, and the Lord Mayor stopped him, saying:

"Do you carry your shrimps to town, friend, for the breakfast of the Lord Mayor?"

The venter stared, and said:

"Dolt! What ha' I to do wi' the breakfast o' any other man? 'Tis for to buy my own breakfast!" and his cart rattled on.

Then the Lord Mayor stopped a countryman riding a donkey.

"Tell me, good man," said he, "whom do you deem the wisest man in yon town o' Durley?"

"I might tell ye that were I in it," said the countryman, giving the Lord Mayor's legs a smart sting with his whip, "for I have been counted wise in my time," and his donkey joggled on. Then the Lord Mayor, marvelling much, approached an old woman making her way over the bridge with a staff in her hand.

"I pray you good mother, tell me whom you deem the wisest man in this whole countryside."

"Go to, idiot!" cried the old woman, raising her cane. "An' thou sayest 'woman,' I can tell thee, for I am called the 'Wise Woman o' Durley-Green;' but I've yet to find the head o' a man with wisdom in't!"

The Lord Mayor passed on, wondering the more. "These are very odd people, very odd indeed!" he mused. "Mayhap they come from afar, and never heard of the Lord Mayor of Durley-Cross!"

Out upon the yellow highway he met a lass with a basket of dewy herbs.

"Harken, maiden," said the Lord Mayor; "pray tell me whom you would call the wisest man in yon town o' Durley-Cross?"

The girl stared and tossed her head. "He who hath more wit than myself," said she, adding over her shoulder as she went on, "I ha' not met him yet, though!"

"Strange," mused the Lord Mayor, as he passed up the highway; "every one seems thinking of himself; yet there is no one in the countryside so great as the Lord Mayor!"

At the cross-roads he stopped by the forge. The smith was hammering a huge bar of red-hot iron, and the flames roared upward, lighting his bare arms and brawny chest. The Lord Mayor was so amazed at this unaccustomed sight that he forgot his question and stood staring. Suddenly the smith raised his hammer and roared, "Begone, laggard! An' thou'st no more sense than to stand idle yonder, thou shalt not block up the shop o' a wiser man than thou!"

It must be confessed that the Lord Mayor was so startled that he took to his legs and ran for his life. At a stile he sat down to get his breath, too much in a maze to think. A farmer lad was singing in a field near by, and remembering his errand, the Lord Mayor mechanically made his way thither. "Hold, lad!" called the Lord Mayor; and the farmer lad who was brawny and brown, stopped pitching hay on the top of his great wain, and looked down at the Mayor. "Tell me whom does thou deem the wisest man in all Durley?"

"'Tis one o' us two," said the lad, "'tis not thou,

for certain! A wise man hath no time at this hour o' the day for idle questions!" With that he tossed hay again, and the Lord Mayor crossed the meadow in the shade of the willows which lined the river.

He sat down on the bank, feeling very disconsolate and perplexed. He had not imagined that so strange a people existed! For all his fatigue and pains, not a word, yet, of the Lord Mayor of Durley-Cross!

A fisherman sat by the river, and the Lord Mayor approached him.

"Good-morrow, friend!" quoth he. But the fisherman did not turn his head.

"Good-morrow, friend!" said the Lord Mayor still louder.

"Dotard!" exclaimed the man. "Ye'll fright the fish!"

"Now, it seemed so long a time to the Lord Mayor since he has frightened anything that he felt encouraged for the first time, and even puffed his cheeks a bit, and put the tips of his fat fingers together, as was his wont when impressing a humble listener.

"Which do you consider the wiser, my friend—yourself, or—we will say—his Lordship the Mayor of Durley-Cross?"

For reply, the fisherman gave the Lord Mayor a push which sent him floundering among the rushes of the river.

"Take that for such paltry fooling!" cried the fisherman. "I know naught o' thy Lord Mayor, but I know thou'rt a lazy churl! an' ha' frightened the fish! So I'm the wiser man by far, o' the two!"

Now, this succeeded in enraging the astounded Lord Mayor, who endeavored to rush at the fisherman. By the time he had disentangled himself from the rushes, and stood dripping upon the bank, the fisherman was gone. A milkmaid crossed the foot-bridge singing, and she stopped short at the Lord Mayor's forlorn appearance.

"Perhaps this trim-rooking quaid hath lived nearer to Durley-Cross than the rest of these ignorant folk," quoth the Lord Mayor to himself; so he approached her.

"I pray you, mistress, whom do you think hath most wisdom and importance in this whole countryside o' Durley?"

The maid looked at him in surprise. Then a dimple began to come and go in her rosy cheek. "Oh!" she said meditatively, her gaze upon the Lord Mayor, "who—hath—more—wisdom—and—importance—"

"Yes; lass, yes!" said the Lord Mayor eagerly.

"Well, there be some, mayhap, who would na' say as I, but there be many who would—"

She lifted her empty pail and held it upward shining in the sunlight and stared within.

"For what do you look, maid?" asked the nonplussed Lord Mayor.

"For the answer to the question," she said, smiling; "it's in the bottom o' my pail. Mayhap thou canst answer it likewise to thine own satisfaction." As she moved toward the willows, she added over her shoulder, "Go home an' try it! Master!"

So, although he could not imagine how a tin pail could answer his question, the Lord Mayor went home—very tired, and very hungry, and in a very bad humor. Indeed, so savage was he that until he had donned his wig and gown and chain scarce any one dared approach him. For he could not comprehend how, in all the countryside, from street to highway, he had heard no mention of the Lord Mayor of Durley-Cross.

Suddenly, however, he remembered the milkmaid, and after he had partaken of a hearty breakfast he ordered a tin pail to be brought, and, to the amazement of the attendants, held it up in the sunlight.

"Now we shall discover," said he, "who hath the most wisdom and importance in all Durley."

And sure enough, there in the bottom of the pail was the reflection of the face of the Lord Mayor himself!

"Oh, the Lord Mayor was so pleased that he lay back in his cushioned chair and laughed so long and loud, that all the birds outside the window chorused in shrill rivalry.

"Now, by my seal ring," quoth he, "so likely a maid—I never met! There is not to be found her equal in the land!"

And, forgetting the replies of the other folk, the Lord Mayor was pleased with himself the livelong day thereafter; because a milkmaid told him, when she looked within her own pail, that he might answer his question in the same manner—to his own satisfaction.—[Virginia W. Cloud, in the Outlook.

Leading a Soul to Christ.

Emily Powers sat in her room one evening in a retrospective mood. She had fallen into that discouragement which such moods are apt to induce. The trouble was about her work. Ever since she had joined the church, at the age of fourteen, she had taught in the Sunday school, engaged in mission work, and among the needy

and at home had tried to become a living embodiment of that principle which was the characteristic feature of her Lord's life while on earth: That the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. Six or eight years had passed away, but in all that time she was never allowed to know how much of an impression her small but earnest efforts had made, nor how far into the darkness her little light had cast its beams. She could not tell of a single soul whose wandering feet she had been the means of guiding into the straight and narrow way.

And now she was twenty and just finished her school work. To be sure she could not help knowing that she was at the head of her class, and that absent professors often intrusted their pupils to her, that she had the whole fourth form for Bible teaching on Sundays, and that one day when the Ladies' Auxiliary Missionary Society held its annual election of officers, "Miss Powers'" name was up for nomination as president, which resulted in a unanimous vote in her favor. She could not help seeing that the girls seemed to look up to her, that they came to her for advice, and at class time flocked into her room with a—

"Oh, Miss Emily, couldn't you give me just a wee bit of an idea how this line reads?" or—

"What meaning did you give to this word?" while she joyfully and thankfully recognized a growing interest in the missionary work of the auxiliary. But sorrowfully the thought came to her again and again, that still no girl, when the call "Follow me" was whispering in her ears, had ever opened her heart to her upon the subject uppermost in her mind, and nearest to her own heart.

As she sat in the deepening twilight a feeling of deep sadness stole over her as this thought pushed itself before her more and more persistently. She searched her own soul through its innermost depths for a reason lurking possibly within herself that might account for it. Presently a gentle tap at the door aroused her, and a cheery "Come in," which carried sadness in its tones, was followed by the entrance of a bright and beautiful girl somewhat younger than herself.

"I am so glad I have found you here and alone. No, do not light a lamp, I love this twilight hour," said she, with a certain sweet impulsiveness in her tones as she sat down on a footstool beside her with an air of almost childish docility.

To take a first look at Lizzie Day, a stranger to her might fancy that her bright color, glistening brown eyes and general winsomeness, together with a graceful carriage and decided suggestion of chic in all that she wore, were the sum and end of Lizzie's consciousness and attention. Especially when it could not be seen that the best and most eligible of all the youthful swains were vying with one another in their attentions to her at all the evening gatherings which the students were now and then allowed to attend, and that some young and chivalrous knight was generally at her most devoted service, when needed, at the evening parties in which the prettiest girl in school was ever the reigning belle. She was certainly the last girl in the school whom Emily had ever suspected of being interested in religious matters. She was, therefore, much surprised when, after a little friendly exchange of greetings and some small school-girl talk, Lizzie brought the subject gradually around to Professor Mann's week-day prayer-meetings, which were arousing a deep-felt and earnest interest in the whole school.

"Emily," she said, "do you know that for a long time I have really wished to become a Christian? The only trouble is I do not understand what it is to be a Christian. You know I have been brought up well, and I always attend church and Sunday school. I can't say I have ever really been very, very wicked, you know. I know I am wicked enough, but I have always tried to do as well as I could. But the more I see real live Christians, know how they live and hear them talk, and see what a happiness and peace they enjoy, the more I want to know their secret. But there I stop. I do not know what to do or how to live any different from the way in which I am living now. Perhaps you may not know it, dear Emily, but I have looked up to you for a long time. I have often longed to speak to you, only I have felt afraid. Don't you think you are just a little unapproachable? You seem so grand and tall, and you know so much. I do not feel afraid now I am really here. I have felt sure you could help me."

As she listened to these words, Emily could not have told for the moment which was the greater feeling in her heart, wonder or joy. This meeting a soul face to face for the first time filled her with a joyful trembling and something of awe. What should she say to her? It seemed so sudden and unexpected, and just the moment before she had felt so discouraged. Almost afraid was she to speak, now the longed-for opportunity had come.

"Lizzie," she replied, after a moment's thought, and a glad, sympathetic pressure of her hand, "I can not think of any better help to give you than that our Lord

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gave to all who were in doubt about the way. You know he said that if a man would do the will of his Father he would then be able to prove whether his doctrine was from God or not. It seems to me that this saying of our Lord just covers your case. You may not know the peace and joy of resting in God; you may not be able to understand fully what the life of a Christian is; but there is one thing you can do. You can begin from this night forward to do all that God required of a servant of his. I think, then, that you will see this sacred mystery gradually unfolding itself to you."

"Please tell me, Emily, all that a Christian must do," said Lizzie.

"Take it for granted that he believes in God, and that Christ, the Son of God, lived and died for the whole world. I should think the next thing for him to do would be to seek Christ in his daily devotions, and to endeavor to imitate so far as possible the example of his Master's life. It seems to me that Christ's chiefest thought was to do the will of his Father, to follow the path of duty, no matter where it lay nor to what it led. That was his underlying motion in all his work. His actual life work was one grand, noble sacrifice for others. He went about doing good. His whole life of sorrow and suffering was lived and endured not for himself, but for the world that rejected him. I think if you will try to see where your path of duty lies and strive to follow it, letting your actual labor be to minister to others, you will soon discover the happy secret. You know, dear Lizzie, he is not far from any of us."

Lizzie arose, and putting her arms around Emily's neck, kissed her affectionately.

"Emily," she said softly, "I will try your plan." Then the two girls parted.

Some time passed away; Emily's time was much occupied. She saw but little of Lizzie, and then only from time to time, and Lizzie did not mention the subject again to her. Then came the summer vacation, and the two girls went to their homes. In the fall both returned to finish their school work, and it was not until the January week-day prayer meetings were begun again that Emily was to know what had sprung from such sowing. One night when the students were all gathered in the chapel, and the interest was more than usually manifest, and a profound, serious impression was evident in most of the faces present, Emily felt her heart almost springing up in her throat as she saw Lizzie rise in her seat for the first time and express her devotion to her Master, Christ.

"For a long time I have wished to be a Christian," she said. "When I was in doubt about the way, I went to a friend who told me that if I would take upon myself all the duties of a real Christian, seek Christ in my daily devotions, and in all things strive to imitate his blessed example, she thought then I would gradually come to understand and experience something of that blessed peace and happiness which I longed for, and which I saw was possessed by all his followers. I tried this plan, and tonight I am happier than I ever was before. I now love the Master, whom I have endeavored to serve. I thank him for drawing me to him, and my friend for the helpful words which she spoke to me on the night I asked her for counsel."

As Lizzie spoke, her cheeks flushed and her winsome face shone brightly with the light of her new and joyful experience, and before she finished large tears welled up into her beautiful eyes, overflowed the tender lids, and dropped from the long lashes on her cheeks and rested there. Emily could with difficulty restrain her own tears. She felt almost like exclaiming:

"Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." As Lizzie was a great favorite in the school, her testimony made no small impression on those present. One and another, encouraged by this beautiful young girl's example, arose and made their first confession.

And this was not all. As the meetings continued, the interest increased and spread throughout the whole school, and Emily had the joy of speaking with many more, who were blessed with the helpful words, and thus influenced to follow the call of the Master.—Observer.

A Band-of-Mercy Dog.

When the gray cat had five kittens, nobody supposed that rough old Major, the black dog, took any interest in the fact, but we don't know everything there is to know.

Thinking five too large a family, the cook drowned all but one kitten; and Mrs. Cat decided that she would have all or none, and so she went away and left the little, helpless ball of fur.

All the afternoon a man heard it crying, but he thought that puss would return. The next morning when Della, the cook, was busy getting breakfast, in came Major from the stable, carrying carefully between his teeth the little gray kitten, which he placed gently on the floor at Della's feet, and then he stood wagging his tail and looking up with pleading, friendly eyes, which said as plainly as words:

"Do, please, take care of this poor walf and feed her." Della understood and cared for the poor little motherless kitten, for the cook could not be less kind than a dog.

Don't you agree with me that Major is a Band-of-Mercy dog? Anyway he wears a beautiful white star on his breast, and that, as you know, is the Band-of-Mercy badge—[Our Animal Friends.

The Young People

Prayer Meeting Topic.—March 18.

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE.
All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, Rev. R. Osgood Morse, Guysboro, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the editor's hands nine days before the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—The story of Judson and the mission to the Burinans.
Alternate Topic.—The glory of obedience. Matt. 21: 28-32.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, March 26.—Deuteronomy 27: 1-10. (11-26); 28: 1-14 Effects of obedience on the nations (28: 10). Compare Isa. 61: 9.

Tuesday, March 27.—Deuteronomy 28: (15-44), 45-68. The horrors of curses for disobedience. Compare Deut. 28: 20.

Wednesday, March 28.—Deuteronomy 29. Disobedience is gall and wormwood (vs. 18). Compare Heb. 12: 15.

Thursday, March 29.—Deuteronomy 30. "Set before thee good and evil" (vs. 15). Compare Josh. 24: 15.

Friday, March 30.—Deuteronomy 31. Be strong and of good courage (vs. 6). Compare Josh. 1: 6, 7.

Saturday, March 31.—Deuteronomy 32: 1-27. Punishment followed rebellion. Compare Ezek. 20: 21, 22.

Prayer Meeting Topic.—March 25th.

"The glory of obedience." Matt. 21: 28-32.

The Scripture portion is one of the "Three parables of warning" spoken by our Saviour on Tuesday of Passion Week. Our Lord's earthly ministry is nearly completed. The time has come for plain words, and Jesus on this occasion speaks, unreservedly to his Jewish hearers, in language which they cannot misunderstand. This parable is very brief and pointed in its application. The Jewish rulers and those who lived outwardly correct lives were extremely self-confident and self-righteous. They held themselves aloof in haughty pride, from publicans and harlots, and other sinners of their class, and even considered them as being beyond the reach of religious influence. The phrase "publicans and harlots," was proverbial to denote all that was vile, loathsome and alien to the feelings of the pure, the respectable, and the patriotic. By this parable our Lord plainly tells these self-satisfied, self-righteous Jewish religious leaders, that many of the moral scum of society were nearer than they to the kingdom of heaven. The son who professed to obey his father's command and yet went not into the vineyard to work, represented the Jewish leaders and teachers, who were zealous for the forms of religion but who were abominable at heart. While the son who first refused to obey but afterwards repented and obeyed his father, was an illustration of what had actually occurred continually during the earthly ministry of Jesus. This son truly represented the morally evil, and socially despised class, who had repented of sin in large numbers, and found forgiveness and peace by believing in Christ.

There is no substitute which our Master will accept for the true spirit of obedience to God. True, there will be of necessity, mistakes, imperfections, and, it may be, temporary failure, but the prime necessity in every Christian life is a sincere desire, and an earnest endeavor, trusting in divine help, to obey implicitly the will of Christ. Our motto "Loyalty to Christ" includes this idea, for there is true loyalty only when there is a true spirit of obedience to the commands of Christ. "If ye love me keep my commandments." Obedience to Christ is the glory of a true Christian life, the crowning proof of our love for him and the most vital test of our loyalty to our divine Master.

Endeavor in the meeting to make a personal application of these teachings. This parable is a picture of our Heavenly Father's call to service. There is work for all. To every one he says, "Son, go work in my vineyard." He means "today," he means now. What is your answer, "I will," or "I will not?" If you have ever answered "I will not," repent while you may and give yourself to the service of Christ even now.

FOR CONSIDERATION.

1. Speech is often shown to be insincere by our deeds.
2. What is the relative value of words and deeds.
3. It is right to profess if we also possess.
4. It is wrong to profess if we do not intend to practice.

5. Do not bring the profession down to the practice, but bring the practice up to the profession.

6. Even the very wicked who repent and believe in Christ will be saved. Study also the story of the "Prodigal Son," of "Zaccheus," and of "The thief on the cross."

Suggested hymns: "Oh the Bitter pain and Sorrow," "My Jesus as thou wilt," "Onward Christian Soldiers," "To God be the glory," "Work today," "Something for Jesus." W. L. ARCHIBALD.

Milton, N. S.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Junior Union of the Charlottetown Baptist church is still in existence, under the leadership of Mr. Yeo and has a membership of 44. A missionary concert was held on March 2nd, in the school room of the church. When an interesting programme was furnished, Rev. Mr. McLeod of the Zion church addressed the Juniors. The collection amounted to \$5 51. B. T. S. Sec'y.

Isaac's Harbor.

Since our last report we have made a special effort to get our Union in better running order. Accordingly on Jan. 30th, we met in business meeting. The pledge and constitution recommended by the B. Y. P. U. of America was again adopted. We started with a membership of fifteen active and six associate. Five active and two associate have since been added. Our officers are Ira G.

Pride, president; Myra Giffin, vice-president; Lillian McMillan, treasurer; F. K. Bezanon, secretary and cor.-secretary. Our meetings are quite largely attended, yet we often painfully realize that they are wanting in spiritual power. Organization is all right but it will not take the place of the Spirit. May all who read these lines pray that we may feel the power of his spirit quickening us for more active service. During our pastor's illness the Sacred Literature class continued the study, the lessons being led in turn by different members of the class. Since the pastor has recovered, in order to lighten his work and also feeling that it would be more helpful at least to some of us, the study has been continued in the same way. The task of preparing the lesson so as to lead the class is more difficult and also seems to stimulate to a more thorough study of each lesson so as to keep in touch. So far we have had only one Conquest meeting of the course. We are looking forward to having an interesting meeting the last of March and are taking for the subject, "Baptist Beginnings in America."

F. K. BEZANSON.

Things the Young People Should Know About Acadia.

BY PRESIDENT TROTTER.

"Acadia" is a broadly inclusive term. There is Acadia College, a co-educational college for young men and women, supported on the one hand by Acadia Ladies' Seminary, and on the other by a corresponding Boys' and Young Men's school, called Horton Collegiate Academy. "Acadia" is a term often used as including the group of institutions. However, since Principal McDonald of the Seminary, and Principal Britain of the Academy are sure to be heard from in this column, with reference to their respective institutions, I shall use "Acadia in its restricted sense as signifying Acadia College. At the request of the Young Peoples' editor, I am to write on "Things that our Young People ought to know about Acadia."

1. They ought to know something about the history of Acadia.

It has had a long history. It is no child, making its first uncertain steps, and with no assurance of reaching maturity. It has accomplished sixty-two years of history and is everywhere spoken of with that respect which honorable age commands. And that suggests that it has had a very honorable history. It was born of prayer, self-sacrifice, and high resolve, when Baptists were denied their rights in other quarters. Throughout the years it has aimed at sound learning and genuine Christian character as the true end of education. It has sent forth hundreds of young men and women into the various walks of life who have served their generation with vastly greater efficiency because of the training they received within its walls. The index of what the college has been in its intellectual and spiritual ideals is found in the succession of truly great men who have been at its head. On my study wall hangs a group of three portraits in a single frame—Dr. Crawley, Dr. Cramp Dr. Sawyer. What individuality, what strength, what dignity, what nobleness in those faces! The history accomplished during three such men—how could it be any other than a noble and honorable one? Knowing the history of the college, the older people have loved it; having the same knowledge, the young people will cherish the same love.

2. The young people should know what the college offers to do for them.

Let me remind the young people that the college exists for them. There are many old people who call the college Alma Mater, dear mother, but those ministrations of the mother, which they cherish with such gratitude, they received when they were young. It is to the young people that the college reaches out her hands.

And what does the college offer to do for them? It offers the service of its teachers, its buildings, its appliances, its varied and organized life, for the higher education of the young people. There is a preparatory education furnished by the public schools and the home life; the college carries the process on to an advanced degree.

It does not aim directly to produce farmers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, ministers. The professional schools do that. The college aims to produce educated men and women, who may become merchants, bankers, farmers, ministers, doctors, home-makers, or what not, but who, whatever they become, will carry into their life-service broad-mindedness, the power of patient thinking, sound judgment, disciplined reasoning powers, ability to mould the thinking of others, imagination, taste, ability to express themselves clearly and forcibly, and who above all else, will have discovered what are the true ends of life, and how to concentrate all their gifts and acquisitions upon those ends. If the college does this even in a measurable degree for a young man or woman what a great thing it has done.

3. The young people should know how those who desire to may get into college.

As to the educational qualifications let me say, that one who wishes to enter upon the regular course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, is required to have reached a particular standard called the matriculation. This standard can be reached by attendance at any county Academy or High School, or at Acadia Seminary, or Horton Collegiate Academy, Wolfville. One who is not contemplating a regular course, but is anxious to get a year or two at college, is just as welcome as the regular student; the qualifications required in that case being such previous attainments as shall fit the student intelligently to take up the special studies he may select.

As to expense, it is really so light that most young people of grit and resolution can find some way to meet it, if they only have the will.

The calendar tells all about the matriculation, the courses of study, the expenses, and indeed almost everything that the enquiring young person needs to know.

A copy will be sent to any one who will drop a post-card to the President, at Wolfville. Should correspondence be desired, the President will also be very glad to write to any young man or woman or to the parents of such. The numbers at the college are steadily increasing, and it is our desire to make the work of the college more wide-reaching still.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For the missionaries at Bobbili, the school and its teachers. For the native Christians, that they may grow in grace and strive to win others to Christ.

Notice.

We are pleased to announce that the W. B. M. U. annual meetings will be held at Windsor, N. S., next August. Windsor is in every way a most desirable place to hold our convention. Beautiful for situation, kind and hospitable people, easy of access from all directions. We make the announcement this early in the year so that in planning for the summer the sisters may give this convention a first place on their programme.

Hants Co. have been planning other liberal things as might be expected. They have decided to send their faithful, indefatigable Co. Secretary, Mrs. J. Nalder, to the missionary conference held in New York, April 21st. What a grand thing this is! How she will enjoy the meetings and come back overflowing with enthusiasm and new ideas. Will not other counties do likewise? Think about it. Some one make a move in this direction. With a very little effort from all this can be accomplished and no person will be the poorer, while the returns to our work will be very great.

Many of the readers of this column have received a copy of the new catalogues of the Bureau of Literature. These catalogues were long in appearing owing to a delay in the receipt of the goods ordered. However, there was enough stock on hand to satisfy the not extravagant demands of the sisters and some four hundred leaflets have been distributed during the few months of waiting. Since the first of the year, that is, since August first, over four thousand new leaflets have been received. Some of these were suggested by the workers in our various Aids; two, "Are the heathen lost," and "Are missionaries overpaid," were recommended by Miss Archibald, the rest were selected with great care, and few if any will be found unsuited to our needs. In times past many calls have reached us for "something on our own work." In the Telugu leaflets this want has been supplied. There are leaflets on each of our stations in the Telugu field, separately as well as the fields called mission stations, which contains all the above in one. On page 116 of the last annual report mention is made of the Savaras and the work began for them by Gurahathi, who was then in Tekkali. A full account of the work of Gurahathi and Herriahnah is given in the little book which bears their name. This book was written by Mrs. C. A. Archibald of Bimlipatam. It is very interesting and instructive and rather romantic. No one need be disturbed about the price of Retrospects. That five cents is not a mistake of the printer but a premeditated reduction. Not because we consider that Retrospects have depreciated in value or not worth the fifteen cents hitherto charged, but because we believe this book should be in the hands of every woman in the denomination, it contains so much of interest, so much to encourage us in our work, and because it shows so clearly what may be done by the efforts and enterprise of a few women. We would be glad to send books from the Circulating Library to any of the Aid Societies needing them. There are some new books which will be received later.

MARGARET WOOD.

The M. A. S. of the Prince St. Baptist church Truro N. S. met on Feb. 7 for the usual monthly meeting, and also to bid goodby to our beloved president, Mrs. J. M. Page, who is about removing to Rothesay, N. B. About thirty ladies were present. After the usual devotional exercises a beautiful desk was brought in and presented to Mrs. Page on behalf of the society by Mrs. Christie, who spoke in a very touching manner of our regret in parting with Mrs. Page, and of her readiness to help in all good work, hoping that, while her removal would be a great loss to us, she might take up her work in the M. A. S. as well as other things in the church to which she would go. All were deeply touched by these parting words, and when Mrs. Page arose to reply her feelings would not permit her to say all that was in her heart but we were sure that should opportunity offer she would be glad to join the Aid Society again in her new home. At the close of the meeting our pastor and a few other gentlemen came in, tea was served and a very pleasant time was spent. A few days after this meeting Mrs. Page was summoned to St. John to bid a last farewell to her daughter, Mrs. Foster. We feel very deeply for our dear sister and at the March meeting our society requested the Sec'y. to send her a letter expressing our sympathy. May the Lord sustain her.

M. F. OLIVE, Sec'y.

Monies Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. From Feb 14th to March 4th.

Springhill, F M, \$2; H M, \$1; G L M, \$1; Wilmot, F M, \$3 60; Mr. Charles Skinner, F M, \$5; Annandale, F M, \$1 13; H M, \$1; Sydney F M, \$4; Little River, F M, \$1 75; Tidings, 25c.; Halifax, North church, F M, \$24; Mrs. J. C. Damareq in memory of her uncle, Allan R. McDonald, F M, \$25; Mrs. W. J. Gates to constitute herself a life member in the H M interest, \$25; Jordan River, F M, \$2 50; H M, \$2 50; Reports 10c.; Centreville, F M, \$4 78; H M, \$5 25; G L M, \$1 62; Miss Newcombe's salary, \$5; Mr. Burgdoffe's salary, 50c.; Tidings, 25c.; Reports, 10c.; New Glasgow, F M, \$11 55; Shelburne, F M, \$5; Kingston, F M, \$3 30; H M, \$3 30; Doukhobors, \$3 40; Tidings, 25c.; Reports, 25c.; Granville Centre, F M, \$3 90; Doukhobors, \$1 10; Westport, F M, \$10; Lapland, F M, \$2; The Range, Tidings, 25c.; Canning, Mr. Burgdoffe's salary, \$1; Truro, Immanuel church, F M, \$8 55; H M, \$5; to constitute Mrs. T. B. Layton a life member F M, \$12 50; N W M, \$12 50; Ohio, F M, \$9 25; H M, 63c.; North Temple church, F M, \$9 01; H M, 89c.; Reports, 5c.; Bonshaw, F M, \$5; Springfield, F M, \$5; Sackville, Tidings 50c.; Little Glace Bay, F M, \$5; H M, \$1; Donation 25c.; Tidings, 25c.; Boylston, F M, \$3; mite box, H M, \$3 30; Wolfville, Tidings 25c.; A Friend, F M, \$1; Windsor, F M, \$4; Doukhobors, \$10; Kingsclear, F M, \$2; Greenville, F M, \$2 50; H M, 50c.; Somerset, Tidings, 25c.; Bridgewater, F M, \$6 McDonald's Point, F M, \$11; Clementsvale, F M, \$8 25; H M, \$1 30; Tidings, 25c.; Five Mile Plains, Tidings, 25c.; Forest Glen, F M, \$5; River Hebert, F M, \$3; H M, \$3 22; Mr. Burgdoffe's salary, 28c.

MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.
Amherst, P. O. B. 513-b

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

There has been much said in the daily press about the great famine in India, but not so much in the religious press. It is known to many readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR that there is a terrible famine in that great country, more especially is this true in the western and central parts of the Empire. Its effects are reaching our mission field. Its ravages are not so severe there as in other parts. It was for this reason that the Foreign Mission Board hesitated about making any appeal since they did not wish to divert the benevolence of our people from the endeavor to meet the greater need. However, as time passes the belt of country where distress is greatest is enlarged, and some of our missionaries are expressing grave fears as to the condition of many on their respective fields. Indeed the need is felt there now. If there are friends who desire to feed the hungry and help the mission as well, the treasurer of the Foreign Mission Board will gladly transmit to the missionaries whatever amounts may be sent to him for that purpose. Already two offerings have been received with more to follow.

For several years past the last Sunday in March has been observed as Foreign Mission Day. This has been done by request of the Foreign Mission Board and endorsed by the Convention. The idea was to have the great subject of Foreign Missions brought very prominently before the churches and Sunday Schools and Young Peoples' Societies, making it a day of special prayer for God's blessing to rest upon the work and the workers both at home and abroad. Much good has been done, not the least being a quickened interest in the work of world-wide evangelization. This year, in view of the fact that a Forward Movement is contemplated, in Home and Foreign Missions, it was thought best to concentrate all our energies upon this Twentieth Century Thanksgiving Fund, and to ask the churches and all interested in the work at home and abroad to give themselves to the successful prosecution of this great undertaking of raising \$50,000 as a thank offering to God for all that has been done in these Provinces by the sea, for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. It is for this reason that the Foreign Mission Board has not referred to their work in reference to this day. We thought brethren might lay the matter before the Lord, asking Him to give wisdom and grace to those to whom this great work has been entrusted, that they may be divinely helped. Brethren, we bespeak your prayers and sympathy and help. Plans are being matured, which will be placed before you in due time. If there are those who have planned to observe the day as Foreign Mission Day and wish to make an offering for the work, the Board will be only too well pleased to receive the same and to learn of a growing and deepening interest in the work of saving men going down into endless night.

Information For Delegates to the Ecumenical Conference.
REDUCED RATES ON RAILROADS TO NEW YORK AND RETURN.

The railway fares will be reduced to one and one-third regular rate for return ticket. It will be necessary to have return ticket stamped in New York by agent of railroad on presentation of proper credentials from the Secretaries of the Conference. Buy regular ticket to New York and at the same time get certificate from ticket agent stating that you have paid full fare one way and

are entitled to Convention rates. The return order for one-third fare cannot be sold to scalpers without making the officers of the Conference liable for full fare. It would be wise for all persons coming to attend the Conference, whether as full delegates or not, to bring a letter of introduction.

CONFERENCE HALL, 57TH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE.

Accessible from all points on Manhattan Island in half an hour. Place of registry in Carnegie Hall or near by.

Arrow Points.

BY PASTOR J. CLARK

There is money in work.

Love never tires.

Sham battles only result in sham victories.

Wisdom is wealth.

Satan loves to give the Christian a make-believe victory occasionally and thus throw him off his guard.

The religion that is not real is ruinous.

You can get no money out of an empty bank.

When we are suffering from the east wind, we cannot be suffering from the west wind.

In God's dealings I may see his unflinching love to me.

Westchester Station, N. S.

First National Convention, Winnipeg, July 3-13.

Our Convention can only prove a success in proportion as it is supported by the prayers and sympathy of all the people. The Committee that has been entrusted with the task of preparing for these meetings earnestly requests that Churches and individuals remember the Convention in their prayers. Prayer is the mightiest force in the world to-day. We cannot succeed in this or any other undertaking without Divine guidance. We wish to know the will of God and to obey it. Brethren take this matter upon your hearts. Carry it to the Throne of Grace in your daily prayers. Ask that there may be wisdom given in the preparation of the programme and in the deliberations and discussions of the meetings. Ask also that the interest and sympathy of all our people may be aroused and that we may have vision to see the real importance of this Convention. And above all that as the disciples were of one mind in one place on the day of Pentecost, so may we gather there from east and west and north and south in this great Convention and receive a new endowment from on high that shall quicken, unify and make mighty in wisdom and deed our whole denomination from sea to sea. On behalf of the Committee,

CHARLES A. EATON.

"He Liveth Long That Liveth Well."

He that maintains "the perfect circulation of pure blood in a sound organism," or in other words, good health, may live both long and well.

A great multitude of people say Hood's Sarsaparilla has lengthened their lives.

Heart Trouble—"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely cured me." Mrs. C. A. Flynn, Wallace Bridge, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills; the non-irritating cathartic.

Two New Premiums

No. 1.

"Smith-Peloubet Bible Dictionary." Cloth, over 800 pages, with eight colored maps and 440 illustrations. A special Sabbath School teacher's edition of an old and standard work. Given for only two new 1-year subscriptions to this paper.

No. 2.

"Stevens and Burton Harmony of the Gospels." For historical study. By William Arnold Stevens, Professor in the Rochester Theological Seminary, and Ernest DeWitt Burton, Professor in the University of Chicago.

What Will it Cost? With a view to putting this book within the reach of the thousands who will be studying the Life of Christ, in 1900-1901, the publishers have made the price of this special edition: For single copies (postpaid), 75 cents; For clubs of 10 or more copies (if sent by express), 50 cents a copy.

Given for only one new 1-year subscription.

STARVED



Slow growth of hair comes from lack of hair food. The hair has no life.

HAIR

It is starved. It keeps coming out, gets thinner and thinner, bald spots appear, then actual baldness.

The only good hair food you can buy is—



It feeds the roots, stops starvation, and the hair grows thick and long. It cures dandruff also. Keep a bottle of it on your dressing table.

It always restores color to faded or gray hair. Mind, we say "always."

\$.10 a bottle. All druggists.

"I have found your Hair Vigor to be the best remedy I have ever tried for the hair. My hair was falling out very bad, so I thought I would try a bottle of it. I had used only one bottle, and my hair stopped falling out, and it is now real thick and long."

NANCY J. MOUNTCASTLE, Yonkers, N. Y. Write the Doctor. He will send you his book on The Hair and Scalp. Ask him any question you wish about your hair. You will receive a prompt answer free. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Guysboro West District Association met with the Baptist church of Wine Harbor Tuesday and Wednesday, March 6 and 7. All the pastors resident in the district were present. And all except three of the churches were represented by delegates. The meeting throughout was marked by the enthusiasm with which those present took up the work brought before them, and by the intensely practical nature of the subjects that came up for discussion. The first session opened with reading of the Scriptures and prayer by pastors Lawson and Durkee followed by a sermon by Pastor Rutledge from Luke 19 and 9. This day is salvation come to this house. The power of the sermon was amply shown by the enthusiastic evangelistic service that followed, in which many gave testimony of having received their salvation; and several expressed their desire to be remembered in prayer that they also might receive it.

Wednesday a. m. session opened with an earnest and instructive Bible Reading conducted by pastor Lawson. The time having arrived for the business of the Session to come up, Bro. Lawson was on motion appointed Chairman. After reading and adoption of minutes of the Dec. meeting. Reports were listened to from all churches in the district. Encouraging and discouraging elements appeared in those reports. In some of our scattered communities during the winter months it is found difficult to keep up as it should be kept up the weekly prayer-meeting. Bro. Kinley reported that the original Port Hillford group of churches was still without a pastor, and they would be pleased to communicate with pastors desirous of settling with them. Bro. Kinley in compliance with the wishes of the Baptist friends at Wine Harbor has retained the pastorate of that church. Wine Harbor church originally did not belong to the Fort Hillford group, but has been organized by Bro. Kinley during his Fort Hillford pastorate. The delegates from Aspen spoke of the necessity felt by them for a new church building there, and of the faithful efforts being made by the brethren and sisters for the erection of the same during the com-

ing summer. The need for a new building is great, and as the laborers are few any assistance which Baptist friends can give will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the pastor, E. Simpson, Country Har., Guys. Co., N.S. Bro. Nichols reported that the little Baptist Church at Goshen still held the fort, and spoke encouragingly of work being done there. Delegates from Isaac's Harbor and Goldboro reported progress there in all departments of church work, and expressed the hope that the larger blessing would rest upon those churches in the union evangelistic services soon to be undertaken by the pastors assisted by Bro. Hugh McLean (Evangelist.) Brethren pray for us is the request of those churches to all friends of the Master's cause.

Pastor Durkee who recently has taken charge of the New and Seal Harbor group spoke of the kind reception given him by the friends there, and of the interest taken in church work as demonstrated by the large congregations which always greeted him. Those churches, Bro. Durkee feels, have in store a bright future.

The afternoon session was fully occupied with the discussion of an address by Pastor Durkee on the subject "Methods of organizing for active service the talent of the individual Christian." The subject was a practical one and the discussion following was enthusiastic and intensely practical. Among our members were found some who favored the abolition of organizations now existing, and that the work these were supposed to do, but left undone, be accomplished by the awakened individual Christian.

The evening session was given up to the discussion of two topics. "The Sinner and the Saviour," by Pastor Lawson (the merits of this paper was so great, that the audience by a unanimous vote requested Bro. Lawson to send it to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for publication; watch for it), and some aspects of H. M. W. by Pastor Simpson. After the customary, yet thoroughly sincere, vote of thanks was tendered the friends of Wine Harbor for the kindness they had shown to the visiting delegates, the meeting closed to meet again in June in joint session with Guys. East at such time and place as may be arranged upon by the executives of each association. Collection for H. M. \$9.37.

EDWIN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Acknowledgments.

I desire gratefully to acknowledge on the behalf of my wife and myself, the kindness of many friends—some of them unknown to us—who visited and sought by word and gift to cheer Mrs. Ingram, while an inmate of the Victoria General Hospital of Halifax, and also the nurses and others for kind attention. It was very cheering to the sick one to find so many friends in a city which we had not visited for a number of years. After upwards of two months of skillful treatment by Dr. Curry, one of the best physicians of the city attending the hospital, it was deemed best to remove Mrs. Ingram to a private home in the city, where kind friends minister to her with great care, and with skillful treatment by Dr. Mader, we are encouraged to hope that if it be the Lord's will, she may attain at least a fair degree of health.

We are also further indebted to kind friends in Halifax for \$4.75, which came to us by the hand of Mrs. Neil McDonald. May we ask the children of God to remember us in their prayers. And will the friends who have written to us such kindly letters, so full of tender sympathy, be assured of our hearty appreciation thereof. A. E. INGRAM, St. Margaret's Bay, March 8th, 1900.

Home Missions.

The March meeting of the Home Mission Board of the Maritime Convention was held on the 5th.

GRANTS

- were made as follows: 1. To the Port Morien Group, Cape Breton, \$140, for one year from January 1, 1900. Rev. J. W. Kierstead, pastor. 2. To the Chebogue or South Yarmouth church at rate of \$75 per year from October 12, 1899, to April, 1900. Rev. P. R. Foster, pastor. 3. To New Canada and Chelsea churches \$100 for year beginning December 1, 1899. Rev. J. A. Porter, pastor. 4. To West Dalhousie \$50 for current year, to be expended under direction of Rev. F. M. Young. 5. To New Ross \$75 for year beginning February 1, 1900. Rev. A. Whitman, pastor. 7. To St. Margaret's Bay group for balance of Pastor Ingraham's year from January 1, 1900.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

The sudden death of Rev. N. B. Dunn, one of the members of our Board, cast its shadow over our meeting and seemed to emphasize the words of the Master—"work while it is day, the night cometh." The following resolution, prepared by Rev. W. F. Parker, was passed by the Board:

Resolved, That we the members of the Home Mission Board, having learned with deep sorrow of the sudden decease of our brother, Rev. N. B. Dunn, the late pastor of the Deerfield group of churches, desire to place on record an expression of the high esteem in which, as a member of this body and a pastor over the churches, Bro. Dunn has ever been held since first he came among us, and of the great loss which we feel we have sustained in his being called from the Christian activities and interests in which we were so pleasantly associated.

To the churches which have lost a most efficient and devoted pastor, and to the widow and children, parents and sisters, whose bereavement is so severe, we extend our deepest sympathy in their hour of trial and pray that the God of all grace and consolation may grant his unfailing and sufficient aid.

A. COHOON, Cor. Sec'y H. M. B. Wolfville, N. S., March 8.

Cash for Forward Movement.

E. B. Kierstead, \$15; Miss Mamie E. Freeman, \$3; Miss Etta E. DeWolfe, \$2; J. M. Layton, \$6.25; Mrs. M. E. Cook, \$5; I. Crombie, \$6.25; J. L. Haley, \$50; Mrs. Josiah Richardson, \$1; W. H. Edwards, \$10; Wm. Young, \$1; J. M. Lamont, \$4; E. B. Jones, \$12.50; Walter Cahill, \$2.50. We are thankful for words of cheer that so often accompany the cash. Glad to have both.

WM. E. HALL, 93 North St., Halifax.

Acknowledgment.

On the p. m. and evening of the 8th inst. our many friends, representing the 1st and 2nd Springfield churches and congregations, literally thronged our home. Spent a very pleasant season, occupying the time in feasting, conversation and music. Before retiring the chairman, Deacon Wm. Keirstead, on behalf of the gathering, in a kind and cheering address presented us with a purse containing \$74.20, mostly cash. For this with the many other expressions of kindness from this people we tender our heartfelt thanks, and pray that God's rich benediction may rest upon them enriching them in both spiritual and temporal things. S. D. ERVINE.

Notices.

Mr. Geo. A. McDonald at 120 Granville St., Halifax, is the regularly appointed agent of this paper for Halifax city, and our subscribers there may pay subscriptions to him, receiving our receipt for all payments on our account.

The Middleton Baptist church have extended a cordial invitation to the N. S. Western Association for 50th annual meeting to be held in June, 1900. The invitation has been accepted. This meeting will also be the Centennial of the founding of the Nova Scotia Association. A good programme is promised and a large gathering anticipated.

M. W. BROWN, Moderator. W. L. ARCHIBALD, Clerk.

The First National Baptist Convention will be held in Winnipeg, July 5th to 13th, 1900. The Baptist Young People's Societies of Canada will have one day on the programme for their national meeting. Address all communications as to transportation rates, etc., to Henry E. Sharp, Esq., Winnipeg, and other communications to Rev. Charles A. Eaton, 34 Roxborough St., W. Toronto.

The Annapolis Co. Conference of Baptist churches will hold its next session with the Lawrencetown church at Inglisville on Monday and Tuesday, April 9 and 10. Monday evening, sermon by Rev. L. J. Tingley, followed by an evangelistic service led by Rev. Isa. Wallace. Tuesday forenoon, business, reports from the churches. Paper on the Forward Temperance Movement by—, to be followed by discussion. The afternoon and evening will be given up to the Baptist Sunday School Convention of Annapolis Co. March 12. J. W. BROWN, Sec'y.

The next Quarterly Meeting of Lunenburg Co. will convene with the Bridgewater Church on April 9th and 10th beginning with the Evening Session. Will the delegates from the various churches and W. M.

A. Societies please send their names to me during first weeks of April to aid in providing for the entertainment. Written reports from churches desirable. A good programme is being arranged for. Let us make these meetings a blessing to all the churches. E. P. CHURCHILL, Sec'y, Bridgewater, N. S.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

The surrender of Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith must bring the War to a speedy close. The time to take orders for the War Books is now. The biggest, cheapest and best is ours, only \$2.75 in full morocco. Special prominence to the Canadian Contingent, 1900 orders already taken in this City. Fall into line and order free prospectus. McDERMID & LOGAN, London.



These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood. They cure palpitation, dizziness, smothering, faint and weak spells, shortness of breath, swelling of feet and ankles, nervousness, sleeplessness, anaemia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, brain fog, female complaints, general debility, and lack of vitality. Price 50c. a box.



THE FOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Cod Liver Oil has been known for decades to be good for consumptives; but the raw oil cannot be taken or retained by many who have delicate stomachs. It nauseates them. If it could be retained it would be a very great blessing to thousands of patients who are gradually wasting away with Chronic Cough, Bronchitis, Consumption and Catarrhal conditions.

PARK'S Perfect Emulsion

is composed of the purest Cod Liver Oil, with Guaiacol, the new specific for consumption, and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda which renew the wasted tissues when the system is run down. Park's Perfect Emulsion is pleasant to take, can be retained by delicate persons; is destructive to all microbes; is the greatest known flesh builder and system tonic. It will put new blood, new strength, new life, new ambition into you. Try it.

50c. per bottle. All Druggists.

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DO YOU WISH to know something about our New Form of Insurance? It will pay you to investigate it even if you have resolutely opposed Life Insurance plans hitherto. If you will favor us with your age we will send you in return the details of the best Protection and Investment plan that was ever devised.

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Confederation Life Association, Toronto, S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent Office, 45 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.

One Dose
Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills
And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Eczema Tortured A Child.

About three years ago I had to leave school with sore hands. My teacher said it was Salt Rheum or Eczema and told me to see the doctor.

Mother got some medicine, but it did me no good.

After I had suffered with the itching and burning about three months, mother thought she would try Burdock Blood Bitters.

I only took two bottles, when my hands got completely cured. —Emma Sheridan, Parry Sound, Ont.

INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & CO.,
Middletown, N. S.

Dear Sirs,— Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did, and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. Have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

Yours truly,
(REV.) F. M. YOUNG,
Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

Sold Everywhere at 50 Cents per Bottle.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Has never been surpassed as a remedy for chronic Coughs, Colds, Consumption and other disorders of the lungs and Chest.

Always get PUTTNER'S it is THE BEST.

Use the genuine

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

"The Universal Perfume." For the Handkerchief Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.

The Home

How to Catch Cold.
A little knife-blade of air blowing through a crack in a window, upon some part of the body, will chill that part, and the blood vessels of that region will become contracted, affecting, somewhere in the interior of the body, an area of reflex relation with this portion of the surface of the body. For instance, the blood vessels of the skin of the top of the shoulder and the chest are associated with the blood vessels of the lungs, so that whatever happens to the blood vessels of the skin of the shoulders and chest happens also to the blood vessels of the lungs. If there is a contraction of the blood vessels of the back of the neck, there will be a contraction of the blood vessels of the nose and throat, and if there is a contraction of the blood vessels of the tops of the shoulders and the shoulder-blades, there will also be a contraction of the lungs. When the influence of the cold is continued, this contraction is followed by congestion. When one puts his hands into cold water for a few minutes, they are first pale, and then red. This is reaction. The longer the application and the more intense the degree of cold, the greater will be the contraction and the congestion. So if the back of the neck is exposed for a long time to the influence of cold, one is likely to have a cold in the nose and throat; if the shoulder-blades and the tops of the shoulders are exposed, one is likely to take cold in the lungs, and suffer from congestion of the lungs. If the cold is long continued, it may not only cause congestion, but an inflammation of the nose or the lungs.

Nut Cake.
Two cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, three cupfuls flour, one cupful cold water, four eggs, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, two cupfuls English walnuts. Cream the butter and sugar, add the well-beaten eggs, then the flour, into which the soda and cream tartar are sifted; finally add the water and nuts.

Sir Charles Tupper was tendered a banquet by the Canadian Club, of Boston, at the Hotel Bellevue on Tuesday. The banquet hall was profusely decorated with the national colors of Great Britain and America. Sir Charles said that men of brains and in fluence were constantly going into Canada from the United States to invest capital for the development of the country. He believed that the commercial relations of the two countries cannot help being improved by this intercourse of the citizens. In closing Sir Charles said that to no other country in the world is it so important that England maintains its position as the United States.

The Manitoba provincial election protests against Garland (Conservative) and McKenzie (Liberals) have resulted in a saw-off.

A GIRL WHO WAS SAVED.

HAD SUFFERED FOR NEARLY 12 YEARS WITH ANAEMIA.

Severe Headaches, Heart Palpitation, Nervousness and Extreme Feebleness made Her Life Miserable—Her Doctor Told Her She Could Not Recover.

Doctors have given the Greek name anaemia, meaning "bloodlessness," as a disease which is much more prevalent among young women than is generally believed. In its early stages the disease is not marked by any decided symptoms, and often makes considerable advance before its presence is noticed. A feeling of fatigue after slight exercise, breathlessness and pallor of the face are the first noticeable signs. Unless there is prompt and effective treatment the disease then makes rapid progress, and the victim presents every appearance of going into a decline or consumption. The only successful method of treating anaemia is to build up the blood, and the best medicine in the world for this purpose is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Miss Adeline Dumas is one of the thousands of young ladies who can testify to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of anaemia. Miss D. resides with her parents on a farm near Linriere, Beauce Co., Que. To a reporter who called upon her for the purpose of getting the particulars of her illness and cure, Miss Dumas said:—"Since I was about sixteen years of age I have been ailing more or less, but for a long time, except for periodical headaches, the trouble did not seem serious. About two years ago my case began to assume an alarming nature. The headaches came with greater frequency, I became very pale, and the slightest exertion would leave me breathless. I tried several medicines, but instead of giving benefit I was steadily growing worse, until at last I was unable to do any household work, and had to sit in a chair almost the entire day. I had now become extremely nervous, and the least noise would set my heart wildly palpitating. I had neither desire nor relish for food, and the doctor who attended me finally said the trouble was incurable, and that he could do nothing more for me. I did not despair, however, but tried other medicines, but still without relief, and then I began to feel that death itself would release me from my suffering. At this time a friend brought me a newspaper in which was the story of the cure of a girl whose symptoms resembled mine, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. I sent for a box but they did not seem to help me, and I was afraid they prove like other medicines, not suited to my case. My parents insisted that I should continue their use and my father got two boxes more. Before these were all used I had no longer any doubt that they were helping me, and I procured another half dozen boxes. They completely restored my health, and I am able to go about and do work with an ease I have not enjoyed for years before. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great blessing to the sick, and I always urge my friends who are not well to take them, and I will be glad if this statement is the means of bringing new courage and health to some other sufferer."

PARSONS PILLS

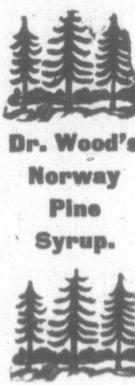
will cure Biliousness, Constipation, all Liver complaints. They expel impurities from the blood. Delicate women find sure relief from using them

To Cure Sick Headache
and remove impurities from the stomach and bowels. Put up in glass vials. Thirty in a bottle; one a dose. Recommended by many physicians everywhere, as the best Liver Pill made. Sixty-four per box sent free by mail. Sold by all Druggists, or sent post-paid for 25 cents in stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

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Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup than let it run on to end perhaps in Bronchitis, Pneumonia or Consumption. It's a wonderful lung healing remedy that cures the worst kinds of coughs and colds when others fail.

Price 25c. & 50c. All dealers.



LAXATIVE PILLS

Cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache and dyspepsia. Every pill guaranteed perfect and to act without any griping, weakening or sickening effects. 50c. at all druggists.

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The D. & L. EMULSION is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada.

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The COWAN CO., TORONTO.

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Maro

Abrid

Lesson 1

Compare 1

Blessed shall see Illustrat vs. 8.

I. THE V. 25. TH enforced healing, Jesus, Ni less num Venice, w come, so food and flocked to freely bes FROM GAL region ear Galilee, so cities, wh FROM BEY east of th Galilee and AND SH ccribed in From the (Luke 6: I gathered, t could more them. INT tain, a we WAS SET, Jewish doc token of th CAME UNTO him, while but within I

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Second Quarter.

THE BEATITUDES.

Lesson I. April 1. Matt. 4: 25-5: 12.

Read Matthew 5: 1-6: 18.

Compare Luke 6: 17-36. Commit Verses 3-9

GOLDEN TEXT.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.—Matt. 5: 8.

Illustration of "Golden Text" under vs. 8.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE GATHERING MULTITUDES.—V. 25. The gospel message of salvation, enforced and illustrated by miracles of healing, attracted great multitudes to Jesus. Like the doves that flock in countless numbers to St. Mark's Square, in Venice, when the daily feeding time comes, so the people, hungry for spiritual food and distressed with bodily disease, flocked to Jesus for the blessings he so freely bestowed. They came not only from GALILEE, but from DECAPOLIS, a region east and southeast of the Sea of Galilee, so called because it contained ten cities, which the name means. AND FROM BEYOND JORDAN. Called Peraea, east of the Jordan, and beyond it from Galilee and Jerusalem.

AND SEEKING THE MULTITUDES, described in v. 25 above. HE WENT UP. From the level place on the mountain (Luke 6: 12, 17), where the people were gathered, to a higher point, from which he could more easily be seen and heard by them. INTO A MOUNTAIN. The mountain, a well-known place. WHEN HE WAS SET. This was the custom of the Jewish doctors, who taught sitting in token of their authority. HIS DISCIPLES CAME UNTO HIM. They gathered close to him, while the multitude were farther off, but within hearing.

I. THE FIRST BEATITUDE.—V. 3. BLESSED. "Blessedness is the express symbol of happiness identified with character." It is more than "happiness," the joy that happens to us, that comes from without. It is the joy that grows out of the soul itself, a part of its very nature, increased by happy outward surroundings, and perfect only in them as in heaven, but indestructible by any outward power.

The Character that is Blessed. ARE THE POOR IN SPIRIT: Poverty of spirit is the opposite of pride, self-righteousness, self-conceit. It is the same spirit that is required when we are told that we must become as little children, if we would enter the kingdom: willing and anxious to learn, to ask, to seek.

The Reward. FOR THEIRS IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.

To the poor in spirit belongs this kingdom, because they only are in a condition to receive it. They only really want it and seek it with all their hearts. They only have the heavenly spirit begun in them. It is a present as well as a future blessing. Pride, conceit, self-esteem, selfishness lock and bar the door to heaven and heavenly blessedness. But the poor in spirit have entered the door like children, and live henceforth in the kingdom of heaven.

II. SECOND BEATITUDE.—V. 4. THE CHARACTER. BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN. (1) This is an absolute promise to all those who "in the kingdom of heaven" are brought into the experience of mourning, and is to be interpreted by such passages as Rom. 5: 3-5. Heb. 12: 11, and Rev. 7: 14, those who are in great tribulation for Christ's sake. (2) But chiefly the blessing refers to those who mourn over ignorance and sin, both in themselves and in others, who feel the sorrows of others, who realize the sins and needs of the world living in wickedness.

The Reward. FOR THEY SHALL BE COMFORTED. An echo of Isa. 61: 1-3. The Greek word for comfort means "called to one's side" for aid, strength, encouragement, consolation. It is the word from which one title of the Holy Spirit is derived, "The Comforter."

III. THIRD BEATITUDE.—N. 5. CHARACTER. BLESSED ARE THE MEEK. The Century Dictionary defines meek as "gentle or mild of temper; self-controlled and gentle; not easily provoked or irritated; forbearing under injury or annoyance." This is meekness toward man.

FOR THEY SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH. This earth. (1) They get the most out of the world and all its good things. Passion and revenge are unhappy feelings. Trust in God, control the temper, shed peace and happiness over everything. Every earthly blessing has a heavenly flavor. (2) The meek have a surer title to their earthly possessions; they are less likely to be dispossessed by enemies; they are apt to live longer than the passionate and revengeful. (3) Christ's kingdom, whose

members are characterized by meekness is yet to possess the whole earth.

IV. FOURTH BEATITUDE.—V. 6. THE CHARACTER. THEY WHICH DO HUNGER AND THIRST AFTER RIGHTEOUSNESS. Hunger and thirst are the sharpest spurs to action. Here the Master "declares in a figure that those whose strongest desire is for goodness shall be satisfied."

The Reward. FOR THEY SHALL BE FILLED, not by the destruction of the desire, but by its satisfaction. Life is a series of desires and their fulfillment; and you cannot be "satisfied" unless you first have the desire.

V. FIFTH BEATITUDE.—V. 7. THE CHARACTER. BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL. Those who have hungered after righteousness will express that desire toward men in acts of mercy. Mercy is near of kin to "love." It is love to the needy, the troubled, the sinful, even those who have wronged us. It relieves spiritual want and darkness as well as temporal; would give the gospel to the heathen as well as food to the hungry. It is an active virtue. It is opposed to unkind and harsh judgment of others.

The Reward. FOR THEY SHALL OBTAIN MERCY. From man and from God. Like begets like. The echo is like the original voice. But most of all do we need God's mercy. And showing mercy to others proves that we have a state of heart which makes it safe for God to forgive us. For him to forgive the unmerciful would be to multiply sins and wrongs.

VI. SIXTH BEATITUDE.—V. 8. THE CHARACTER. BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART. Pure, sincere, unmixt with evil or imperfection in motive purpose, and love. Trench makes it correspond with "simple" in its original meaning of simplex, sine plica, without fold.

The Reward. FOR THEY SHALL SEE GOD. There must be a likeness of nature and feeling, in order to understand another. So only the pure can "see" a pure God. The impure, the bad, cannot even "see" him, much less enjoy him. They do not understand his nature. They do not know the meaning of his character. They are color blind. The selfish cannot understand love. When do we see God? Not only in heaven, but here and now. Just as far as any one is pure he sees God.

VII. SEVENTH BEATITUDE.—V. 9. THE CHARACTER. BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS. "The founders and promoters of peace."

Dr. Maclaren says: "It is the last outcome of all the preceding graces. The other steps must have been climbed before we stand on the summit. Christ's peacemakers must have the peace they bring. Inward tranquillity is won by passing through the preceding stages."

The reward. THEY SHALL BE CALLED THE CHILDREN (better, sons, full grown) OF GOD. Because they are like their Father. They inherit his nature, and being children, are also heirs of God, of his home his joy, his blessings, his love. God is ever seeking to bring peace to men. The reign of the gospel will be the reign of peace.

VIII. EIGHTH BEATITUDE.—Vs. 10-12. THE CHARACTER. JO. BLESSED ARE THEY WHICH ARE PERSECUTED FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS' SAKE, as those are sure to be who try to live up to these Beatitudes, and promulgate them in an evil world. Blessed are they who are such positive factors in making the world good that they arouse the hatred and opposition of bad men, as described in vs. 11.

The Reward. FOR THEIRS IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. 12. GREAT IS YOUR REWARD IN HEAVEN. After the battle comes the crown of victory, after faithfulness in doing well comes the beneficence, Well done; enter into the joy of your Lord. FOR SO PERSECUTED THEY THE PROPHETS WHICH WERE BEFORE YOU. This is in confirmation of the assurance of reward. The best and the greatest men, who stand highest, have suffered just as you are suffering now.

CANCER And Tumors cured to stay cured, at home; no knife, plaster or pain. For Canadian testimonials & 150-page book—free, write Dept. 12, MASON MEDICINE Co., 377 Sherbourne Street, Toronto Ontario.

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Memories of D. L. MOODY BY HIS SON, W. R. MOODY, assisted by Ira D. Sankey. A splendid life-story of the great evangelist's high unselfish service in the cause of fellowman. Published with the authorization of Mrs. Moody and the family. Only authorized, authentic biography. Beautifully illustrated. Large, Handsome Volume. 1000 more agents wanted, men and women. Sales immense; a harvest time for agents. Don't let it pass you by. Address at once THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. M, 82, Chicago.

Jas. Murphy, son of Cornelius Murphy of Kouchibouguac, was found dead on the ice on Saturday morning by his father about quarter of a mile below the village. He left Kouchibouguac on Thursday evening shortly after dark to walk to his home down the river, a distance of eight miles. The deceased is said to have been subject to heart disease, and the theory is that he succumbed to an attack of this trouble. A heavy snow storm set in about ten o'clock that night and covered his body, which accounts for it not being found until Saturday. Coroner C. Atkinson, of Kouchibouguac, held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of death from exposure. The deceased was aged thirty years and unmarried.

When Mrs. Potter Palmer gave an "equality party" to some 2,500 working girls in Chicago, the society leaders who helped her wore "plain clothes," as they say in detective circles, and walked to the Palmer residence so as not to hurt the feelings of the girls. Many of the latter, however, went in full dress, with flowers and even diamonds, and were driven to the house in carriages. Some of those invited would not go at all because they want "neither the patronage nor the charity of society."

DON'T THROW YOUR FADED THINGS AWAY. DIAMOND DYES Give New Life to Old Garments.

That faded and rusty dress, skirt, blouse, cape, jacket, cloak, or your laces and ribbons that you are thinking of consigning to the rag bag can be made as good as new if dyed with any of the fashionable and seasonable colors that Diamond Dyes produce.

Your husband's, son's or brother's dingy and faded overcoat or suit can be renewed for another season's wear by the Diamond Dyes at a trifling cost. Diamond Dyes work wonders and save scores of dollars annually for thousands of homes on this continent. All well managed homes use the Diamond Dyes and extol their beauty and usefulness. Guard against imitations and substitutes. See that your dealer gives you the Diamond Dyes when you ask for them.

156 POPULAR SONGS With WORDS and MUSIC complete. Newly printed and bound in one volume. A great collection of Musical Gems, sentimental, patriotic, comic; a veritable treasury of the world's popular songs. Price 15 cents, post-paid, including our catalogue of sheet music and popular books. Agents wanted everywhere. Address MORANT MUSIC Co., Toronto, Ont. (Mention this paper.)

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Above prices are same as ordering direct. PELOUBET'S NOTES, 1900, mailed, 97c. Prompt attention given to every order. Send for blank form.

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ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND Pain-Killer THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE. LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.

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For Internal and External Use NO NARCOTIC OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS enter into the composition of Radway's Ready Relief.

It is Highly Important That Every Family Keep a Supply of Radway's Ready Relief

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

PNEUMONIA AND CROUP "I take my pen in hand to inform you of the great cure effected by your medicine. Some time ago my husband was taken down with lung fever. It came on him with a chill in the night. It happened I had a supply of your medicine in the house at the time. I rubbed his chest and back with the Ready Relief. I gave him a teaspoonful in a little hot water to drink, to help warm and stimulate him, and in about half an hour three of the Radway's Pills. By the time the doctor came the next morning he was much better. The doctor wanted to know what I had been doing. I told him. He said that was good, that they were good medicines. Another case I had was with my little nephew who was staying with me. He was taken with croup. I rubbed his throat, chest and back with the Ready Relief, gave him doses about an hour apart, followed it by a dose of pills. By the next day he was about all right. I have been using this medicine, with my family and my neighbors, for about 40 years, and never knew it to fail, when the directions were carefully followed. I would feel greatly obliged to you to please forward me "False and True," one of your publications, for which I enclose stamp, for I absolutely need it at once, if you please. You are at liberty to make use of this testimony as you may think proper."

Yours respectfully MR. ELIZA DUNN, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Illinois, November 2, 1898.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuragic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Will Afford Instant Ease.

A CURE FOR ALL

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chills, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Radway & Co., 7 St. Helen Street, Montreal, Can.

"Life of D. L. Moody."

Agents wanted to sell the only authorized "Life of D. L. Moody" written by his son, Wm. R. Moody, Editor of "Record of Christian Work." This is the one book that contains the family portraits and is prepared in direct compliance with Mr. Moody's expressed wishes. W. R. Moody states,—"Other Biographies are not approved by the family and friends of my father. They have been prepared in spite of our urgent protest." The records of Moody's life have been gathered and carefully guarded by the family for years, and no one has had access to his letters and private library. The work is beautifully illustrated with over 100 half tones. Big terms. Popular prices. Books on credit. Act quick. Send 35c. for copy of prospectus. No agent can afford to sell spurious lives. We will send a Pros. and Outfit free to any agent who mails us his Pros. and full outfit to any other Moody Book. Act quick. EARLE PUBLISHING CO., St. John.

NOTICE. A General Meeting of the Shareholders of G. H. Burnett Company, Limited, for the organization of the company and the enactment of by-laws for its regulation and government, will be held at the Company's Office, No 45 Germain Street, in the City of Saint John, on Saturday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1900, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.

GILLIS H. BURNETT, EZEKIEL M. SIPPRELL, IRA B. KRISTEAD, Provisional Directors. Largest Foundry on Earth making CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free. MCHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year. All contributions, whether for division according to the scale, or for any one of the seven objects, should be sent to A. Cohoon, Treasurer, Wolfville, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application to A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S.

TABERNACLE, HALIFAX.—The work continues. Eight have been baptized since last report. G. W. SCHURMAN.

WARD'S CREEK.—I have been holding a series of meetings with this people. The meetings have proved a blessing and have been well attended. W. C.

WATERSIDE, N. B.—Yesterday morning I baptized eight more in the presence of a large number of people. Others have requested the prayers of God's people. March 12th. M. ADDISON.

DAUPHIN, MAN.—The Lord is blessing our work here. Last night our house was packed, every inch of standing room in porch and class rooms being occupied and many unable to enter. Four were baptized and many are awakened. D. G. M. March 12th.

BRUSSELS STREET, ST. JOHN.—The Lord is blessing us. Last communion seven were received, three through baptism. Three more have been baptized since. Baptism again next Sabbath. We expect much from our Jubilee week. H. F. W.

FIRST CHURCH, HALIFAX.—Two young people were baptized on Sunday evening the 11th. The day was a happy one for the pastor's family as his own daughter was one of those who followed Christ in the ordinance.

PENOBSCUIS.—I write to acknowledge the very kind and thoughtful present of my people of Penobscuis last week—a beautiful sleigh-robe. Since my work began with this people I have received many tokens of their kindness and generosity. May the Lord richly bless them. W. CAMP.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.—The church and congregation recently presented Pastor Young with a purse of \$100 as an expression of love and appreciation. Decision Day was observed with the result that sixteen declared themselves as having decided for Christ. We are hoping for large additions.

TANCOOK, N. S.—Since our last report the special services have ceased, but the good work is still going on. The prayer meetings are well attended and are truly times of refreshing. Three more have been received for baptism, and we trust that others who are thinking seriously will be led out into the light. March 9th, 1900. HARRY S. ERB.

GREENWICH HILL.—We have been holding special services on this field during the past three weeks. God has blessed the faithful. One has followed his Lord in baptism, others are inquiring. Our aged Brother Spinger spent a week with us, his presence seemed to cheer God's people. The church here is weak and has been much neglected, it needs the support of God's people. Brethren pray for us. H. J. GORDON.

HATFIELD POINT, N. B.—The interest with us on this field of labor is not as vigorous as it should be. Although we are not without signals of the Master's presence and blessing. At present our attention is taken with the erection of a meeting house at Crumwells Hill. We have long felt the need of such a building, now we have risen to build. We need help. Any person being interested, who would like to render aid, whether by small or large amounts, they will be acceptable, and will be used to the best possible advantage. S. D. ERVINE.

FREDFORT, N. S.—The good work still continues. March fourth, eight persons united with the church, four by baptism and four by letter. March the eleventh, thirty put on Christ in baptism and united with the church. The converts are strong in the Lord and are going from house to house holding cottage prayer meetings and seeking to win their companions to God. We expect to baptize a number of converts next Sabbath. E. H. HOWE.

NORTH CHURCH, HALIFAX.—Since our last report we have had the pleasure of baptizing eleven. Others have started on the Christian life, and some are inquiring. We look forward to further additions. What we need is mighty quickening power of the Spirit to do great things. Conver-

sions are taking place week by week, but we long for a great awakening. That will come when the members of our churches fully surrender themselves to God. Z. L. FASH.

ST. MARY'S, KENT CO., N. B.—It was my happy privilege to spend last Lord's day on this field, and to welcome into church fellowship Mr. and Mrs. N. King. We are looking for a large blessing when more will follow. Our Normal class will give a good account of themselves examination day. I desire to tender a hearty "thank you" to the many friends on this field for a handsome donation left at my home in my absence. R. M. BYNON.

NEW TUSKET DIGBY CO.—There have been no additions to our church since May last. But the interest in God's cause is growing. There are more Bible students and family worship kept up in more homes and the prayer and conference meetings much more largely attended (excepting in seasons of revival) than for a number of years before. Pastor Giffin is an earnest worker for God and highly appreciated by a large number of his people.

MT. CARROLL, ILL.—Rev. Judson Kempton reports one of the grandest revivals in the history of the church. He recently baptized eight. Twenty have been received during February. About thirty in all have apparently experienced a change of heart. Mr. Kempton speaks highly of the preaching of Rev. H. A. Porter, of Cedar Rapids, who has recently assisted him in special services. "He preaches the gospel unabridged and unexpurgated."

WESTPORT, N. S.—The following are the names of those who have been baptized since last report: Layton Cameron, Orman Cameron, Aubrey Welsh, Walter Titus, Gordon Gower, Robert Cameron, Ida Gower, Mrs. Thompson, Hattie Sutherland, Nora Denton. The good work continues and in nearly every meeting sinners are finding the way to Jesus. Many homes are filled with joy in answer to prayer. May God visit many of our churches with such a blessing as he has given this church. P. S. MACGREGOR. March 12th.

WATERSIDE, N. B.—We are glad to report that the Lord is still saving souls in our midst. Yesterday we baptized 13 believers, making 19 since Brother Marpel came to our assistance. Our brother left to-day for N. S. May the Lord continue to bless him. The meetings are to be continued this week. Pray that God may further manifest his power to save. M. ADDISON.

Alma, N. B., March 5th.
FREDERICTON.—We have evidences of the working of grace in our Sunday School. Some of the scholars are coming into the church. Two were baptized on March 4th, and three on March 11th. Mr. Frank Erb, formerly connected with the Disciples, has united with us. Mr. Erb graduated from the U. N. B. in June and will devote his life to the gospel ministry. He is a young man of excellent spirit and fine ability and the denomination will hear from him in the coming days. Of late years the Baptist students of the University have been a recognized and growing force in the college life. J. D. F.

WEST JEDDORE.—This church has been greatly cheered of late by a special manifestation of the Holy Spirit's presence in her midst. Three weeks special meetings have resulted in a spiritual awakening of the church membership, and the salvation of the lost. Voices that were for a long time dumb are now heard resounding the praises of the Master. On last Friday evening six happy believers were received by the church for baptism, and others are to follow in the near future. March 4th we took up an offering amounting to \$10 for the Indian Famine Fund. March 12. ALLAN SPIDELL.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Rev. G. P. Raymond met with a very pleasant and agreeable surprise last evening. When he returned home from Normal class, he found his house taken possession of by the teachers and officers of the Sunday school, and the members of the Bible classes, who had assembled, it being his birthday to wish him many happy returns of the day. He was presented with a very beautiful Morris chair, a book-stand and a set of table linen. It was a complete surprise to Mr. Raymond, but did not take his speech away, for he replied in his own happy manner thanking the donors for their kindness and good wishes. Mr. Raymond grows more and more into the affections

of the people and such occasions serve to strengthen the cords that bind pastor and people together.—Morning Guardian. March, 16.

PRINCE WILLIAM, YORK CO.—This field, as now grouped, comprising the First and Second Kingsclear and Prince William churches, is under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph Cahill. This is a natural grouping, and one long desired by many in the churches named, the writer being one of those churches had been on the wane for some time; but Pastor Cahill is a strong man and is making his influence for good felt on the entire field. In Prince William, the congregations are large, and pay marked attention to the preaching of the word. One sister, Mrs. C. R. Gunter was recently received into the church by letter, and the writer feels confident that if the church fully sustains Pastor Cahill in his work, this, the one hundredth year of the church's history, will be marked by strength and enlargement. LEVERETT ESTABROOKS, Church Clerk.

BAYSIDE AND ST. ANDREWS, CHAR CO.—These two churches belong to another group, but I am preaching here in account of them being pastorless. I find a splendid congregation at Bayside to greet me on Sabbath evenings, the largest on my field, and an interest is deepening all the time, the young are still, have splendid attention, prospects here are excellent for reaping an harvest of souls, only waiting for special efforts. At St. Andrews we found Baptist interests scattered to wolves, and we tried God helping us to gather some together and they are coming. Last Monday evening my gathering increased to fifty-four; twenty more the last night than Monday night a week before. I go every fortnight, Monday evening, the only chance I have, the poorest night of the week. All the young people seem to be coming interested more and more. I wish that some evangelist could be sent by the H. M. Board to assist here on my field, until an ordained pastor could be sent to take up three churches here, they need one. I am sure that God has a blessing here for us or some man. H. D. WORDEN.

Is Baby Too Thin?

If so, there must be some trouble with its food. Well babies are plump; only the sick are thin. Are you sure the food is all right? Children can't help but grow; they must grow if their food nourishes them. Perhaps a mistake was made in the past and as a result the digestion is weakened. If that is so, don't give the baby a lot of medicine; just use your every-day common sense and help nature a little, and the way to do it is to add half a teaspoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to the baby's food three or four times a day. The gain will begin the very first day you give it. It seems to correct the digestion and gets the baby started right again. If the baby is nursing but does not thrive, then the mother should take the emulsion. It will have a good effect both upon the mother and child. Twenty-five years proves this fact.

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The Wolfville Church and the Granting of License.

Your readers are referred to the report of the Kings Co. District Meeting, held at Canning on the 13th inst. The following resolution was unanimously passed, and ordered to be published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

"Whereas, the granting of a License to young men to preach is a matter of serious importance to the community of our churches; and

Whereas, one church, the Wolfville church, in our County has already taken steps to regulate this matter, in consultation, either with the District Meeting, or with a special council; therefore be it

Resolved, that this meeting urge upon all the churches of the County the consideration of this matter, and the passing of a by-law similar to that adopted by the Wolfville church.

M. P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Denominational Funds, N. S., from Feb. 24th, to March 15th.

Falkland Ridge B. Y. P. U., Miss Newcombe's salary, \$5; Lower Granville church, \$4; Cambridge, \$3.50; Falmouth, \$7; New Canada, \$2.50; Chelsea, \$2; DeBert, \$8; Port Morien, \$9; Waterville, \$5; Moser River, \$8.55; Windsor, \$69.33; do special, \$26.58; New Germany and Foster Settlement, \$13.30; Port Medway, \$12; Seal Harbor, \$5; Onslow West, \$7; Great Village, \$10.14; Ohio, \$5.10; North Temple, \$3.75; West Yarmouth, \$33; Moses Harris, Hebron, \$5; "Friend" do, \$5; Mrs Sarah Cann, do, \$1; "Friend" Lakeville (Billtown church) 75c; Paradise and Clarence, \$11; Nictaux, \$18.20; Torbrook, \$4.80; Berwick, \$30; Kempt (Hants), \$9.92; 1st church Halifax, \$65; Mira, \$2.55; Miss Bessie E A Hatfield, Somerville, Mass, \$1; Mrs J A Marple, Brook Village, \$5; A member Jordan Falls church, \$2; Amherst, \$57.42; Wolfville, \$80—\$538.39 Before reported \$3634.63. Total \$4173.02.

A. COHOON, Treas. D. F., N. S.
Wolfville, N. S., March 15th.

Ordination.

On March 5th Mr. L. B. Crosby, B. A., was ordained to the gospel ministry as pastor of the Baptist church at Roland, Man. After hearing the usual statements the council unanimously advised Mr. Crosby's ordination. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. Vincent of Winnipeg, and the ordaining prayer offered by Rev. H. G. Mellick of Emmerson. Mr. Crosby studied at Acadia, Dalhousie Law School and McMaster Theological Seminary. Pastor Vincent writes that Mr. C. is pleasantly situated with a warm-hearted and benevolent people, and the work is growing under his ministry.

Spring Cloths

We are in receipt of a great variety of spring cloths, the newest weaves for the season. As this is to be a great year for Blue Serges and Fancy Suitings we have imported heavily of these handsome materials. Permit us to suggest that you leave your orders now before the spring rush begins.

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MARRIAGES.

CANNING-SCOTT.—At Port Greville, Cumberland Co., March 5th, by Rev. L. A. Cooney, Imbert O. Canning and Minnie Scott, both of Port Greville.

WELSH-ALLEN.—At Port Greville, March 5th, by Rev. L. A. Cooney, R. W. Welsh, of Gasperaux, Kings Co., and Lella May Allan, of Port Greville, Cumberland Co., N. S.

EAGLES-STEEL.—At Billtown, N. S., Feb. 17th, by Pastor M. P. Freeman, Aubrey S. Eagles, of Brooklyn St., to Jennie A. Steele of Hall's Harbor

ARMSTRONG-CHUTE.—At the home of the bride, March 14th, by Rev. E. P. Caldwell, Burpee M. Armstrong, of Mount Hauley, to Myrtle R. Chute, daughter of John E. Chute, of Hampton, N. S.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—At Kaye Settlement, West. Co., March 8th, Albert J. Smith, aged 15 years, son of Ormand J. Smith. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents. May he who binds up the broken hearted be with them.

SPIDLE.—At Foster Settlement, Feb. 28th Gabriel Spidle, aged 75. He suffered for some time with cancer, but bore it all patiently. He manifested to the end unshaken trust in Christ. "Blessed are the died who die in the Lord."

MCCULLY.—Mrs. Mary McCully, of DeBert, N. S., was called to her heavenly rest on Sunday, March 11th, her eightieth birthday. Hers was a life of unquestioned faith in the wisdom and the love of God and the closing days were marked by deep and abiding peace.

CRAFT.—At Wickham on the 2nd March, Stephen S. Craft, aged 77 years. A member of Upper Wickham Baptist Church. He was converted under the ministry of Rev. W. H. Beckwith, and was baptized by him in 1839. He adorned his profession by a well ordered life and godly conversation. His was a pious, peaceful pilgrimage.

PUDDINGTON.—At Parraboo, N. S., Jan. 28th, Marney, beloved wife of Wm. O. Puddington, in the 28th year of her age. During her prolonged illness our sister was supported by a firm hope in Christ, which developed into a bright assurance during her last days with us. Her beautiful child, seventeen months old, became severely sick on the day of his mother's death, and passed away on Feb. 14th, leaving the mourning father doubly bereaved.

AMOS.—At South Nelson, North. Co., N. B., Jan. 14th, Mr. Robert Amos, aged 85 years. The deceased was born in Scotland in 1815, and came with his parents to West River, P. E. Island, four years later. He settled in Miramichi in 1863, and has resided here since then. In 1884 he was baptized by Rev. I. E. Bill and united with the church at Newcastle, of which he was a worthy and respected member until the time of his death. A sorrowing widow and two daughters survive him, awaiting the call to join him on the other shore.

MCKINLEY.—At his home, North River, P. E. I., Sunday morning, March 4th, John McKinley, aged 77 years and 5 months, leaving a wife, four sons, and three daughters. Bro. McKinley was a member of the North River Baptist church for over fifty years. Having been baptized by Rev. Father Ross, who administered the ordinance to so many of our older church members. His last sickness was very painful. But all suffering was borne with true Christian fortitude. His last word to his pastor being "I am trusting in my Redeemer." The very largely attended funeral service was conducted by Rev. A. F. Brown, assisted by Rev. G. P. Raymond.

STEVES.—At Hillsboro, March 4th, Jennie, the beloved and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Steeves, aged 15 years. This dear girl had been in delicate health for some time past, and though nursed with the most unremitting care and loving skill, she gradually grew weaker

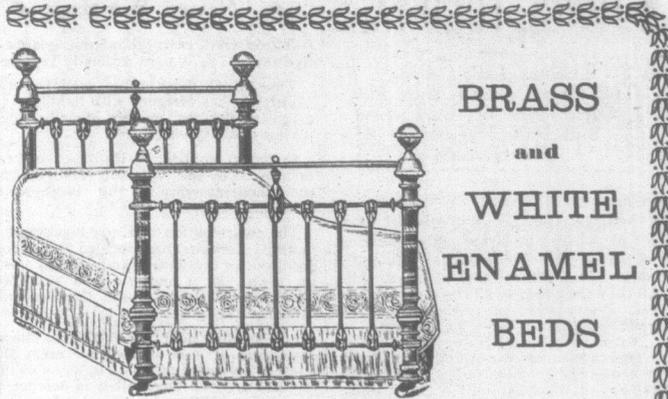
and at length sank into the sleep of death. Her removal leaves a great blank in the home, of which she was the light and joy, and disappoints many fond and bright hopes which had been entertained of her future. Often the most attractive and promising are the earliest taken. Those who are most desired here are desired elsewhere. Those whom we most love are loved by another. But all is well. The dear one has entered other realms of love, and there awaits those who so sorely miss her here. "Until the day break, and the shadows flee away" may God comfort and sustain them

CAIN.—At Yarmouth, N. S., March 13th, while at the post he has faithfully filled with the "Kinney & Haley Mfg. Co." for the past 29 years, Geo H. Cain, aged 59 years, was suddenly stricken down with apoplexy. Realizing that his earthly course was run, he told his fellow workmen who came to his aid, "I am going to meet my Saviour." His spirit took its flight to the home above just when they had borne his body into his earthly home. Temple church loses a steadfast, loyal member, and in fullest sympathy mourns with the wife and three children, whose grief and loss but for the Heavenly Father would be inconsolable and irreparable "Absent from the body," "Present with the Lord." "Amen, so let it be."

SMITH.—At Plymouth, N. H., Feb. 9th, of paralysis Deacon Solomon A. Smith, in the 64th year of his age. Bro. Smith was born August 30th, 1836, in New Maryland, York Co., N. B., and was the youngest son of the late Deacon Israel Smith. He was converted when nine years old, was baptized in the spring of 1861 by Rev. William Harris, and united with the New Maryland Baptist church. Mr. Smith was married July 19th, 1865, to Mary Victoria Hart, daughter of the late Daniel Hart of Fredericton Junction. More than 17 years ago Bro. Smith moved to Plymouth, N. H., and made for himself and family a comfortable home. He was not afraid to hold up the cause of God, and talk of righteousness, temperance, and judgment, and was deacon of the Plymouth Baptist church when he died. He was a subscriber to the VISITOR for more than 30 years. A funeral sermon was preached by Pastor J. W. Higgins from 2 Cor. 5:1. Mr. Smith leaves a widow, four sons and four daughters to mourn.

(Religious Intelligencer please copy.) NICHOLS.—At her home, Annandale, P. E. I., Feb. 11th, Mrs. John Nichols, aged 93 years and one month, passed peacefully to her rest, leaving a sorrowing husband and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Mrs. Nichols had been in ill health for a long time, and for more than a year confined to her bed, so the end had been looked for and expected. She seemed to enjoy the presence of the Master, and longed to depart and be with him. Sister Nichols came to us from the Presbyterian church about 13 years ago and was baptized by Rev. F. Kidson. Since then she has been a worthy member and faithful supporter of the Annandale Baptist church. Nor was she content with supporting her own church, but gave liberally to other churches, and to all of our denominational work, not forgetting at her death the work she had loved and supported during her life. The funeral services were held at her home, the pastor preaching from the words, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, etc." after which the remains were taken to Bay Fortune, and laid away between her first husband and only son, there to await the resurrection of the just.

LAURENCE.—With sorrow we record the untimely death of our esteemed brother and sister, Edward Laurence, who were burned with three of their children in the sad burning accident of Feb. 21st, at Lakeville Corner. Bro. Laurence was in his 47th year, sister Laurence in her 46th year, George in his 18th, Nancy in her 14th, and Tressey in her 12th. Last summer we had the pleasure of baptizing this brother, and he has proved himself a disciple of the Lord. Mrs. Laurence has long been a member with us, and in their decease the Ft St Sheffield church sustains a heavy



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Are no coming into greater use than ever, as being most healthy on account of the cleanliness of the metal, and the most popular are those finished White Enamel with Brass Trimmings. We are now showing a great variety of new designs: White Enamel Beds at prices from \$4.75 to \$27.09. Also ALL BRASS BEDS at lowest prices.

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loss. The children were not members of the church here below, but we have reasons to believe they are of that church above. Their remains were interred at Upper Gagetown, Friday, and on the afternoon of the following Sabbath a memorial service was held in the Baptist church at Lakeville Corner, the sermon being preached from the words, "Be ye also ready," Matt 24:44. The text was among the last words Mrs. Laurence spoke the evening before she departed. One son survives them—the eldest—who needs the sympathy and prayers of God's people in this his sad lot. May the God of all comfort lead him to know the consolation of a Saviour.

CARLISLE.—At her home, Surrey, Albert Co., March the 8th, Mrs. Jane Carlisle, relict of the late Theodore Carlisle, fell "asleep in Jesus" aged 82 years. She leaves two sons, George and James Carlisle of Hillsboro; Howe Carlisle and Mrs. Thomas E. Bray, of Vancouver, B. C., and Mrs. Page who lives near Chicago, Ill. Up to about a year ago Mrs. Carlisle retained her faculties and was a very active woman for her age. Since the death of her husband she has resided at the homestead with her son George, where she has received every care that loving hearts could devise and willing hands perform. She was loved most affectionately by her children, and her grandchildren vied with each other to show her respect and attention. Her end was very peaceful. Many years ago Mrs. Carlisle gave her heart to Jesus, and united with the 1st Hillsboro Baptist church, of which she was a faithful and honored member until her death. Hers was a beautiful, consistent Christian life. She was loved and respected by all who knew her. By such a life Jesus is glorified. She made her life what Paul lived—"For me to live is Christ." Such a life has "gain" at its close. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

McLAUGHLIN.—Deacon Thos. McLaughlin, of the 3rd Hillsboro church, Albert Co., N. B., passed away peacefully on the 6th of March, aged 74 years. Our brother had been in failing health for some time before his death. He had been confined to his bed only for a few weeks. The end came gradually but surely. He was fully prepared having made peace with God many years ago. Frequently during his illness he desired to depart and be with Christ. His desires were gratified, and on the 8th his remains were interred in the graveyard opposite the church, in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants of the place. He had been a conspicuous figure in the place especially in church and temperance work. Three words cover his Christian life. His was a working, faithful and joyful Christian life. He was more than ordinarily gifted in exhortation and song. He loved to sing his Saviour's praise. May raise up more like him so that the vacant created may be filled. May God comfort the widow and family.

WOODWORTH.—Roy Woodworth aged 15 years died suddenly at his home at Albert Mines, Albert Co., N. B., March 8th. We had only returned to from interring the remains of Deacon Thomas McLaughlin and had taken tea at Deacon

J. W. Woodworth's when the sad news reached us that Roy was dead. It was a great shock to us all, especially the widowed mother. His remains were buried on the following Sabbath, the 11th inst. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of his death. During this time last spring he rose for prayers but made no profession of religion. When he was becoming a help to his mother he was suddenly cut off. Her hopes have been disappointed but the Husband of the widow still lives. "Thy maker is thy husband." His funeral was largely attended. The I. O. G. T. lodges of Albert Mines and Curryville formed a procession from the house to the church. There never was seen in this place such a large number of young people at a funeral. The occasion was exceptional. Our sister, Mrs. Asa Woodworth, has the sympathy of all who know her.

D. L. MOODY

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Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress and apron holding a tray. Text: "A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious." "Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa." "The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand." "—Dominion Medical Monthly." "A copy of Miss Parloa's 'Choice Receipts' will be mailed free upon application." "WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1870. Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal."

The Farm.

Crude Petroleum For Spraying.

Professor John H. Smith reports to the Association for the Advancement of Science that he has found spraying with crude petroleum to be a sure method of destroying the San Jose scale. He first tried it on a Duchess pear tree which was badly infested. In the early part of January, 1898, he painted the trees thoroughly from the tips of the twigs to the ground. Long before spring opened it was easy to see that there was not a living scale remaining on the tree. As it started well in the spring, about a dozen trees were sprayed with a nozzle to cover them as completely as possible. As they had begun to make leaf growth, he found in some cases foliage injured, and when an extra heavy dose of oil was put on the fruit buds were killed. The tree treated in winter not only blossomed and bore well, but it made a rank and vigorous growth, and the foliage had a color that enabled any one to identify it as far as they could see it. It was as if an application of nitrate of soda had been made around it. This increase in vigor and growth continues up to the present time.

The next winter many trees were treated including apple, peach, plum and cherry, and by his advice many others tested it, so that probably 2,000 to 3,000 trees were treated that winter. In no case has any tree been injured, and in all cases the scale was destroyed and the tree appeared vigorous and healthy during the summer. In one case, where there were three rows of apple trees thirty to forty years old, the middle row alone was sprayed, and in June it was a sight to behold. The other rows looked sickly by the side of that, and on that the fruit sat full and fair.—(American Cultivator.)

Utilizing a Muck Swamp.

My advice to one owning a muck swamp which he wishes to use for fertilizing purposes would be first to send a fair average sample to his experiment station for analysis and advice. If the report is encouraging the next step would be to drain off as much water as possible. Muck swamps are generally drowned in water.

It is not advisable to cart green muck very far. If instead of carting from our five acre muck swamp so many green loads down to the barn to compost with manure we had spread it on the field where the compost was subsequently applied, and had carted up the manure and sprinkled it on top of the muck, much labor would have been saved and just as much ripening would have been given to all the material, by its exposure lying upon the field, as it could get in the compost. In another case where we composted green muck drawn from the stable and manure drawn from the stable on the field midway between the two points and near where it was to be applied later, it is doubtful if the trouble of piling and turing paid. It were better, as in the previous case, to have spread both together on the land as carted, and to have left the decomposition to be carried on by the weather.

It is doubtful if it will pay the dairy farmer to dump muck upon the upland to be partially dried and pulverized, that he may afterward cart it half a mile to compost with manure. It may be a profitable practice for greenhouse work, and perhaps for the truck grower, but other methods are better for the dairyman. But when good swamp muck can be so dried on the upland that a 40 or 50 bushel load is not too heavy for the team, any can well afford to haul it two or three miles, and perhaps further, to be used, when further dried, as an absorbent in the stable to take up liquid manure.

If the farmer wishes to increase the bulk of his manure pile, as he certainly should, let him use plenty of absorbents and keep the manure away from the detrimental action of the weather. Add light composting materials that will rot as much as he wishes, but do not let him cart too much dirt into the barnyard.—(E. C. Birge, in American Agriculturist.)

Lord Paunefote on Tuesday received a cablegram from Lord Salisbury notifying him that he would be continued at Washington for the present at least. The ambassador had made arrangements to return his family and servants to England on the 28th instant. It is said that such an extension as this, the third, has only one precedent in the diplomatic service.

Dan Mimms, a young farmer living twenty miles from Baxley, Ga., was murdered by two negro robbers Monday. He was on his porch when attacked, and when his wife ran out the robbers had killed him. She tried to escape with her baby, but the negroes killed the child and beat her so cruelly that her life is despaired of.

Her Majesty has abandoned her intended visit to the Italian Riviera and has decided to remain at home. Her decision to give up her customary spring holiday is accounted another proof of her deep interest in and devotion to the welfare of her people. On Thursday she will come to London for a brief visit, remaining until Saturday, and she will undoubtedly receive a splendid ovation. Her heartfelt, homely despatches to the generals in the field and her visit to Nettley hospital have greatly endeared her to her people.

The Blues in Spring

Despondent, Melancholic and Tired People Are Made Active and Strong by

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Rundown and Half-dead Men and Women Obtain Health and Strength from the Great Medicine.

The blues, despondency and melancholy make thousands of lives miserable in spring time.

Men and women around us complain of tired feelings, nervousness, sleeplessness, stagnant circulation and general rundown condition.

Though not confined to bed, the condition of the thousands of despondent, melancholic, sleepless, and rundown people is sufficiently alarming to demand immediate care and attention. The symptoms and feelings alluded to are the sure forerunners of disease and death.

This particular season should be a time of cleansing, recuperating and strengthening for rundown and ailing people.

Paine's Celery Compound will quickly banish the blues, despondency and melancholia, and tired feelings will give way to life, buoyancy and full health.

It is suicidal for sickly men and women to mope around in a half-dead condition and shut their eyes to the marvellous blessings that are offered by Paine's Celery Compound. It is the one great medicine in spring time with all classes of our population. Try a bottle and see how rapidly you get rid of every physical burden. Paine's Celery Compound is the kind that "makes sick people well."

Dear Sirs.—I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and lately have been confined to my bed. Seeing your MINARD'S LINIMENT advertised, I tried it and got immediate relief. I ascribe my restoration to health to the wonderful power of your medicine.

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The preparation made by the Baird Company, Wine of Tar Honey and Wild Cherry, is having a good sale and is very popular, as a Cough and Throat Remedy.

\$4.85 Cut this out and send it to us, with the name of your nearest express office, and we will ship you this magnificent Field Glass for examination. Call at your express office, examine thoroughly, then, if you find the glass exactly as represented, pay the express agent \$4.85 and express charges and secure this great bargain. The glass we offer is beautiful in finish, and of high quality, real porocco body, achromatic lenses, black Japan draw tubes, packed in a handsome morocco case with carrying straps. Farmers, hunters, prospectors, travellers, tourists, and in fact everybody, will find this instrument invaluable. They are substantially made, cannot get out of order and will last a life-time. Many of our customers write us that they have never had so much pleasure and enjoyment from a small investment as this Field Glass has afforded them. We might charge you double the price that we ask for them and you would be perfectly satisfied, but we believe in giving our customers the benefit of our ability to buy goods in large quantities at low prices. JOHNSTON & McFARLANE, Box 7 Toronto, Canada.

SEND NO MONEY CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Travel in Comfort ON THE PACIFIC EXPRESS Lv. Halifax - 7.00 a. m. Mo Tu W Th Fr Sa Lv. St. John - 4.10 p. m. Mo Tu W Th Fr Sa Ar. Montreal - 8.55 a. m. Tu W Th Fr Sa Su Lv. Montreal - 8.45 a. m. Tu W Th Fr Sa Mo Ar. Vancouver 12.30 p. m. Su Mo Tu W Th Sa

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Circulars with full particulars, and large, handsome prospectus outfit mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 25c. in postage stamps. Write at once for outfit and terms and commence taking orders without delay. Address— R. A. H. MORROW, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B. P. S.—If a copy of the Complete Book is desired for sample or inspection, one of the best style will be mailed with the outfit for \$1.50 extra. R. A. H. M.

A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS and COLDS Pyny-Pectoral The Canadian Remedy for all THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS Large Bottles, 25 cents. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited. Prop's. Perry Davis' Pain Killer. New York Montreal

Sold on its merits. Every bottle of Kendrick's Liniment is guaranteed to give satisfaction. FREE

FREE We give this beautiful knife for selling only six packages of Pens at ten cents each. These packages are attractively lithographed, and each contains 15 assorted pens of superior quality. The knife is over three inches long closed, contains four blades, one a mannicure file, all of best quality tempered steel. The handle is of mother of pearl, highly polished, with burnished bolsters and brass lining throughout. We ask no money in advance. Write us and we forward the pens, sell them, return the money, and as a reward for your work this beautiful knife will be sent you immediately. Toledo Pen Co., Toronto

BE SURE BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs. BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere. WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT. MILLER BROS. 101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

\$4.95 Cut this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you a Violin with Outfit by express, subject to examination. Examine it at your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, regular 3/4 size Stradivarius model violin, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and rosin. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit. Johnston & McFarlane, Box 7 Toronto Ont.

Personal.

We were pleased to have a call from the pastor of the Berwick, N. S., church on Monday. Mr. Simpson exchanged pulpits with Pastor Higgins of Carleton on Sunday, he returns to Berwick on Wednesday.

A Universal Language.

A universal language has long been one of the pressing needs of the world. In the commercial world this need is being fairly well supplied by the English language, and if it continues to spread as it has during the last quarter of a century, business men of all nationalities and in the remotest corners of the earth will soon be able to communicate freely with each other.

Next to a universal language a universal system of shorthand by which business and literary men can freely correspond with each other, or which will enable others to use their notes as occasion may require, takes perhaps the second place.

The only system that bids fair to accomplish this is the Isaac Pitman. Besides being almost exclusively used throughout the British Empire, it has during the last ten years made great headway in the United States, where till recently a number of modifications of the Pitman system were extensively used. Lately it has been officially adopted, in the High Schools of Greater New York, and in leading educational institutions all over the United States.

It is the only system recommended for use in the High Schools of Ontario. Dr. A. H. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, makes a strong plea for its adoption in the Nova Scotia public schools, largely on the ground that it is the only system that stands any chance of becoming a universal system.

Isaac Pitman during his life time enjoyed many gratifying evidences of public appreciation, the most notable of which, perhaps, was the honor of knighthood conferred upon him by Queen Victoria in recognition of the great benefit of his invention to the English speaking people. Could he have lived to witness the more recent successes of his system he would have realized even more fully than was permitted to him the importance and success of his life's work.—Daily Telegraph.

The Isaac Pitman is the System taught in the St. John Business College.

News Summary

The war loan passed Thursday in the British House of Commons its third reading by a vote of 172 to 23.

The Strathcona cavalry embarked at Halifax on the troopship Monterey on Friday and sailed on Saturday with fair weather.

On the hall of a hotel in Glasgow is posted this timely notice: "Discussions on the war and the twentieth century will not be allowed until the close of both."

The Nationalist members of the Cork corporation at a meeting held Thursday rejected a proposal to present an address to the Queen during her visit to Ireland. Five members voted in favor of the proposal and twenty against it.

The Queen's Own regiment, Toronto, whose bugle band is claimed to be the best in America, offered to supply sixteen buglers for the Halifax garrison, and a reply was received from the militia department Thursday accepting the offer.

Gen. Gatacre is holding Bethulia, and the whole line of the railroad south of Bloemfontein is now in the hands of the British. Gen. Brabant's column crossed the Orange river after a forced march.

Helen M. Francis aged three years and eight months, left New York without escort for Stroud, Ok., and has reached her destination safely. Helen's mother was dead and she went on a visit to her grandmother.

A Dublin despatch of March 14th says: At a meeting of the corporation this afternoon the Lord Mayor moved that an address be presented the Queen welcoming her to the capital city of her kingdom in Ireland. His speech was frequently interrupted by the occupants of the public gallery. The resolution was carried by a majority of eight.

Cuba's actual population, according to the preliminary enumeration made under federal authority, is 1,572,845; that of Puerto Rico, 957,679. Many of these people—most of them in Puerto Rico—are practically wards of the United States, and must receive aid from federal sources until the difficult problems of insular administration shall have been worked out in their behalf.

Mr. Bond on Thursday agreed to accept the conditions imposed by the governor of Newfoundland, and has formally assumed office. The new government is made up as follows: Premier and colonial secretary, Robert Bond; minister of justice, Wm. Horwood; minister of finance, John Cowan; leader of the upper house, Geo. Knowling; ministers without portfolios Edward Morris and Lawrence Furlong.

Lord Roberts made a quaint speech to the guards at Bloemfontein to-day, when in his first congratulatory words he expressed pride in their splendid march of 38 miles in 28 hours, and gave ample assurance of his ultimate design. "Through a small mistake," said Lord Roberts, "I have not been able to march into Bloemfontein at the head of the brigade, as I intended. I promise you, however, that I will lead you into Pretoria."

Francis Truth, head of the Divine Healing Association bearing his name, was arrested Thursday evening at his office in Boston, on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The police took charge of a wagon load of letters. A staff of twenty girls were employed to do the correspondence. It is claimed by Chief Watts that Truth's business brought him in about \$30,000 a week recently.

It is understood that all the continental powers, with one exception, uncompromisingly refused to intervene. The exception was Russia, whose reply was couched in less firm language, although, like the others, she declined to interfere. It is said that the Pope was also appealed to, but that he declined to do anything beyond writing a letter to the Queen, appealing to her to stop further effusion of blood. Dr. Leyds's efforts with King Leopold were quite futile.

The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a surprise visit to the new poor man's restaurant in the west end, London, started by Sir Thomas Lipton's Alexandra trust. Their Royal Highnesses purchased tickets for dinners at 4½d., and each of them partook of the ordinary fare. The Prince and Princess afterwards inspected the premises and received an ovation from throngs of working people.



Good Soap Cheap

SURPRISE Soap costs only 5 cents a cake.

But it's the best soap in the world for clothes-washing.

No boiling, no scalding, no back-breaking rubbing.

It won't injure the finest fabric nor reddens the most delicate hands.

It does it's work quickly and lasts a long time.

Insist on having it.

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NIGHT DRESSES, like the accompanying illustration, made from fine English Princess Cambric 75c. each, if sent by mail 10c. extra. This is the greatest bargain that we have ever had. "Princess Cambric" is different from domestic cotton, in so much as it is finished like linen and is much the same when it is washed. Send your order quickly if you wish to get some of this lot before they are all gone.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

A Good Time

to get a Suit or Overcoat is now. Our prices have touched bottom and Winter Clothing is rapidly giving way to Spring Clothing. Boys' and Children's Spring Suits are opened up now, ready for inspection.

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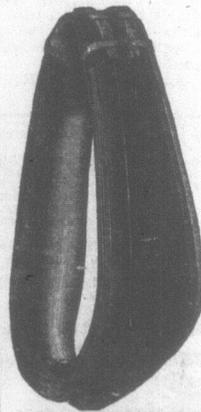
The handsomest and Strongest Collars ever produced; made in all styles for all kinds of work. These Collars are guaranteed not to injure any Horse. The stock and the workmanship is the best that can be had.

We carry a complete line of Collars and Horse Furnishing Goods which we offer at low prices.

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FREE CAMERA

Complete with outfit and instructions. Takes a picture 2½ in., and any person can learn to do it in a few hours. 1 Developing Tray, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 set Directions, 1 Toning Tray, 1 pkg. Fixing Powder, 1 pkg. Silver Paper, 1 pkg. Ruby Paper. Camera and outfit securely packed in a neat box and sent all charges paid for selling only 15 Glass Pens at 10c each. They are over 6 in. long, made of colored glass, each securely packed in wooden case. Send this advertisement, with your name and address, and we will forward the pens. Sell them, return the money, and camera will be sent you all charges paid. Toledo Pen Co. Box 7 Toronto

Was Cured to Stay.

Mr. Samuel Locke Cured of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Only Known Remedy for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Diseases of Women, and all Other Kidney Diseases—Their Cures are all Permanent.

JORDAN BAY, N. S., March, 19.—Mr Samuel Locke, of this place, boasts that he has never known a moment's pain from his old complaint—Kidney Disease—since he began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills some years ago. This fact he claims—and his claim is certainly just and reasonable—proves that the cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills are permanent.

Mr. Locke's case attracted wide-spread attention, and was reported, and commented upon by newspapers throughout Canada. Several doctors prescribed for him but they failed to do him any good. His Kidneys were badly diseased, and were daily growing worse.

At length, when all other means had been tried and had failed, Mr. Locke decided to make a final effort, and to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. He began to mend as soon as he began to use them. To-day, there is not a stronger nor a healthier man in the district.

It is folly to suffer with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Heart Failure, Gravel, Gout, Stone in Bladder, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Urinary Troubles, Diseases of Women Blood Impurity, or any other form of Kidney Disease, for they, one and all, are easily, speedily, and lastingly cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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