

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LX.

{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLIX.

Vol. XIII.

ST. JOHN WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1897.

No. 14.

Contents.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| EDITORIAL. | Short Stories. | 7 |
| Paragraphs. | THE YOUNG PEOPLE. | 7 |
| The Plebiscite and Prohibition. | S. L. C. Lesson 29.—The | 7 |
| India. | Holy Helper. | 7 |
| Peter and Cornelius. | Prayer Meeting Topics | 4 |
| Notes. | and Notes. | 9 |
| CONTRIBUTED. | FOREIGN MISSION. | 8 |
| 20th An. C. B. Telugu Mis. | W. B. M. I., F. M. Board. | 8 |
| Conference, (H. P. L.). | THE HOME. | 10 |
| A Day at Spelman, (K. C. McL.). | THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. | 10 |
| Denver Letter, (C. W. W.). | Lesson 3.—Gentiles Con- | 11 |
| Special Feeling. | verted at Antioch. | 11 |
| A Royal Spectre, (W. H. W.). | From the Churches. | 12 |
| SELECTED. | Marriages and Deaths. | 13 |
| Manitoba Letter, (E. J. G.). | The Farm. | 15 |
| STORY PAGE. | Quarterly Meeting. | 8 |
| His Mother's Sermon. | News Summary. | 14 and 16 |
| (Jan McLaren). | Notices. | 12 |

South Africa. The South African sky, in a political sense, is by no means cloudless. Trouble in connection with the Transvaal is seriously threatened, and there are at least some who regard the conditions in that quarter of the globe as more ominous for the peace of the British Empire than are the European troubles which at present centre in Crete. Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, appears to be speaking in a changed tone in reference to South African affairs. His recent utterances are by no means conciliatory, and indicate a belief on his part that the republic over which President Kruger presides is a centre of forces hostile to British interests. Mr. Chamberlain evidently desires that the Emperor of Germany, as well as President Kruger and whoever else it may concern, shall understand definitely that British supremacy in South Africa is an essential feature of British policy, and that if "Oom Paul" and Kaiser William intend to dispute Great Britain's claims in this respect, they must be prepared to do so against the most conclusive arguments that the strength of the British Empire can furnish. At a farewell dinner given in London to Sir Alexander Milne, the newly appointed Governor of Cape Colony, at which a number of distinguished guests were present, including Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Asquith, Mr. Chamberlain made an address, in the course of which he said that, though the situation in South Africa was not free from danger, he believed the problem was not insoluble. The common interests of the two races in South Africa, he said, were immeasurably greater than any difference between them, the British were always willing to concede to their Dutch fellow-subjects all privileges of law they themselves enjoyed, and surely it might be hoped that the Transvaal would realize its duty and fulfil the obligations it had voluntarily assumed in the London Convention. But Mr. Chamberlain declared that the British nation was determined to uphold its rights under the convention and its dominance in South Africa. If, as had been suggested, certain eminent men in South Africa, aspiring to an independent federation of States in which Dutch influence would be dominant, were seeking the support of Continental Europe rather than of Great Britain, he viewed such a course as incompatible with British interests, even with the possession of Cape Colony, which was the most important strategic point of the Empire, and which was absolutely necessary to Great Britain as a great eastern power. Until such aspiration was frankly abandoned there could not be a final and satisfactory settlement of the question.

The Man From Rome. Mgr. Merry del Val, the papal ablegate to Canada, reached Montreal by way of New York on Tuesday, March 30. While he waited for a little at the Grand Trunk station before taking the train

to Quebec, he was taken in hand by the newspaper men, and the man from Rome seems to have made quite a grand impression upon the men of the quill. A Witness reporter describes the Monseigneur as a young man dressed in black, straight and tense, tall and thin and dark; his face keen and eager; his eyes large, black and lustrous; his eye-brows arched in exquisite lines, and his lifted hat showed a brow broad and thoughtful. And besides all this "a great calm sat on him." He was not discomposed by the strangeness of his surroundings—not in the least. Even the interviewers could not ruffle his tranquillity—"When he spoke it was in soft musical accents," and he "smiled upon the little group of clerics from the palace with rare sweetness."

"Mgr. Merry del Val is thoroughly matured by experience. He speaks with easy grace; his attitude is that of a man who has been accustomed to a complex society; his voice has the indefinable but unmistakable accent of culture; he speaks English as it is spoken by cultivated Englishmen."

Mgr. del Val was interrogated in reference to his reported utterance in London, respecting the passing of the bill by the Manitoba Legislature, endorsing the Laurier-Greenway settlement, and admitted that he had expressed regret at the action of the Legislature. When informed that "the school question is settled, and may now be said to be removed from the political arena," and that, with the Legislature and the vast majority of the people in favor of the terms of settlement agreed upon, no amendment could be adopted, the Monseigneur replied:

"Well, all I said, and all I thought, was, that the Manitoba Legislature might have waited my arrival, before proceeding to deal with the matter finally. Understand, that I express no opinion as to the question itself."

Being questioned as to the exact scope of his mission to the country, he said:

"My mission is one of peace. I come to bring peace, I hope. As to the character of my work, how I shall go about it, what sort of evidence shall be adduced, and what will be the outcome—it is too early to speak of these matters. I will see all parties; I will hear all sides; all will have easy access."

"Even the politicians may hope for a hearing?" said the reporter.

"Yes, even the politicians," was the laughing reply.

"How long, Monseigneur, will your labors last, and when do you expect to return to Rome?"

"Ah, that I could not tell you. I shall stay some time in Quebec. I shall come up again to Montreal; I shall go on to Ottawa; no doubt I shall be busy for some time."

"Have you heard, Monseigneur, that Archbishop Begin has been disciplined at Rome?"

The papal ablegate looked steadfastly at the interviewer. "I suppose this is a modern journalism." The black eyes sparkled with a relish of the notion conveyed by the sensational story.

"How do you propose to proceed with the evidence? In what way are the facts on both sides to be laid before you?" asked the newspaper man. But the man from Rome had no information to give on that point. Either his plans in that connection were not yet formed, or he did not choose to make them public.

The Plebiscite Bill. The Committee of Legislation of the Dominion Temperance Alliance held a meeting at Ottawa on March 30th, to which members of the House favorable to prohibition were invited, and some twenty-five members were present. Some discussion took place as to the advisability of introducing in the House this year a resolution declaring for prohibition. It seems to have been generally agreed that, under the circumstances, it was not advisable to introduce such a resolution at the present session. The time of taking the plebiscite was also discussed. The larger

number appeared to have favored taking the vote at as early a date as practicable, while others thought that a much larger vote would no doubt be polled if the plebiscite were taken in connection with a general election, and that the taking of the vote at another time might result in so small a vote being polled that the Government would not regard it as a sufficient indication of popular sentiment to justify the passing of prohibitory law, even though the majority might be large. It was generally agreed that those only who were qualified to vote in Dominion elections could properly vote on the plebiscite. A resolution was adopted appointing Senator Vidal and Messrs. Flint, Craig, Ganong and Charlton, M. P.'s, a committee to examine the Plebiscite Bill when introduced into Parliament, and to call the committee together again to consider the bill, if it should be found to contain any provisions making such consideration desirable.

Affairs in Europe. In European affairs the situation does not appear to have changed materially during the past week.

The Greek forces continued in Crete under the command of Colonel Vassor, and the fleets of the powers are still blockading the ports of the island. There continue to be hostile encounters between the combined Greek and Cretan forces and the Moslems, with some bloodshed and destruction of property. Occasionally the guns of the allied fleet are turned against the insurgents to save the Moslems from destruction, and some vessels carrying provisions to the Cretans have been captured. Up to the present, however, the powers have not, it seems, been able to agree to blockade the ports of Greece or to proceed to any more extreme measures of coercion. Meanwhile Greek and Turkish forces are gathered on their common frontier watching each others movements. Bulgaria is not at present disposed to unite her interests with Greece against Turkey, and, under the circumstances, the Greek government will not force a war with Turkey unless compelled to such a step by a popular clamor too strong to be resisted. It is considered probable, however, that if the powers shall blockade the ports of Greece popular excitement would rise to such a pitch that the government would be compelled to take that step. It is believed, in some quarters at least, that it is to this end that Russia is working. It is evident, however, that a great deal of speculation is mixed with the facts transmitted in the despatches, and the public has small means of learning the truth. Latest despatches received at time of writing state that the representatives of the powers at Constantinople have telegraphed their respective governments the outline of a scheme on which they have agreed for the autonomy of Crete, but the terms of their proposal have not yet been made public.

—A Professor Dussaud, of Geneva, is said to have invented an instrument which he calls the microphonograph, the purpose of which is to enable the deaf to hear. The apparatus is described as a telephone connected electrically with a very sensitive phonograph. A battery of from one cell to sixty is used according to the degree of deafness. It is not claimed that a person absolutely deaf can be made to hear by means of the microphonograph, but a condition of absolute deafness is comparatively rare. Ninety-five per cent of so-called stone-deaf persons can, it is said, be made to hear by Dussaud's invention. It is stated that the professor is preparing for the Exhibition of 1900 an apparatus which will enable 10,000 persons, who may all be deaf, to follow a lecture.

Twentieth Annual Canadian Baptist Telugu Mission Conference.

Chicacole, India, January 28-February 2, 1897.

"Chicacole" was shouted out, in a high minor key, by the black R. R. porter as we slowed up at the station. But before we reached the town we had eight miles, or two hours in the gray dawn, packed tightly into the "Pullman Cars," which those conveyances, drawn by coolie power, have been sarcastically dubbed. The distinguishing feature of Chicacole is a magnificent masonry bridge, of twenty-four arches, which spans a shallow sand-banked river, here about 250 yards wide. In the rains this river has been known to rise fifteen feet and to rush on out to sea carrying everything before it but that great bridge. The town itself is in its decadence. Once the centre port to the South Indian possessions of the great Moghul, or ancient Mohammedan ruler of India, whose court was at Delhi, in the north, it now retains as relics of its former greatness the ruins of 108 mosques.

The mission house is a fine two storey structure, built on the river-bank, and at one time, in the days of early British occupation, answered as a mess-house for army officers, but is now converted to a holier use by officers of the King, whose message is peace. We foregathered there to the number of twenty-five. Some of us occupied the spacious rooms of the mission house, but the majority of us sojourned in tents, sixteen of which studded the plain in front of the house. Ten of us represent the eleven mission families and ten single ladies of the Ontario and Quebec Board, with a constituency in Canada of about 45,000 Baptists. Other fifteen represent the full mission staff, now in India, of the Maritime Board of Canada, with a body of supporters numbering close on 30,000. Besides these, one family and a half and one single lady are at home recruiting. The entire membership of the Conference now numbers 18 families and 15 single ladies, or a total of 51 souls.

The Chicacole station was the first Baptist station opened in the Telugu country. Mr. Day, the pioneer Baptist missionary to the Telugus, himself a Canadian, working under the American Board, lived here for nine months in the year '36, and then moved south, where he opened Nellore, known in history as the Lone Star Station, and about which have clustered some of the most marvellous manifestations of Divine power known in those latter days. The station came into Canadian Baptist hands about 20 years ago, and is now occupied by our capable entertainers, the Archibalds, and Miss Wright. The last named is now broken down past repair, after a residence of over ten years in the melting severity of this trying climate.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Wilkins, of the English Baptist mission in Berhampore, were the guests of the conference. They represent one link in the almost unbroken chain of Baptist mission stations, that, commencing at Madras, skirts and encircles the Bay of Bengal, away down into Southern Burmah. It comprises in its stretch two American, two Canadian, two English and a body of brethren whom we affectionately term Bristol Baptists, for they are under the aegis of saintly George Muller, of Bristol, England.

The meetings of the Conference extended through five hours of each day, divided into equal sessions for morning and afternoon, and were continued during six days, including a Sunday. The evenings were occupied with a sermon in Telugu or English at six, and with social intercourse after an eight o'clock dinner. The opening and closing hours of each day's sessions were devoted to matters purely spiritual. At those meetings no one presided, but as God's spirit prompted, the members took part. The time was most profitably and eagerly occupied. The leading theme was the Holy Spirit. There was no set programme, there were no prepared addresses or written essays. The utmost spontaneity prevailed. Testimony followed testimony, prayer followed prayer with the greatest freedom. The power of tremendous conviction, of deep spiritual experience, of profound pondering over the Word, marked all the utterances. They were filled with a sturdy common sense and straightforward earnestness that were most refreshing. Like all meetings in which the Word of God is honored, delightful harmony prevailed. The prayers were persistent pleading for present and potent blessing; they were abundantly answered. We all felt that, in the sense of refreshing, of power and of Christ-like love that pervaded all the meetings and filled every heart.

In the business section of the Conference, the same practical earnestness marked the discussion of the reports from the various fields. There was a call for details in connection with incidents briefly referred to in field reports. There are nine fields under the Ontario and Quebec Board, and five under the Maritime Board. The striking features of this year's reports were the unprecedented number of baptisms on many of the fields. At Akidu, 172, and at Vuyuru, 166, put on Christ in baptism during the past year. It is only six years since these two fields were divided, and now the baptisms on each exceeds the number when both were only one field. This illustrates the well known fact that every additional missionary means just so much of an increase to the effectiveness of the work. A still more remarkable, though not so conspicuous a success, has been secured on the Bobbili field. There, Mr. Churchill and his wife have spent 17 years of labor and are able to number the church members within a score and a half. In the last year they received by baptism 14 converts from amongst the Konda

Doratu or lords of the hill. That means an increase of 43 per cent. But the percentage cannot estimate the joy in victory which they feel, and we all with them, over this wonderful accession to the membership of the church. How it has cheered the heart of the lonely toilers there only those can know who have occupied a station such as theirs, 37 miles from their nearest missionary neighbors, and who have year after year toiled on without apparent success, sometimes in the midst of great physical weakness and depressing sickness, and at times in the midst of death, for they have buried two of their little ones with their own hands, deprived of the comforting and kindly offices of friends.

The Peddapuram field shows a most encouraging increase in 70 baptisms, the largest number ever known in one year on that field. Tuni, too, reaches her highest number in 25 additions. We are often mistaken in our conceptions as to the causes of success in a work which is entirely of God who worketh when and where he will. But there is no doubt of this one fact that where the Spirit filled man endowed with the word of God lives amongst the people such a break as has occurred on these fields, and such success as has marked them will continue. Whereas, the withdrawal of such a man, as in the case of the Ramachandrapuram field during the past year is sure to result in a considerable shrinkage. In one church on that field 88 went back into heathenism, if they ever were out of it. But they might have been saved from that step by a proper oversight, and careful teaching, which in the break down and absence of the missionary was impossible.

The Maritime contingent of four new missionaries, including a family and two single ladies, was most heartily welcomed. Brother Gullison was at once pressed into service as secretary. The office of president was this year bestowed on Bro. Brown, who after eight years of hard and faithful service leaves shortly on a well earned furlough to the home land. Mr. Santord was elected the Vice President. In these latter days this beloved veteran of 25 years service seems to have renewed his youth. He put in 101 days in the very trying experience of making seven tours amongst about 152 villages. Such a tour would do credit to a much younger man.

The statistical results for the two missions during the year 1896, are as follows:—Baptisms 494, Present membership 3,980. Of these, 25 baptisms increase the membership of the Maritime mission to 200. The remaining 467 baptisms push the membership of the nine other stations up to 3,780.

The famine is unabated in its severe pressure on the more northerly field of both missions. The cholera is breaking out here and there with fierce fury owing to the weakened and poorly fed condition of the mass of the people. Be much in prayer for them. A few days since the Collector, the chief officer, in this district gave me Rs. 50 on our famine relief fund.

Yours for these suffering ones,
H. F. LAFLANRÉ.

Cocanada 24-2-97.

A Day at Spelman.

KATHERYNE C. McLEOD.

You are to spend a day at Spelman, and have arrived the night before in order to begin the day with the school. You have done well, that is much the best way. In view of your ambition to begin the day with us, perhaps I had better warn you that the aggressive clanging which will salute your ears in the wee small hours, and which you will vote out-does Macbeth at murdering sleep, is the 5-45 rising bell, and if you want your breakfast at 6.45 you will do well to obey its summons. You probably will not want it at such an unearthly hour, but sad to relate it is a case of then or never.

You have followed my advice I see, and now we will proceed to breakfast. On the way you may, if you wish, pass through the dining-rooms of the pupils and student-teachers. As you note there how many hundreds of hungry mouths are waiting to be filled, and recall the fluttering rows of white in the laundry yard as you passed you will realize how exceeding earlier than your start was the real beginning of the day's life at Spelman, in order that such a large breakfast might be prepared, and such a washing hung to dry. Breakfast over you will join the teachers in a five or ten minutes prayer meeting in the library off the dining hall, after which Spelman takes a long breath and the merry-go-round for the day begins in one of the busiest spots in the land.

Now, if you could find it convenient to be in a dozen different places at once, you might form an idea of the manifold character of the work. Since you cannot I shall have to explain what is going on in the hour from breakfast to the first school period. Over in the ward the nurses on duty for the week are caring for the sick and putting everything in apple-pie order, for Spelman is famed for its cleanliness. In all the buildings a vigorous cleaning and putting to rights is going on by many hundreds of hands, the work of the school being done entirely by the pupils, and by the time the school bell rings, at 8.15, all the busy laborers, except those whose studies are entirely in the industrial departments, are ready for their daily floundering in the sea of knowledge.

From 8.15 to 9 classes are going on in all the buildings. At nine devotions are conducted in the chapel at Rockefeller Hall. There are to be visitors there this morning, and, as is the custom on such occasions, the students from the Normal and Practice school will attend en masse. Stand with me on the steps of this central

building and you will see a spectacle you will not be likely to soon forget. Here they come, processions starting simultaneously from doors at each end of the building and taking different paths across the campus: At the head is the star spangled banner and a miniature band playing a stirring march. Alongside of each division marches a teacher to keep them in line, and they march like drilled soldiers, which they are. See that squad of elderly, and even aged, women performing all sorts of hopity-skip antics in their efforts to keep step. Who are they, you ask? Well it will surely be said of them hereafter, so why not now? "These are they which have come out of great tribulation," for they have been slaves, and now in these last days of their lives are making a feeble effort to absorb a little of the educational light which has risen upon their pathway of life just as they are leaving it, and which for their children is to shine more and more unto the perfect day. They have a special teacher and school room, and in all the school there are none more appreciative than these. This tall, rather pretty girl nearing us, whom the thoroughbred black ones would call "yallar trash," is from the Congo Free State, Africa. Her African name is Linga. She is fairly intelligent, and is expected to return as a missionary to her home when old enough. Not far behind her just notice that slight, coal black girl with a quiet, serious face. She was a slave in Africa a few years ago and was bought by the missionaries for a few pieces of cloth. Her teeth, filed to a sharp point, will tell to the initiated the story of her slavery to the end of her days. Her name is Nkebani. Up to a few months ago she was expecting to return to Africa as the wife of a native prince who was being educated in England for a missionary, but rapidly failing health has obliged her to give up that hope. Our foreign pupils include also two from Central America, and the wife of a rich South American planter, who has come with her four children to learn how to train them up in the way they should go.

Now the children are passing us, such dancing eyes and smiling faces, and how pretty some of the mulattos and quadroons are with their olive skins, great dark eyes, brilliant teeth and curling hair. Near the end of their line is one child I want you to notice. Two or three years ago she was a little black, unclothed bundle of skin and bones beside an African roadway, cast aside by the slave traders as too sick and good-for-nothing to pay for toting her any further. How little that one life lost meant to them! How much saved, and to the uttermost, it may mean for God and native land, only the future can tell! Few in the line are daintier and neater than she, in her fresh, white pinafore and collar and neat little shoes. She is being educated by a missionary of her own race, and is well cared for. Probably she will be asked to sing in her native tongue for the visitors at the chapel.

If you will glance toward the chapel building now, you will see the lines entering at either door there before the last have left the building from which they started, and it is quite a walk too, across the campus. After the exercises they march out by opposite door and steps, to music, and return as they came. The academic classes remain in the chapel building, and from this hour, in both buildings, one recitation follows another in half-hour periods until noon, when there is a half-hour intermission for lunch. Luncheon is conducted in the program of a five o'clock tea as described by Oliver Wendell Holmes—"giggle, gabble, gobble, get." "On account of the matter in hand"—as the editors say when obliged to part with your MSS., acts one and two are omitted; numbers three and four are strictly attended to. Therefore you are hot to be alarmed at the air of stern pre-occupation and solemnity which prevades the dining room at that period, now by the speedy exit of its inmates; there has not been a funeral, and there is not a fire in progress; they are only laboring under a temporary realization of the fact that life is short, and that considerable still remains undone, as class work is to be resumed and continued until three o'clock.

We will glance through this central building now. Here in the kitchens cooking classes are engaged in practical demonstration of their instructions, after the manner of Mr. Squeer's spelling class—"window, window; 'very good, Smike, now you may go and clean windows." The result here, as at Dothboy's Hall, is general benefit, for the result will be our dinner. On the next floor is the sewing department; here, after school is out, the dress-making classes gather, and there is a sound of abundance of sewing machines. Near this is the printing office, and here also will shortly be seen a small army of busy workers preparing for the printing of the two school papers. Along these corridors are the music rooms; all the pianos and organs will soon be in full blast, and the sound of their grinding anything but low. Now you may inspect the library and museums in this and the other buildings until lunch time.

The noon recess is over, and we will take a tour of inspection in the Normal building. In the great assembly room on the first floor a physical-culture drill is in pro-

gress; a sound like thunder is only the "final run. We will watch the out to their various class-rooms they come—left—right—left on the line, detachments even flank-movements to their own. Let us drop a pitying tear for they fall in this first half hour frolic, for they are as fit as the next floor.

In this assembly room on the older pupils the old pupils are inclined to cast aside what of learning have produced their *summa cum laude*. They are not allowed as long as they remain here, and hear the hundreds of sweet, those weird, pathetic melodies for you may never hear the like.

On the next floor are the club training and normal students, here, or anywhere you choose you must be on hand to watch four forty-five, the long process the various buildings in hills may see a train of blue-gowned capped nuns going over to a make a pretty touch of color here in and out among the trees. A dinner hour, if you visit the clothes being ironed which were and in most of the buildings and dusters making short work of which zealous housekeepers can

Dinner over, you will join us in a rousing prayer meeting regular Thursday night service leading this meeting, therefore expectation in the congregation new leader. One finds no meetings; every moment is occupied spirit prevades each prayer meeting you will find the girls bled for two hours of silent study-half-tear. Then a hymn is their rooms. "Again the bell goes all the lights in the dormitory at Spelman is over.

This day is a type of most so night another variety of meeting days not school days—Friday when a different program is in a day a half-day session, closing Saturday there is laundry work—excuse me, I mean wash and recreation for those who do away. And Sunday, the "day of full, six services and frequent Whether you pronounce it also best" depends upon your capacity than you will hold. Just here, will solve a conundrum with which vainly battled, namely, what is overdose of plump pudding, and meeting? Both are composed of are most excellent in and of pudding becomes a serious obstacle when taken to excess. How the ing? This one day's work also the many cares and duties that of day; of the hundreds of girls to live their every day lives as a line upon line, and precept upon are taught to be a blessing to people. But all that is another can only learn by becoming one. Spelman Seminary, Atlanta.

MANITOBA I Life and Opportunity Province

(St. John Sur)

It may be too soon for me to u impressions of this great western sojourner in it but three weeks, in its most severe winter mood, doubt feel like writing more pleas than my experience so far one, east and west, is quite read building of the C. P. R. was a great prize, but one must pass over it be adequate conception of how vast a As one rides all day around the sh through tunnels, over deep ravine ciples, he is amazed that it could any body of men to undertake so scarcely be surprised if told that it resources of the country to build such a region.

But the C. P. R. has been built, Winnipeg very near to St. John, fe city at 4.30 p. m. on Friday, we ar 4.30 p. m. on Monday. If the peo east are as ignorant on this point quite surprised to learn that the jou so short a time. A little less than fax to Winnipeg, this young giant it, will you? Twenty-five years ag

grass; a sound like thunder strikes your ear, but it is not thunder, it is only the "fa o" their fairy feet" in the final run. We will watch them as they march, to music, out to their various class-rooms. Like a mighty army they come—left—right—left—right, square corners, toes on the line, detachments swinging off with dexterous, flank-movements to their own class-rooms as they pass. Let us drop a pitying tear for the teachers to whose lot they fall in this first half hour after lunch and gymnastic frolic, for they are as frisky as colts, and pass on to the next floor.

In this assembly room the musical director is teaching the older pupils the old plantation melodies, which they are inclined to cast aside when the first shallow draughts of learning have produced the inevitable attack of *margin caput*. They are not allowed to forget them, though, as long as they remain here. You want to stay, I know, and hear the hundreds of sweet, rich voices sounding out those weird, pathetic melodies, and you had best do so, for you may never hear the like again.

On the next floor are the class rooms of the missionary training and normal students. You may pass the time here, or anywhere you choose, until dinner time, only you must be on hand to watch, when the bell sounds at four forty-five, the long procession of girls issuing from the various buildings in military lines. Just now you may see a train of blue-gowned, white-aproned and white-capped nurses going over to a lecture in the chapel. They make a pretty touch of color here and there, as they wind in and out among the trees. Between three o'clock and dinner hour, if you visit the laundry, you will find the clothes being ironed which were washed before breakfast, and in most of the buildings a small army of sweepers and dusters making short work of the matter out of place which zealous housekeepers call dirt.

Dinner over, you will join us after a half hour's recreation, in a rousing prayer meeting from six to seven—the regular Thursday night service. The teachers take turns leading this meeting, therefore there is always a note of expectation in the congregation, for each week there is a new leader. One finds no place for dullness in these meetings; every moment is occupied, and an earnest, fervent spirit pervades each prayer and testimony. After meeting you will find the girls of each dormitory assembled for two hours of silent study, presided over by their hall-teacher. Then a hymn is sung and the girls go to their rooms. Again the big bell falls a-clanging, and out go all the lights in the dormitories. One more busy day at Spelman is over.

This day is a type of most school days, save that each night another variety of meeting is held. But there are days not school days—Friday, Saturday and Sunday, when a different program is in order for each day. Friday a half-day session, closing with prayer meetings. Saturday there is laundry work for the girls who rip and tear—excuse me, I mean wash and iron—for the teachers, and recreation for those who do not have to work their way. And Sunday, the "day of all the week—the most full, six services and frequently an inquiry meeting. Whether you pronounce it also "day of all the week the best" depends upon your capacity for assimilating more than you will hold. Just here, perhaps, my friend, you will solve a conundrum with which the present scribe has vainly battled, namely, what is the difference between an overdose of plum pudding, and an overdose of prayer meeting? Both are composed of all that's good; both are most excellent in and of themselves. But plum pudding becomes a serious obstacle to one's well-being when taken to excess. How then about the prayer meeting? This one day's work also has given you no idea of the many cares and duties that come to the teachers every day; of the hundreds of girls to be mothered and taught to live their every day lives as Christians should; of the line upon line, and precept upon precept, by which they are taught to be a blessing to themselves and to their people. But all that is another story, and one which you can only learn by becoming one of its characters.

Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

MANITOBA LETTER.

Life and Opportunity in the Prairie Province.

(St. John Sun.)

It may be too soon for me to undertake to write my impressions of this great western country, having been a sojourner in it but three weeks, and having seen it only in its most severe winter mood. But later on I will no doubt feel like writing more pleasant things concerning it than my experience so far would justify. Every one east and west, is quite ready to admit that the building of the C. P. R. was a great and expensive enterprise, but one must pass over it before he can have any adequate conception of how vast an undertaking it was. As one rides all day around the shore of Lake Superior, through tunnels, over deep ravines and around bold precipices, he is amazed that it could even have occurred to any body of men to undertake such a work. One could scarcely be surprised if told that it would tax heavily the resources of the country to build a highway through such a region.

But the C. P. R. has been built, sure, and has brought Winnipeg very near to St. John, for leaving the latter city at 4.30 p. m. on Friday, we arrived in the former at 4.30 p. m. on Monday. If the people generally in the east are as ignorant on this point as I was they will be quite surprised to learn that the journey can be made in so short a time. A little less than four days from Halifax to Winnipeg, this young giant of the west. Think of it, will you? Twenty-five years ago and Winnipeg was

not, or at most was but a small cluster of wooden shanties and today it outnumbers, I believe, in population, any Canadian city east of Quebec, and there seems no reason why it should not double, or even treble, its present population in the twenty-five years to come. The city hall, post office, assembly hall, court house, hotels, churches and residences will bear comparison with any city of its size. Every city has its Main street, Winnipeg has one, very broad and very crooked, following evidently the trail, made probably by the Indians before cities began to move so far west. One day only was spent there, and with the temperature at 40 below zero did not afford the most desirable condition for observation, but even this hasty glance could not fail to impress a stranger very favorably. If one should come from the east to Winnipeg blindfolded, not knowing where he was going, it would not take him long on arriving there to discover that he was not in an eastern city. The business atmosphere is different, the currents of life move more quickly, the rush is greater, the people you meet on the street seem in a hurry, but very courteous and obliging. Cold as it was the day I was there, I was able to gather no small amount of information by interviewing men of the street. One man so interviewed proved to be a very intelligent farmer, who came to this country from Ontario nine years ago. He had farmed on a large scale in that province, and sold his property then, he said, at a great sacrifice. His brother, living on an adjoining farm, caught the western fever about the same time that he did, but not being able to sell his property for the figure asked, he remained in the east, and in that, said he, my brother made a great mistake, for now I make as much money in one year as he does in three. This man's success would not be a fair illustration of what the average man could do in the west. I called his attention to that view of the case, with which, of course, his modesty prevented him from agreeing, but finding me firm in that conviction, and evidently regarding me as a stranger who was anxious to settle on a farm, he said: "Very well, then, here is a case in point." Six years ago a Swede with his wife and two little boys came to my house and offered some little trinkets, all they possessed, for their supper and a night's lodging. The next day, he continued, I hired the man; he worked for me a year, and then took up a homestead, and has since bought more land; today he owns three hundred acres, and real estate clear of debt worth at least fifteen hundred dollars, and in six years more, if this man lives, he will be independent. My informant was very much in earnest, and very confident that any young man in the east of ordinary intelligence and industry could come here, take up land and make a comfortable home in a few years.

I have since interviewed many others, and find that almost without exception they have unbounded faith in the country, and agree as between the east and the west, the chances of success are ten to one in favor of the west. I am beginning to think, Mr. Editor, that you were about right in saying to me that "no man was ever known to be discouraged west of Lake Superior." I have talked with a number of men who have been here from two to eight years, and have not yet gotten on their feet, but I certainly have not met a discouraged man. Every one can tell you exactly why he has not succeeded better, and is just as confident that he is now just entering upon the trail in which he cannot fail to succeed.

From Winnipeg I came to Boissevain, a very stirring and prosperous town, 180 miles southwest of Winnipeg, on the Pembina branch of the C. P. R., and about 15 miles from the American line. The prairie at this point is rolling, and the town stands, not like the Eternal City, on seven hills, with a level between about fifty yards wide, on which the railway and the six elevators are located. Boissevain has grown to its present proportions in ten years and promises in ten years more to be the most important town in Southern Manitoba. It has the appearance of a young city of rapid and substantial growth. Many of its stores, residences, school buildings, two of its churches and many less pretentious buildings are of stone. It stands in the centre of the finest wheat growing section of the province, and even at this season of the year is a scene of constant activity. It is quite within the mark to say that a hundred teams per day come in from the surrounding country loaded with wheat, which just now is selling at from 55 to 57 cents per bushel. The price was much higher earlier in the season, but even at present prices the farmers can do well. It is not an easy matter to give a description of the country as it appears at this season. From this point you can easily fancy that you were on an island in the midst of a frozen sea. Looking east, west and north, you see nothing save far extending plains covered with snow, the drifts have the appearance of waves of the sea that had been congealed while yet in motion, and just waiting for the south wind to set them free once more; and the houses which are visible for miles in every direction,

might be taken for large rocks projecting above the surface of the sea. Looking south, you see a dark streak on the horizon; you ask the old settler what it is, and he is amused to discover such ignorance, but he replies: "That! Why, that's the bush." They never say the woods or the forest here; it is always "the bush," and this bush, as they designate it, you soon learn is a large forest of poplar wood, which is the only fuel supply for the farmers within a distance of 35 to 40 miles. It will be difficult for people in the east to conceive of farmers drawing firewood that distance. It would be like farmers living near Sussex drawing wood with teams from St. John. It takes some of the farmers three days to get a load of wood. But they seem to think nothing of it. The farmers here are as jolly a lot of men as are to be met with anywhere. They have able teams, and not much else to do in winter but get wood. You can buy wood cheaper here than in any of our eastern towns. Most of the people here come from Ontario. I have met so far in this town, only one man from New Brunswick, John Drost, Esq., whose boyhood home was somewhere on the bank of the majestic St. John river. He has spent most of his life in different parts of the west, and has done well. He has now, though a comparatively young man, practically retired from business, and is comfortably situated in this town, he and his wife both valued members of the Baptist church here.

Dr. F. L. Shaffner, easily the leading doctor of this town, with a very beautiful home and a large and remunerative practice, is an Annapolis county, N. S., boy, is a graduate of Acadia College, who settled here ten years ago and has done remarkably well. Dr. S. is one of the strong men of the Baptist church here. Arthur Shaffner, a brother of the doctor, has recently settled on a farm one and a half miles from town. He is full of energy and buoyant hope, and will introduce some of the Nova Scotia notions about farming. Mr. Shaffner and his amiable wife (who, by the way, is a Hopewell, Albert Co., N. B., lady) are both highly esteemed members of the Baptist church here, having recently joined by letter from the home church.

Kings Co., N. S., is also ably represented in my congregation in the person of I. E. Bill, son of Hon. W. C. Bill, so well and favorably known throughout Nova Scotia. Mrs. Bill is a daughter of John Ruland, Esq., of Halifax, and a graduate of Acadia Seminary. So you will see that we are not without cultured and refined people on these snowy plains of the west. Mr. Bill is farming on quite an extensive scale, and looks as if he were enjoying it immensely. It would have been a wise thing for many of our eastern province young men had they come here and gone into wheat raising instead of going to New England to clerk in stores or work in factories. I am quite sure that most of them would have more to show for their toil at the end of ten or fifteen years than they will as a result of their toil in "Uncle Sam's country."

The best way by far for young men in the east to do, who are thinking of coming west, is to come out and hire with a farmer and work for a year or two and get some experience of western life, and learn by observation and enquiry the most suitable sections of the country best adapted to the kind of farming they would like to engage in. Young men coming here at this season of the year would have no difficulty in securing employment at fairly good pay. It is my purpose a month or two later to go as far west as Edmonton and look the country over, and from time to time will send you some notes of what I see, and hear, and think.

E. J. GRANT.

How a Little Boy Learned a Lesson.

It was a very hot day, and the little boy was lying on his stomach under the linden tree, reading the "Scottish Chiefs."

"My little boy," said his mother, "will you go out in the garden and bring me a nice head of lettuce?"

"Oh, I can't!" said the little boy, "I'm too hot!"

The little boy's father happened to be close by weeding the geranium bed, and when he heard this he lifted the little boy gently by the shoulders and dipped him in the great tub of water that stood all ready for watering the plants.

"There, my son," said the father. "Now you are cool enough to get the lettuce; but remember next time it will be easier to go at once when you are told, as then you will not have to change your clothes."

The little boy went drip, drip, dripping out into the garden and brought the lettuce. Then he went drip, drip, dripping into the house and changed his clothes; but he never said a word, for he knew there was nothing to say.

That is the way they do things where the little boy lives. Would you like to live there? Perhaps not. Yet he is a very happy boy, and he is learning the truth of the old saying,

"Come when you're called, do as you're bid,
Shut the door after you, and you'll never be chid."

—Youth's Companion.

A philosopher says that nothing seems to please a fly so much as to be mistaken for something to eat, and if it can be baked in a cake and palmed off on the unwary as a currant, it dies happy.

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company Ltd.
Publishers and Proprietors.

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85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 22 Germain St.

The Plebiscite and Prohibition.

The present Dominion Government has gone so far in the direction of prohibition as to intimate in the speech from the throne that a bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite on the subject will be submitted to Parliament during the present session. Nothing less than this certainly was to be anticipated, since in bringing forward such a measure the party now in power will only be fulfilling a pledge distinctly given while in opposition. It may then be considered as settled that a plebiscite on this subject is to be taken. Just when it will be taken,—whether within the next twelve months or not until the next general election is not yet, so far as we know, determined. Perhaps it is not anticipating matters at too long range to ask what will be the result? Supposing that by the plebiscite to be taken the voice of the people shall be given in favor of prohibition, what will the government then do? What will be the next step, or will there be any next step? The taking of a plebiscite in reference to such a question legitimately implies legislation, provided the result be favorable. But what, it may be asked, is to be regarded as a favorable result? Just here, as it seems to us, there is an indefiniteness which makes against a practical and valuable outcome of the agitation for a prohibitory liquor law. We are given to understand that certainly no government or political party in Canada will be prepared to take so important a step as the prohibition by-law of the liquor business except at the bidding of a considerable majority of the electors. That goes for the saying, but it is wholly negative and indefinite. What the temperance people of the country have a right to know is, what majority cast in favor of prohibition in a general plebiscite on the subject the government will consider a mandate of sufficient authority to justify or to require the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law. In reference to this point, the temperance people of New Zealand appear to be distinctly in advance of us in Canada. In that colony there is, if we are correctly informed, a law on the statute book which requires the Legislature to pass a prohibitory law as soon as the people shall have declared in favor of the same by a three-fifths majority. It is also provided that a plebiscite on the subject shall be taken at every general election until the required majority shall have been secured, or so long as this act shall remain un repealed. Such conditions afford something tangible and definite for the temperance people to work for. It is one object to secure the required popular vote in favor of prohibition and it is an additional object to send to the Legislature men who will oppose the repeal of the law requiring a plebiscite to be taken at every general election. Every election campaign thus tends to call out the temperance forces of the country and to educate the public mind in the direction of prohibition. If the Parliament of Canada will enact such provisional legislation, or if the government will give a pledge to bring in a prohibitory law as soon as three-fifths of the electorate shall have declared in favor of it, the prohibitionists of Canada will have an inspiration to put forth their best efforts, which seems to be much needed in the present indefinite condition of affairs.

Plague and Famine in India.

Recent reports from India give encouragement to the hope that, in regard to both the plague and the famine, the worst stages have been past. This is true especially in respect to the plague. The record of deaths in Bombay for the four weeks, end-

ing with March 11, shows a falling off in the death rate from the plague of about one hundred per week. At that date there were more than 500 deaths per week from that cause, and the report for the week ending March 26, shows 455 deaths. As thorough measures are being taken to eradicate the disease and to improve the sanitary condition of the city, there seems every reason to hope that the plague will gradually, if not rapidly, disappear. As respects the famine, while there has been, and for some time longer will continue to be, much suffering from that cause, the actual mortality has not probably been nearly so great as some reports sent out would lead us to believe. It is now said in some quarters that the number who have actually died because of famine has been comparatively small, and that mortality from that cause has now practically ceased. But if this is the fact, it is only because of the vigorous and effective measures of relief, undertaken by the Government, and the generous contributions which have been made for the help of the sufferers by the people of Great Britain and her Colonies and by other nations. The plan pursued by the Government has been to give employment to the people at fair wages, and to employ their labor in public works, especially works for purposes of irrigation, which will tend to prevent another famine, or at least to mitigate its severity. In the North West provinces, for instance, it is said that more than a million wells for irrigation purposes have been sunk. Vast sums also have been expended in providing a supply of wholesome drinking water for the villages, and in otherwise improving their sanitary condition. Large contributions will yet be needed to help the famine-stricken districts over until another harvest ripens. But though the famine has caused terrible destitution and suffering, the affliction is not wholly without compensation. The active sympathy of the Christian world has been strongly drawn out toward the people of India, and this cannot but awaken some feeling of gratitude in the recipients. It will tend to make the bonds which bind India to the British Empire more strong and vital, it will also probably make the people more-receptive toward Christianity. And as a result of the public works accomplished, the country will be in a better condition than it has ever been to withstand another famine when it shall come.

Peter and Cornelius.

The Sunday School lesson entitled "The Conversion of Cornelius" might perhaps with equal propriety be entitled "The Conversion of Peter," since it marks for the apostle a transition from what we may call a Christianized Judaism into the immeasurably larger faith of Christianity as a world-wide religion and a gospel for Gentile as well as Jew. It seems evident too that the reason why the incident connected with Cornelius is given so much prominence in the narrative of Luke is because it marked that most significant transition both for Peter and his fellow apostles. Peter, as well as the others, had been slow to learn this lesson. Their spiritual perceptions had indeed been greatly quickened and their sympathies for men enlarged through the teachings of their Divine Master and the influence upon them of the Holy Spirit. The middle wall of partition between Jew and Gentile must have come to seem to them thinner than it had of old. But still to their apprehension that wall had remained a serious fact, and they had not thought of disregarding it. But now for Peter that wall has been miraculously broken down, a hand has reached down from heaven and swept it aside, or to speak more accurately, the hand from above has touched Peter's eyes and he has been made to see that God is no respecter of persons but that His salvation is for the Gentile also as well as for the Jew. No doubt the apostles had understood that, in some sense, the gospel was for the world; but they supposed that Gentiles could become sharers in its blessing only by becoming proselytes to Judaism and submitting to all the requirements of the Mosaic law. But here Peter finds himself preaching Jesus Christ

freely to Gentiles and the Holy Spirit coming now upon the uncircumcised even as upon the sons of Abraham on the day of Pentecost; and the apostle feels that he cannot forbid baptism—and so a recognition of Christian fellowship—to these Gentile converts on whose faith God had bestowed the seal of His approval in the gift of the Holy Spirit. This opening of the door of faith to the Gentiles is an event of immense importance of which the intelligent student of these lessons in the Acts cannot fail to take account. It made it impossible for Christianity to be, or to be regarded by the apostles as being, merely a reformed Judaism and it ensured essential harmony between the gospel preached by Peter and his brethren in Jerusalem and Judea and that proclaimed by Paul and those who labored with him in Asia Minor and Europe.

The Centurion Cornelius was a man of earnest and devout spirit. Like many other men of his day he had turned away in hunger and disgust from the emptiness and absurdities of the ancestral paganism to feed his soul on the truths revealed in the Jewish Scriptures. Without becoming outwardly a Jew, he had come, it would seem, intellectually and spiritually to the standpoint of a believer in the Old Testament. "He was a devout man and one that feared God, with all his house." He was also generous toward those in need, and day by day he prayed to God. And he had received assurance from heaven that the service he rendered was acceptable, that his prayers had been heard and that greater light and larger blessings were to come to him.

Both Peter and Cornelius are examples of men who were blessed in their obedience. They made good use of the light they had, and, in accordance with the divine promise and the eternal law, they received more. It is always of less importance whether a man have much light or little than that he make good use of that which he has. Cornelius saw the light and followed it, and it led him first to the God of Israel and then to Christ. He sought and found. He received an injunction and obeyed, and the result was the coming of Peter and the Holy Ghost, with the gospel of Christ in all its fulness for him and for all his house. And Peter also was blessed in following the light. He had left his fishing boat that he might follow Jesus, and though he stumbled sometimes he had kept on following the Light, and now it has led him into an exceeding broad place, and his heart feels the impulse of larger fellowship than he had known before. If Peter had not remembered the lessons about ceremonial uncleanness learned from his Master, he would not likely have gone to be the guest of Simon, a tanner. Was this subject in Peter's mind when on the house top the vision came to him conveying the lesson that God could make men clean, and apart from any ceremonies connected with the law of Moses? At all events Peter was ready to receive this new lesson and take this grand new step in advance, so that when the men from Caesarea came he was prepared not only to go with them but to enter into the house of Cornelius and preach the gospel of Christ to the Gentiles.

It was not only Peter and Cornelius who were blessed in their obedience and their faithfulness to the light they received. They both were blessed immeasurably; Cornelius in receiving an answer to his prayer, larger, richer than anything he had conceived possible,—Peter in the honor conferred upon him of being the minister chosen of Christ to open this door of faith to the Gentiles and in entering himself into the blessing and joy of this larger fellowship. But how far and how abundantly the blessing extended! Not merely to the household of Cornelius, but, in that direction, to all the elect of the Gentiles; and, on the other hand, to all the apostles and the Jewish Christians as a body, enlarging their ideas concerning the Messiah's mission and kingdom and delivering them from a narrow and dwarfing conception of Christianity. So it is always. Blessing for the individual, the household and the world come as the reward of the faithfulness of individual men and women. No one can tell how large a blessing lies at the end of the way along which the finger of duty is pointing. No one can tell how much depends for the world as well as for himself on his following faithfully the light.

—It is stated that the State of Illinois has made its capital of the State Lincoln. It will church and will memorial window and two smaller Douglas respectively of the church will to be kept all sorts traits of the most auction-block, the rope which was used

—Rev. Geo. Ch. goorda, India, under gratifying news in work among certain laboring. Bro. C among the hills at live who came to B ber 1st. Eight men and a boy— Praise the Lord! Pray earnestly for are all around them but God can cause that God may fill us glory."

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Editorial Notes.

—It is stated that the African Methodists of the State of Illinois are about to build at Springfield, the capital of the State, a church in honor of Abraham Lincoln. It will be named the Lincoln Memorial church and will cost about \$80,000. A large memorial window in it will be dedicated to Lincoln and two smaller ones to John Brown and Frederick Douglas respectively. A very interesting feature of the church will be a memorial room in which are to be kept all sorts of slavery relics, including portraits of the most eminent abolition leaders, an auction-block, the Lovejoy printing press and the rope which was used in the hanging of John Brown.

—Rev. Geo. Churchill writes us from Chickagoorda, India, under date of March 1, giving further gratifying news in reference to the progress of the work among certain caste people among whom he is laboring. Bro. Churchill says: "We came out among the hills at the village where those people live who came to Bobbili and were baptized December 1st. Eight more caste people—six women, a man and a boy—were baptized here yesterday. Praise the Lord! And still there's more to follow. Pray earnestly for these Christians. Their enemies are all around them because they have broken caste, but God can cause them to stand. Pray for us too that God may fill us with Himself and use us for His glory."

—As intimated by our friend Mr. Williams, who gives us this week an interesting Denver letter, it is certainly very remarkable how sensitive the Colorado climate is to the presence of persons of special worth or distinction. The present writer has had his own experience. He ventured once, all unannounced, to enter Colorado. Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska smiled benignly upon us as we sped westward, but no sooner had we crossed Miss Colorado's frontier than she began to grow hysterical. She stormed long and furiously, and, though it was the beginning of May, we met with a most chilling reception. The people all agreed that it was "most unusual" behaviour, and we could not help having some feeling about the matter. After a little, however, she got over her tantrums, and put on a genial front, and we are bound to confess that, like the little girl with the curl on her forehead, when she was good she was really quite exemplary in her behaviour.

—It has been arranged to hold at Truro, on April 27th and 28th, a Missionary Conference, to which each of the churches of the N. S. Eastern Association is invited to send its pastor and two other delegates. At the last meeting of the Eastern Association, Rev. O. N. Chipman, of Great Village, was appointed Associational Secretary for Foreign Missions, and the Conference will be a result of his efforts in co-operation with Pastor Adams of Truro. A provisional programme has been arranged which affords promise of an able discussion of different phases of the highly important subject, which it is the aim of the conference to promote. It is expected that some seventeen addresses will be delivered by leading brethren, both within and beyond the bounds of the association. The discussions cannot fail to be helpful and inspiring in a high degree. The First Baptist church of Truro will entertain the delegates. It is expected that by next week a definite programme can be published, giving the names of those who will address the meetings, with the subjects on which they will speak.

—There appears to be a very ungrateful side to Hinduism. It will be recalled that, about the time of the Chicago World's Fair and its Parliament of Religions, the Swami Vivekananda was very much in evidence. If his own estimate can be accepted his presentation of Hinduism in the United States resulted in the conversion of some thousands of American "Christians" to the Hindu faith. But now we are told that, notwithstanding all he has done, or rather because of what he has done, this devoted and distinguished apostle of Hinduism is disgraced in the sight of his own people and co-religionists. He has committed two great sins, one in crossing the sea, which was not lawful for him as a

Hindu to do, and again in eating with foreigners and thereby breaking caste. So it appears the famous Vivekananda is now without honor in his own country, and his familiar friends, the people of his own faith and caste, are lifting up the heel against him. It may be that Christian missionaries, when they return to their friends and native land, are not always treated with all the consideration they deserve, but at least they find a somewhat more kindly welcome than is being accorded to the Swami.

—The third annual report recently issued of the Seaman's Missionary Society of St. John gives much interesting information in reference to what is being done to promote the welfare of seamen visiting this port, and shows that the society is doing a work, which should enlist the sympathy and support of all Christian citizens. Through the reading room, library, dining room, etc., much is done to promote the physical and intellectual well-being of the sailors, and their spiritual interests are promoted through religious services held on Sundays and week nights, also by the distribution of religious literature and by personal efforts. It appears by the financial statement that about \$1100 have been received from private subscriptions, collections in churches, etc., for the support of the mission. Private subscriptions amount to \$807.43. The report of the missionary, Mr. A. R. Globe, shows that during the year 452 gospel meetings have been held. The week-night meetings are conducted by pastors or members of a number of churches of the city. The average attendance at these meetings has been 33 and the report states that "104 men have professed conversion and the majority have given evidence by their changed manner of life that the change was genuine."

—The Sackville correspondent of a St. John daily paper is not pleased with the efforts being put forth by the Law and Order League to banish the rum business from that town. The logic of the situation is summed up by said correspondent in the sententious remark: "Rum is a great evil, but there are other evils in the world and Sackville is a part of it." The same scribe is exercised over the fact that certain evangelists receive so much money for their services. He estimates that in Sackville their remuneration has amounted to \$1.10 per convert. It may be there is a man in Sackville with a soul so small that it would not be a wise expenditure of money to pay one dollar and ten cents for his conversion, but we should not like to think so. We would suggest that if this correspondent would employ his mathematical talent in figuring out how much the rum business in Sackville—or, if the problem is not too much for him, let us say in Westmorland county—has cost during the past year, and what its results have been. It would be very interesting to compare the expense and the character of the results with those attending the labors of the Evangelists.

Special Feeling.

Our people are too apt to look upon special effort as entirely dependent upon special feeling, which they consider a direct inspiration, shining straight from Heaven, with an illuminating and uplifting power not received from any other source. Thus making success dependent on a mysterious something of a very beautiful character while it lasts, but as uncertain in its coming and going as the ever shifting wind.

Christians who carry this notion to the extreme appear to think that they can live day by day, and week by week and reveal very little to distinguish them from their unconverted neighbors, and yet, during the special effort, receive a celestial influence that may lift them almost to the gates of glory. Sometimes they receive it and sometimes they don't. But when it does come it is sure to prove a visitor, and usually the visit is very brief. All too soon the glorious feeling has business elsewhere; the upholding force is withdrawn; the power of gravitation asserts itself, there is a sudden and heavy fall and affairs resume their usual course. While those who depended upon the thrilling emotion were under its control, to a great extent their thinking and speaking was unnatural, without realizing it they were acting upon a mimic stage, and with all dramatic performers their actual life is something very different.

Nine-tenths our secular life is steady, unpoetic and uneventful toil. Whether we feel like it or whether we do not feel like it, a certain course of unromantic and

even uninteresting labor must be gone through with every day. We do these things because they constitute our life. Because we have to. Nine-tenths of the strongest religious life is ordinary hard work. Innumerable little acts for Jesus through humanity, each little act costing a little sacrifice, innumerable little temptations conquered, and a general all day and all the week life which amounts to a steady holding on the course straight for the shining shore. Holding on as steadily while beating against an adverse gale, as while swept forward by a favoring whole sail breeze. All this is quite independent of special feeling. We do and say the things that display the signature of Godliness because they are according to the principles of the new life that we have received from Jesus, and while we do and say such things with reliable regularity, this principle is steadily becoming the master of our existence. Under our Redeemer's immortality by the ministry of the Spirit, and associated with His mortality by imitating His example, we come to learn that Christianity has secured and is holding its ground by purely logical and purely human means. Purely logical, because all is according to true reason; purely human, because it is humanity made Divine. Hence the rules that govern secular life must govern religious life. The victory of Messiah in Him defies the elements of human nature, and this defied humanity He imparts to all who fully trust Him. Pray and work that your ordinary life may be hid with Christ in God, and when you gather in the prayer meeting the exercises will be the expression of a sweet although ordinary experience. Your life will be a path of holy education, finally leading even here to an almost perpetual Pentecost. Wherever you go instead of waiting for the heavenly feeling you will bring the heavenly feeling with you. The Christ in you will beam forth instructing and cheering all believers and winning unbelievers to the safety of His loving embrace.

ADDISON F. BROWNE.

Denver Letter.

BY C. W. WILLIAMS.

Some Eastern Importations.

It was all our own stupidity. We should have planned differently. A moment's reflection would have told us that the arrival from the East, so nearly simultaneously, of Dr. Geo. B. Vosburgh, the new pastor of the First Baptist church, and Dr. Geo. C. Lorimer, would be too much for our weather. On Friday, only Dr. Vosburgh had reached the city, and the elements were simply in a perplexed and unsettled mood; but Dr. Lorimer's arrival on Saturday morning precipitated the catastrophe, and until his departure, Tuesday evening, we had the Massachusetts March programme, clouds and cold and snow.

But if these gentlemen were too much for our weather, the weather did not prove too much for Denver people, and this is rather a remarkable fact, for as a rule, of all people I have known, our citizens are most thoroughly disconcerted by a storm. It is one of the things they are not used to. But no one entering the thronged parlors of the First church on the occasion of Dr. Vosburgh's reception last Friday evening, would have imagined that the day had been threatening, and that the night was cold. And few men on the continent could have brought out such audiences as greeted Dr. Lorimer on the stormy and disagreeable Sunday.

Dr. Lorimer's Addresses.

Dr. Lorimer's subject at the great Baptist Mass meeting, Sunday afternoon, was "The Parting of the Ways." He spoke as many another man might speak for the first twenty minutes, and for the last twenty-five held the audience spell-bound under his graphic delineation of the way of bondage as against the way of liberty. Men who were held by the "dead hand" of their past, must surely have been moved to make one supreme effort for liberty. His recital of the transformation of Donald the Highland Mystic, will abide with every lover of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

The evening sermon was strictly argumentative, though often dramatically argumentative, if the expression may be pardoned. The text was Math. 16, 18, and the preacher had evidently three distinct aims: To criticise Dr. Watson's attitude toward the church in the last chapter of the "Mind of the Master," to make evident the absurdity of any one denomination assuming to be the one true church, and to expound a scripture passage of recognized difficulty. This sermon demanded close thought on the part of the hearer from start to finish. But even those who found themselves in frequent disagreement with both interpretation and criticism, could not fail to recognize the intellectual vigor of the masterful advocate.

Of Dr. Lorimer's address at the Pastors' Conference, Monday morning, it suffices to say what the "News" says of one of his lectures. "His wit was funny, and his philosophy was optimistic and comforting." The distinguished visitor delivered two lectures while in the city. The subjects were "Changes and Chances or Tides in the Affairs of Men," and "The Romance of a Preacher's Life." In these lectures there was none of the "dignity of dullness," "pious platitudes and consummate commonplace" were lacking. The next distinguished clergyman that Denver expects is Rev. Archibald Brown of London.

* * * The Story Page. * * *

His Mother's Sermon.

(FROM "BESIDE THE BONNIE BRIR BUSH.")

He was an ingenious lad, with the callow simplicity of a theological college still untouched, and had arrived on the preceding Monday at the Free Kirk mans with four cartloads of furniture and a maiden aunt. For three days he roamed from room to room in the excitement of house-holding, and made suggestions which were received with hilarious contempt; then he shut himself up in his study to prepare the great sermon, and his aunt went about on tiptoe. During meals on Friday he explained casually that his own wish was to preach a simple sermon, and that he would have done so had he been a private individual, but as he held the MacWhannel scholarship a deliverance was expected by the country. He would be careful and say nothing rash, but it was due to himself to state the present position of theological thought, and he might have to quote once or twice from Ewald.

His aunt was a saint, with that firm grasp of truth and tender mysticism, whose combination is the charm of Scottish piety, and her face was troubled. While the minister was speaking in his boyish complacency, her thoughts were in a room where they had both stood, five years before, by the deathbed of his mother.

He was broken that day, and his sobs shook the bed, for he was his mother's only son and fatherless, and his mother, brave and faithful to the last, was bidding him farewell.

"Dinna greet like that, John, nor break yir hert, for it's the will o' God, and that's aye best.

"Here's my watch and chain," placing them beside her son, who could not touch them, nor would lift his head, "and when ye feel the chain about yir neck it will mind ye o' yir mother's arms.

"Ye'll no forget me, John, I ken that well, and I'll never forget you. I've loved ye here, and I'll love ye yonder. Th'ill no be an'oor when I'll no pray for ye, and I'll ken better what to ask than I did here; see dinna be comfortless."

Then she felt for his head and stroked it once more, but he could not look nor speak.

"Ye'll follow Christ, and gin He offers ye His cross, ye'll no refuse it, for He aye carries the heavy end Himself. He's guided yir mother a' thae years, and been as guid as a husband since yir father's death, and He'll hold me fast tae the end. He'll keep ye too, and John, I'll be watchin' for ye. Ye'll no fail me," and her poor cold hand that had tended him all his days tightened on his head.

But he could not speak, and her voice was falling fast. "I canna see ye noo, John, but I know yir there, and I've just one other wish. If God calls ye to the ministry, ye'll no refuse, an' the first day ye preach in yir ain kirk, speak a gude word for Jesus Christ, an' John, I'll hear ye that day, tho ye'll no see me, and I'll be satisfied."

A minute after she whispered, "Pray for me," and he cried, "My mother, my mother?"

It was a full prayer, and left nothing unaskt of Mary's Son.

"John," said his aunt, "your mother is with the Lord," and he saw death for the first time, but it was beautiful with the peace that passeth all understanding.

Five years had past, crowded with thought and work, and his aunt wondered whether me, wi' yir flattery. I ken ye ower weel," and as she caught the likeness in his face, her eyes filled suddenly.

"What's the matter, auntie?"

"Will ye no tell me?"

"Dinna be angry wi' me, John, but a'm he remembered the last request, or indeed had heard it in his sorrow.

"What are you thinking about, aunt? Are you afraid of my theology?"

"No, John, it's no that, laddie, for I ken ye'll say what ye believe to be true without fear o' man," and she hesitated.

"Come out with it, auntie; you're my only mother now, you know," and the minister put his arm around her, "as well as the kindest, bonniest, goodest auntie ever man had."

Below his student self-conceit he was a good lad, and sound of heart.

"Shame on you, John, to make a fule o' an auld dune body, but ye'll no come round concerned about Sabbath, for a've-been praying ever aye ye were called to Drumtochty that it might be a great day, and that I might see ye comin' tae yir people, laddie, wi' the beauty o' the Lord upon ye, according tae the auld prophecy: 'How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace,' and again she stopt.

"Go on, auntie, go on," he whispered; "say all that's in yir mind."

"It's no use for me tae advise ye, who am only a simple auld woman, who ken's naethin' but her Bible and the catechism, and it's no that a'm feared for the new views, or about yir faith, for I aye mind that there's mony things the Speerit hes still tae teach us, and I ken weel the man that follows Christ will never lose his way in ony thicket. But it's the fouk, John, a'm anxious about; the flock o' sheep the Lord hes given ye tae feed for him."

She could not see his face, but she felt him gently press her hand, and took courage. "Ye manna mind, laddie, that they're no clever and learned like what ye are, but juist plain country fouk, lika ane wi' his ain temptation, an' a' sair trachled wi' mony cares o' this world. They'll need a clear word tae comfort their herts and show them the way everlasting. Ye'll say what's richt, nae doot o' that, and a'body 'ill be pleased wi ye, but, oh, laddie, be sure ye say a gude word for Jesus Christ."

The minister's face whitened, and his arm relaxed. He rose hastily and went to the door, but in going out he gave his aunt an understanding look, such as passes between people who have stood together in a sorrow. The son had not forgotten his mother's request.

The manse garden lies toward the west, and as the minister paced its little square of turf sheltered by fir hedges, the sun was going down behind the Grampians. Black massy clouds had begun to gather in the evening and threatened to obscure the sunset, which was the finest sight a Drumtochty man was ever likely to see, and a means of grace to every sensible heart in the glen. But the sun had beat back the clouds on either side, and shot them through with glory, and now between piled billows of light he went along a shining pathway into the Gates of the West. The minister stood still before that spectacle, his face bathed in the golden glory, and then before his eyes the gold deepened into an awful red, and the red past into shades of violet and green, beyond painter's hand or the imagination of man. It seemed to him as if a victorious saint had entered through the gates into the city, washt in the blood of the Lamb, and the after glow of his mother's life fell solemnly on his soul. The last traces of sunset had faded from the hills when the minister came in, and his face was of one who had seen a vision. He askt his aunt to have worship with the servant, for he must be alone in his study.

It was a cheerful room in the daytime, with its southern window, through which the minister saw the roses touching the very grass and dwarf apple trees lining the garden walks; there was also a western window that he might watch each day close. It was a pleasant room now, when the curtains were drawn, and the light of the lamp fell on the books he loved, and which bade him welcome. One by one he had arranged the hard-bought treasures of student days in the little bookcase, and had planned for himself that sweetest of pleasures, an evening of desultory reading. But his books went out of mind as he lookt at the sermon shining beneath the glare of the lamp and demanding judgment. He had finisht its last page with honest pride that afternoon, and had declaimed it, facing the southern window, with a success that amazed himself. His hope was that he might be kept humble, and not called to Edinburgh for at least two years; and now he lifted the sheets with fear. The brilliant opening, with its historical parallel, this review of modern thought reinforced by telling quotations, that trenchant criticism of old-fashioned views, would not deliver. For the audience had vanisht, and left one careworn, but ever beautiful face, whose gentle eyes were waiting with a yearning look. Twice he chusht the sermon in his hands, and turned to the fire his aunt's care had kindled, and twice he repented and smoothed it out. What else could he say now to the people? and then in the stillness of the room he heard a voice, "Speak a gude word for Jesus Christ."

Next minute he was kneeling on the hearth, and pressing the magnum opus, that was to shake Drumtochty, into the heart of the red fire, and he saw; half-smiling and half weeping, the impressive words "Semitic environment" shrivel up and disappear. As the last black flake fluttered out of sight, the face lookt at him again, but this time the sweet brown eyes were full of peace.

It was no masterpiece, but only the crude production of a lad who knew little of letters and nothing of the world. Very likely it would have done neither harm nor good, but it was his best, and he gave it for loves' sake, and I suppose that there is nothing in human life so precious to God, neither clever words nor famous deeds, as the sacrifices of love.

The moon flooded his bedroom with silver light, and he felt the presence of his mother. His bed stood ghostly with its white curtains, and he remembered how every night his mother knelt by its side in prayer for him. He is a boy once more, and repeats the Lord's Prayer; then

he cries again, "My mother, my mother!" and an indescribable contentment fills his heart.

His prayer next morning was very short, but afterward he stood at the window, for a space, and when he turned, his aunt said:

"Ye will get yir sermon, and it will be worth hearing."

"How did ye know?"

But she only smiled, "I heard you pray."

When he shut himself into the study that Saturday morning, his aunt went into her room above, and he knew she had gone to intercede for him.

An hour afterward he was pacing the garden in such anxious thought that he crusht with his foot a rose lying on the path, and then she saw his face suddenly lighten, and he hurried to the house, but first he pluckt a bunch of forget-me-nots. In the evening she found them on his sermon.

Two hours later—for still she prayed and wachit in faithfulness to mother and son—she observed him come out and wander around the garden in great joy. He lifted up the soiled rose and put it in his coat; he releast a butterfly caught in some mesh; he buried his face in fragrant honeysuckle. Then she understood that his heart was full of love, and was sure that it would be well on the morrow.

When the bell began to ring, the minister rose from his knees and went to his aunt's room to be robed, for this was a covenant between them.

His gown was spread out in its black silken glory, but he sat down in despair.

"Auntie, whatever shall we do, for I've forgotten the bands?"

"But I've not forgotten them, John, and here are six pairs wrought with my own hands, and now sit still and I'll tie them round my laddie's neck."

When she had given the last touch, and he was ready to go, a sudden seriousness fell upon them.

"Kiss me, auntie."

"For your mother, and her God be with you," and then he went through the garden and underneath the honeysuckle and into the kirk, where every free churchman in Drumtochty that could get out of bed, and half the Establish Kirk, were waiting in expectation.

I sat with his aunt in the minister's pew, and shall always be glad that I was at that service. When winter lies heavy upon the glen I go upon my travels, and in my time have seen many religious functions. I have been in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, where the people wept one minute and laught the next; have heard Canon Liddon in St. Paul's, and the sound of that high, clear voice is still with me, "Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion"; have seen High Mass in St. Peter's, and stood in the dusk of the Duomo at Florence when Padre Agostino thundered against the evils of the day. But I never realized the unseen world as I did that day in the Free Kirk of Drumtochty.

It is impossible to analyze a spiritual effect, because it is largely an atmosphere, but certain circumstances assisted. One was instantly prepossessed in favor of a young minister who gave out the second paraphrase at his first service, for it declared his filial reverence and won for him the blessing of a cloud of witnesses. No Scottish man can ever sing,

"God of our fathers be the God
Of their succeeding race,"

with a dry heart. It satisfied me at once that the minister was of a fine temper when, after a brave attempt to join, he hid his face and was silent. We thought none the worse of him that he was nervous, and two or three old people who had suspected self-sufficiency took him to their hearts when the minister concluded the Lord's prayer hurriedly, having omitted two petitions. But he knew it was not nervousness which made him pause for ten seconds after praying for widows and orphans, and in the silence which fell upon us the divine Spirit had free access. His youth commended him, since he was also modest, for every mother had come with an inarticulate prayer that had the "pair laddie wud dae weel on his first day, and him only twenty-four." Texts I can never remember, nor, for that matter, the words of sermons; but the subject was Jesus Christ, and before he had spoken five minutes I was convinced, who am outside dogmas and churches, that Christ was present. The preacher faded from before one's eyes, and there rose the figure of the Nazarene, best lover of every human soul, with a face of tender patience such as Sartre gave the Master in the Church of the Annunziata, and stretching out His hands to old folk and little children as He did, before His death in Galilee. His voice might be heard any moment, as I have imagined it in my lonely hours by the winter fire or on the solitary hills—soft, low, and sweet, penetrating like music to the secret of the heart, "Come unto me. . . . and I will give you rest."

During a pause in the sermon I glanced up the church, and saw the same spell held the people. Donald Menzies

had long ago was now hearing Campbell in his eyes, and was quietly, and then softened, and ite stone.

But what will the sight of death, and he a mist of tears. She was minister to her

The elders, of the vestry, and godliest in the

"I a'but lost hae lost ten fact Donald walkt

"There was a John." At the bridegroom rejo voice.

Beneath the h was waiting.

"My name is liam Howe of W parin' for the mi syne. When ye heard his voice,

earth, I hear, and if ye ever wish t mither, come tae the Lord's consol

His aunt could he lookt on her h with one wistful

"Oh, auntie, if day, and her pray but his aunt fl

"Dinna be cast mither has heard it in remembrance mon."—Jan Mac

While dign Me," said a Wes in watching the in He fell into one of inches across and ran around the bo means of escape, l day he settled dow systematically to c inner surface of th grade. He workes from the bottom l either lie or sit and

"At the end of This puzzled him. around, or over t

With unfinching p on tunnelling his v end of four weeks l away to enjoy his

not seen. When h was near the surfac be complete, and skill had saved hi

One morning Har his way to the kind Harold called the nickle, which had week he had not m

"I think peanuts Charlie, as they walk

"Butternuts are n nuts. But I tell y grandma's farm last all day, and come in made us wash our fa would bring out a g nuts, and doughnuts

"That's so," said a great big plateful h than peanuts."

"She always did, seemed to mind how asked if they were there isn't a shell to and good!"

"Just like a gran Exchange.

The Young People.

had long ago been caught into the third heaven, and was now hearing words which it is not lawful to utter.

But what will stand out forever before my mind was the sight of Marget Howe. Her face was as white as death, and her wonderful gray eyes were shining through a mist of tears, so that I caught the light in the manse pew.

The elders, one by one, gripped the minister's hand in the vestry, and, the plain, homely men, they were the godliest in the glen; but no man spoke save Burnbrae.

"I a' but lost ae fairm for the Free Kirk, and I wud hae lost ten tae be in the Kirk this day."

Donald walkt with me homeward, but would only say "There was a man sent from God whose name was John." At the cottage he added, "The friend of the bridegroom rejoiced greatly because of the bridegroom's voice."

Beneath the honeysuckle at his garden gate a woman was waiting.

"My name is Marget Howe, and I'm the wife of William Howe of Whinnie Knowe. My only son was preparin' for the ministry, but God wanted him nearly a year syne. When ye preacht the Byangel o' Jesus the day I heard his voice, and I loved you. Ye hev nae mither on earth, I hear, and I hae nae son, and I want it the way that if ye ever wish tae speak to ony woman as ye wad tae yir mither, come tae Whinnie Knowe, an' I'll coont it aye of the Lord's consolations."

His aunt could only meet him in the study, and when he lookt on her his lip quiverd, for his heart was wrung with one wishful regret.

"Oh, auntie, if she had only been spared to see this day, and her prayers answered."

But his aunt flung her arms round his neck. "Dinna be cast doon, laddie, nor be unbelievin'. Yir mither has heard every word, and is satisfied, for ye did it in remembrance o' her, and yeon was yir mither's sermon."—Jan Maclaren.

Engineering by a Mouse.

"While digging holes for telegraph poles at Byron, Me.," said a Western Union man, "I became interested in watching the ingenuity and perseverance of a mouse. He fell into one of the holes, which was four and a half inches across and twenty inches deep. The first day he ran around the bottom of the hole, trying to find some means of escape, but could not climb out. The second day he settled down to business. He began steadily and systematically to dig a spiral groove round and round the inner surface of the whole with a uniformly ascending grade. He worked night and day, and as he got further from the bottom he dug little pockets where he could either lie or sit and rest."

"At the end of two weeks the mouse struck a rock. This puzzled him. For nearly a day he tried to get under, around, or over the obstruction, but without success. With unflinching patience he reversed his spiral and went on tunnelling his way in the opposite direction. At the end of four weeks he reached the top, and probably sped away to enjoy his well-earned freedom. His escape was not seen. When his food was put in in the morning he was near the surface, but at night the work was seen to be complete, and the little engineer, whose pluck and skill had saved his life, had left."—Sun.

The Best Nuts.

One morning Harold called for Charlie, his friend, on his way to the kindergarten. And they stopped at what Harold called the hot peanut man's to spend Harold's nickle, which had been given him because for a whole week he had not missed his lessons.

"I think peanuts are the best nuts in the world," said Charlie, as they walked on eating.

"Butternuts are good, too," said Harold, "and walnuts. But I tell you what, Charlie, when I was at grandma's farm last summer, and when we were playing all day, and come in tired and hot and thirsty, grandma made us wash our faces and sit down for awhile, and then would bring out a glass of milk, and a plate of doughnuts, and doughnuts are the very best of all."

"That's so," said Charlie, "specially if she gave you a great big plateful hot. I believe I do like them better than peanuts."

"She always did," said Harold. "And she never seemed to mind how many of them we ate, and always asked if they were good, and if we had enough; and there isn't a shell to 'em, and they're just as big and fat and good!"

"Just like a grandma themselves," said Charlie.—Exchange.

EDITORS, REV. E. E. DALRY, A. H. CHIPMAN. Kindly address all communications for this department to A. H. Chipman; St. John.

Prayer Meeting Topics for April.

C. E. Topic.—The brotherhood of man, 1 John 3: 1-24. (A missionary topic).

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Sowing and reaping, Gal. 6.

B. Y. P. U. Daily Bible Readings.

(Baptist Union.)

Monday, April 12.—Job 8: 11-22. The choice of the godless, (vs. 13-14). Compare Job 27: 22.

Tuesday, April 13.—Job 9: 1-19. God does as he will. Compare Dan. 4-17.

Wednesday, April 14. Job 9: 20-35. Self-justification is condemnation, (vs. 20). Compare Job 9: 2.

Thursday, April 15.—Job 10: 1-13. God had chosen to try Job. Compare Ps. 11: 5.

Friday, April 16.—Job 10: 14-22. The wilful sinner marked by God (vs. 14). Compare Heb. 10: 26, 27.

Saturday, April 17.—Job 11. God's exactions less than you deserve, (vs. 8). Compare Ezra 9: 13.

Daily Readings on the Life of Christ.

DIVISION THIRD.—TOPICAL: A STUDY OF CHRIST'S GREAT THEMES.

Lesson 29.—The Nature of the Holy Spirit.

Monday.—He is a Person. In John 14: 16-26 Jesus describes the Holy Spirit by the third personal pronoun He or Him, six times. In Jno. 15: 26 once, and in Jno. 16: 7-13 thirteen times. Twenty in all.

Tuesday.—His Nature illustrated. Matt. 3: 16 compare to a Dove, i. e. He is Gentle. John 3: 8 compared to the Wind, i. e. He is Invisible. Acts 2: 1-3 Compared to Fire, i. e. He is powerful.

Wednesday.—He works Miracles. Matt. 12: 28, Christ's own words. John 3: 5. The New Birth. Acts 2: 4. Miraculous tongues or languages.

Thursday.—He has power to Reveal. Acts 2: 37, Us to ourselves. Jno. 16: 8-11, Our sin to ourselves. Jno. 16: 13-15, The things of Christ. 1 Cor. 2. The deep things of God.

Friday.—He indwells the believer. 1 Cor. 6: 9-20 and 2 Cor. 3: 17-18. To sanctify. Acts 2: 1-4, For service. Acts 7: 55-60, For suffering.

Saturday.—He has administrative functions. Acts 5: 1-13, To discipline. Acts 6: 1-6, Directed appointment of deacons. Acts 13: 1-4, He appointed the first Foreign Missionary. H. F. ADAMS.

Sacred Literature Course B. Y. P. U.

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF CHRIST.

Auxiliary Notes, Prepared especially for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR

BY D. A. STEELE, D. D.

NATURE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Lesson 29.—The Holy Helper.

This is the dispensation of the Spirit. That Spirit is the source of all Spiritual life, of all Spiritual growth, and the Revealer to men of the glory of Christ Jesus the Lord.

VIEW POINT.

We will approach this sacred subject, not by the beaten road of the theologian, but will try to find a path where the child may walk. The word of God is open before us, and our own experience has also taught us something. May He, who is our theme, help our weak vision to gain a fresh view of Himself, who is the unsearchable one, albeit it be an imperfect view.

We have been considering God as Father, and as Son, God creating and God redeeming. Now, we are to pause at the end of our course, to meditate on God as the Divine agent in carrying forward the work of redemption.

THE DIVINE ARRANGEMENT.

Jesus bade farewell to the disciples, ascending to the right hand of the majesty in the heavens. But He, in accordance with a promise made on several occasions, sent the Holy Ghost to be ever present with His people. Jesus, in the body, could not be in every place at one time, but the Spirit could be everywhere at the same time. Therefore our Lord said, "It is better for me to be away." The Comforter or Helper is the representative of God on earth.

A PERSON.

He has a personality all His own. He is never spoken of as It, but is always He. "He shall shew you, teach you," etc. He is called by Jesus, the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, the Spirit of Truth, and the Spirit of God; by others the Spirit of Christ, the Spirit of Grace, and the Eternal Spirit.

This Divine personage is called

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

He is infinite purity, infinite goodness. He cannot bear sin, in however faint a degree sin may be manifest. He is infinitely sensitive, and detects the slightest deception on our part. Hidden almost from ourselves, He sees it, feels it, and withdraws Himself in proportion to our want of honesty with Him. He asks for complete loyalty on our part. Playing double on our part He cannot abide. He will not bless us while we are pretending to desire. This is the reason why many are not converted. They

are not honest with God; they do not really give up to Him. We must not only profess to serve Him, or to dedicate our powers to Him—that lesson was taught in the case of Ananias and Sapphira. He is all Holy, and will not be trifled with. At the same time

HE IS INFINITELY TENDER.

He knows our make up, and makes all allowance for that. But we must not presume upon His goodness. We are not to grieve Him, by the slightest deviation from right. We must beware of so thinking or acting as to quench the sacred flame, and of that which is called "doing despite to the Spirit of grace." He is the one against whom men may commit the only unpardonable sin. The extreme sensitiveness of the Holy Spirit is a thought that we should always take with us. He loves us, works in us that which is well-pleasing to God, bears with us, and remembers that we are fleshly, from the day in which He begins the good work in us, until we are set free from the body of sin. No one but Himself knows how He is hurt by the waywardness of the sincerest believer; nor how much He is offended by the ordinary church member. Yet all through, like a mother, He is patient with us, even with the refractory and the erring. Again and again He blesses us, although as soon as we have obtained the blessing we have forgotten our Benefactor.

INFINITE IN SUGGESTION.

He brings before our minds what we ought to do; for instances, you sometimes feel prompted to aid some good object, it may be, a poor man, or a struggling student, to give a little more to the heathen, or to do more for your own pastor. Are you not often told by a voice within to speak to some friend as to spiritual things? Were you ever deeply impressed to restore something which was not yours, to the party who really owned it? It may have been a piece of land, or a ten-cent piece, or a character which you had maligned. Who is the author of all this prompting to good? Did you heed the suggestion? A man was teaching a class of young men, and he was anxious for their salvation, but his labors were unrewarded. At last he spoke to a good brother about it. The brother immediately asked him, "Is there anything wrong in your life?" The teacher confessed that he had years before purloined three hundred dollars, and could not bring himself to restore it. The good brother told him that he must immediately make restitution with interest. "Cannot I send it anonymously?" "No, go yourself?" That night saw him on his way to his former employer. He surprised him by his confession. He went back a light-hearted man. He had not yielded to the suggestions of the spirit, and was useless. Need I tell you that he soon had the pleasure of seeing one after another of his class coming to Jesus? They all came.

AND NOT TO DO.

But the gracious Monitor also suggests that you had better not do certain things. They are not helpful to your growth in grace; they may be soul-destroying in the long run. Pray, now, as you read these lines, "Lord! Search me, and see if there is any wicked way in me; and help me to stop." The Holy One will tell you about your covetousness, your love of pleasure, your unruly temper, your deceitful tongue, your vanity, and all your other sins. And if you have succeeded in ridding yourself of these, there is another more subtle foe to your usefulness, which this Holy Helper will discover to you, if you ask Him. He is Himself the Truth, as Jesus is, and He wants His followers to know the truth about themselves. When you are justifying yourself to your friend, heed that whisper, "But are you, just in God's sight?" When you plume yourself upon your goodness, upon your Bible-study, and prayer, and benevolence, and general good character, this all-gracious Teacher will one day reveal to you that the most crippling of all this is spiritual pride. He will have no Pharisees in the Kingdom of God.

THE HELPER . . . THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH, . . . HE ABIDETH WITH YOU, AND SHALL BE IN YOU.

Sydney, C. B.

Semi-annual business meeting of the B. Y. P. U. was held in the Lecture room of Pitt street church March 17. The election of officers resulted as follows: Rev. H. B. Smith, pres. (re-elected); Arthur Leslie, vice-pres.; N. H. Richardson, rec. sec'y.; B. H. Grant, cor. sec'y. and treas. (re-elected). Since our birthday, six months ago, we have been steadily progressing and growing in strength. Our list of Active members has increased from seven to thirty-eight. We hold our meetings at the close of the services Sabbath evening, and after the long busy day they come "like the benediction that follows after prayer," when we are drawn nearer to our Heavenly Father and near to each other as brothers and sisters, and in this way are made better and stronger for the work of the week. May we not only "look up" ourselves but "lift up" others.

"Lord strengthen us that while we stand Firm on the Rock and strong in Thee, We may stretch out a helping hand To wrestlers on life's troubled sea."

We, too, have an earnest, energetic helper in our president, Rev. H. B. Smith, and under the guidance of our Divine Leader, Christ Jesus, we are pressing on with bright prospects for the future. Will sister Union members in their prayers our little band in Sydney. BESSIE H. GRANT, Cor. Sec'y.

A B. Y. P. U. was organized at Homeville by Rev. J. A. Marple in February. The following officers were elected: Pres. Charles Holmes; vice-pres. K. Marian Holmes; sec., Willie Holmes; cor. sec., Katherine Holmes; treas., Cyddie Holmes. The meetings are held on Friday evening. Quite an interest is manifested by the young people and good results are looked for.

KATHERINE HOLMES, Cor. Sec. Homeville, March 26th.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"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 APRIL.

For our Grande Ligne Mission. For brother and sister Grenier that they may not grow discouraged but see the good results from their labor.

W. B. M. U. Convention.

At the last meeting of the W. B. M. U. at Berwick, it was decided to hold our next annual gathering at some other place than where the Convention was held. This change has been thought of and discussed several times. On one occasion when the vote was taken a majority were in favor of making no changes. The next time it was brought up resulted in a tie. While this plainly showed a growing feeling in favor of the change, it was not thought desirable to take such an important step without a more unanimous vote. Last year after considerable discussion on this subject the vote resulted in a large majority in favor of the change.

The following reasons were given:—1st Our meetings have been unavoidably interrupted as other things were going on at the same time. We have never been able to have an evening 'session,' which is most desirable as the B. Y. P. U., had their meeting on Friday night and all ladies wished to attend. 2nd. Many of our delegates were also sent to represent their churches in Convention so conscientious scruples took some sisters away from Saturday morning and afternoon sessions. 3rd. We can now meet in smaller towns and villages, thus coming in contact with a much larger number of our societies in different parts of the Province. 4th. More especially do we hail with delight the change, for the reason that the numbers attending Convention were so large that we hesitated to urge our societies to send all the delegates they possibly could. We felt uncomfortable because it seemed like imposing upon our good friends where the Convention was held. 5th. A very few of the sisters living in the place were able to meet with us because their duties at home would not permit. All these difficulties will now be removed and with no uncertain sound we send forth the invitation to our societies to make all necessary arrangements to attend our next annual meeting in August.

The Sackville W. M. A. S. have sent a most cordial invitation to the W. B. M. U. to meet with them, which we gratefully accept. The time will be a day earlier than usual so that any one wishing to attend Convention will have time to get there. Let us show our devotion and enthusiasm for the cause and our appreciation of the invitation from Sackville by a large delegation.

We need have no fears about entertainment or a hearty welcome. The hospitality of Sackville will be more than sufficient. Further particulars concerning the meetings will be given later.

Work Among the French of Digby Co.

I can hardly realize that it is almost two years since we began work here. During that period of time, a large number of Catholics have heard the gospel and have been favorably impressed. The good seed has not all fallen on barren ground and many a heart has been touched. Only the other day, an old woman walked three miles to attend our meeting, and after hearing the sermon on Conversion only by accepting Christ, she almost broke down with emotion and said: "I love religion and the gospel or else I never would have walked that long distance to-night." Her heart was full and tears filled her eyes. We told her we would go and see her and pray with her; her face brightened as she said: "Yes come as soon as the roads will permit." Many a young man and a young woman has heard the Truth proclaimed. We sing in the French language, and as the French people are all very fond of singing, it pleases them to hear the hymns in their native tongue.

We have organized a Sunday school which is quite encouraging. I have a class of several Roman Catholic children, who come as regularly as they can; sometimes they have no shoes, and the roads being very bad, it is not possible for them to be present, this is to be expected, but we do not get discouraged for all that.

Every Wednesday we hold prayer meetings which are of an encouraging nature. During the year we organized two concerts which were quite a success considering the circumstances in which we are placed. We realized enough to repair our church at Plympton Station and buy a few lamps. Friends will remember that last year we had the most acceptable gift of an organ which is a great help and a great comfort to us. After that we bought 40 chairs and paid for them. Little by little we have made ourselves quite comfortable.

We find the people most accessible. In our visits we have been enabled to offer prayer in a few houses, and in some cases we were surprised to see the Testament.

We held revival meetings for three consecutive weeks, and had the pleasure of seeing several Catholics stand up for prayer, and in talking with them privately they ex-

Foreign Missions.

pressed a desire to live better lives. We try and keep Christ continually before their eyes, not a dead Christ such as they have been accustomed to worship, but a living Christ, one who is a God of love and anxious to save them and make them eternally happy.

During my work as a Bible woman in Quebec I had occasion to meet a large number of women, some liberal, independent, but many were allowing the priest to rule their households, thus causing a discord between husband and wife. As a rule the women are more bigoted and do not neglect confession, but the men are not so eager.

During one winter I gathered up quite a class of children and had just got them interested in their work when gradually one after the other left me, but I managed to give each of them a New Testament. The priest had commanded them not to come near us, therefore he must be obeyed or else they will never see Heaven. With them it is "The Church"—with us it is "It is better to obey God than man."

The Church of Rome is pretty much the same everywhere; the system is a very poor one, it is very hard for those ignorant, superstitious people to give up the religion of their forefathers. Nothing but the wonderful power of God can work a change in those poor hearts. When they do get converted, then we see the wonderful power of God. Two young ladies (who accepted Christ during our stay in Quebec) often repeated to me: How different our lives are since we belong to Christ! Oh! if our friends would only accept Him and His work! They feared no one, they read their Bible daily, no matter who was there, and they never missed a chance to speak of their new found joy to their Catholic friends.

Oh! the joy of bringing souls to the true knowledge of the scriptures! It is a great privilege to be servants of God I think. May all we do be done to His honor and glory. We ask the prayers of all the Christians.

MRS. C. W. GRENIER,

Plympton, Digby Co., N. S., March 22nd.

Foreign Mission Board.

At the meeting of the Canadian Baptist Conference, which was recently held in Chicacoale, India, the following resolution with reference to the famine in India was passed. To this the special attention of all the friends of missions in that great country is called.

Whereas, the stress of famine seems daily to be growing more severe; that multitudes of men, women and children in the three districts, Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, in which our missions are situated, know not where to look for food; that long, weary months must pass before any food supply can reasonably be looked for from the next monsoon rains; therefore,

Resolved, that we request our Christian brethren in Canada to help us at once in our efforts to relieve the distress that comes within our sphere, and appeals especially to our sympathy. All funds for this purpose should be sent to the treasurers of the Foreign Mission Boards.

And we unite in requesting that special and earnest prayer be offered by our churches at home that in this time of extremity the hearts of the sufferers in India may be moved to seek the true and living God.

It is said that the estimated tithes of the Baptist denomination alone in this country (U. S.) are fully \$80,000,000 a year. We paid less than \$12,000,000; we withheld \$68,000,000 of our tithes last year to say nothing of the offerings. What would \$80,000,000 a year not do for our denomination if wisely expended in the Master's work? How soon would it evangelize the nation! There is no lack of persons to go, but a lack of funds to send them. It is a fair question, whether a similar lack does not exist in this country, and a proportionate amount of the Lord's tithes withheld. If it be so showers of blessing cannot be expected upon the Home churches. Where there is the withholding more than is meet, it is sure to tend to poverty.

The question above all others which should press upon all Christian hearts is, "How much owest thou to my Lord?" It is a question that is constantly knocking for answer, and it is being answered in various ways. Some, no doubt, have answered it conscientiously to the Lord Himself and find themselves in happier relations to Him personally as a result. They are enjoying a fuller assurance of faith, their hope is brighter and their love stronger. Others are waiting for something, they know not what, and are excusing themselves from giving an answer to this important question in a way that is not at all in harmony with the principles of an enlarged and enlarging Christian life. No man can or will grow in grace except by individual consecration. Let the question, How much owest thou to my Lord? be pressed with all the persuasive energy possible to every Christian conscience. It is hard when the battle against selfish indulgence is to be fought and won. In the light of God's great gift to us and the infinite cost of redemption must the question be settled. There is no other way. And when it is settled here there will be no lack in God's Treasury of men or means.

There are now some 1900 Protestant missionaries in China, but there would have to be over 500,000 more in order to give to China the same proportion of ordained ministers that are in the United States and Canada. If these countries were supplied in the same proportion as China now is, there would be only 140 ordained ministers where there are now 80,000. And yet we hear sometimes the cry, Hold, now, you are doing too much for the work of the world's evangelization!

Delightful Studies in the Word.

THE THREE HARKENS, Isa. 51:1-8.

- I. "Harken," for the seeker. 1. Seeker after righteousness. 2. Seeker after the Lord. 3. Neither can be found in the "rock" or the "hole of the pit." Vs. 1. 4. Look to Abraham, example of righteousness. Vs. 2. 5. Look to Sarah, a subject of the Lord's miracle. Vs. 2. -6. In the Lord may be found "comfort" an "Eden," a "garden of the Lord," "joy," "gladness," thanksgiving," a "voice of melody." Vs. 3. II. "Harken," for "my people," (who have recently been enrolled). 1. You will find my law proceeding direct from me. Vs. 4. 2. My judgment is at rest, never to be set aside, always the rest and light of my people. Vs. 4. 3. My righteousness is near. Vs. 5. 4. My salvation has gone forth. Vs. 5. 5. My strength shall judge the people. Vs. 5. 6. The isles shall wait upon me. Vs. 5. 7. On my arm shall they trust. Vs. 5. 8. Consider the heavens and earth. Vs. 6. 9. They shall disappear like smoke. Vs. 6. 10. The dwellers therein shall also pass away. Vs. 6. 11. My salvation shall be forever. 12. My righteousness shall not be abolished. Vs. 6. III. "Harken," for those who know. See Isa. 40:31 last clause, and 1 John 2:14, first clause. 1. Fear not reproach of men. Vs. 7. 2. Fear not man's revilings. Vs. 7. 3. The reproach of men shall disappear like cloth before the moth. 4. The evil men shall be eaten as the worm destroys wool. Vs. 8. 5. But my righteousness shall be forever. Vs. 8. 6. My salvation from generation to generation. Vs. 8.

NOTE: Each of these three classes who are called upon to "harken," received a command, a warning, and a precious promise. M. B. S. Fallbrook, Cal.

Evil Words.

"I don't want to hear naughty words," said little Charlie to one of his school-fellows. "It does not matter," said the other boy; "they go in at one ear and out at the other." "No," replied Charlie; "the worst of it is, when naughty words get in they stick; and so I mean to do my best to keep them out." Dear boys and girls, my advice is, do not speak bad words and do not listen to them. Bad words have done more evil than battle, murder, and sudden death all put together. They creep through the ear into the heart, call up its bad passions, and tempt it to break God's commandments. A few bad words got into the ear of Eve, and they led her to eat the forbidden fruit and thus to bring death into the world. Then, just think of it, you can never stop the progress of a bad or cruel word which you uttered carelessly perhaps; it will go on, and on, spreading evil on every hand. But a good word! It is like sunshine—it scatters blessings wherever it goes. Let us love pure words; clean words; loving words. And don't forget "that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment."—Sel.

BAPTIST BOOK ROOM, 120 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N. S. Special Offer! EDERSHEIM'S "Life and Times of Jesus, the Messiah." 2 Royal Octavo Volumes, in Cloth, \$2.50, Mailed. Formerly sold, per set, \$6.00. This is a BARGAIN, and we hope to fill many orders. PASTORS AND TEACHERS should get this at once. Geo. A. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer.

Notes by Prayer Meeting... Natural laws a... "is not mocked."... though God is m... laws that cannot... ity. We reje... much about forg... Christ, we are pu... we did upon the... comes, not throug... but through the i... is "sowing to the... "eternal life." T... the flesh" and "e... own load" of re... direct effects. David carried st... time of his great... death, the consequ... nightmare haunte... ture, sweet to the... tasted, it imparted... all the sweets th... harmful weed it se... throughout his life... extent of its capac... fruitful plants of pl... ang it returned upo... his children, Amm... as he writhed in pai... his pain increas... brance that it was h... it forth and like a... burst forth from his... "I have sinned." No wonder the Pr... member not the sins... deeds cannot atone... God's forgiveness ca... results. "Can a ma... bosom and his cloth... one go upon hot co... burned? No matter... our sins by ourselv... remain. Bitter mem... filthy images the hea... ment in Italy led... secret societies that... a curse to Italy tho... was improved. The... formed while we wer... erment of a sinful y... youth and come to t... hours of holiest comm... According to an old B... of lead was fitted to th... dered bishop and th... murder was the weigh... How true that the lea... rounds the sin in the... so much golden joy! Because sins are not... rhinoceros which is sin... of the skin, because... prickles that peel off... because they are thorn... the centre of our being... more for early conver... male or female, must... mischief making notio... ed seed we have a stum... damaged sapling a stum... oat sowing, with wild o... whose experience is th... There are things of wh... There are dreams that... There are thoughts that... heart weak And bring a pallor int... And a mist before the ey... And the words of that... Come over me like a win... A boy'd will is the win... And the thoughts of you... thoughts. In a sermon on Samson... claimed: "A bird with... never soars as high as... strictly true, when appli... or suggests an awful tru... sin (deeply and yet... Christian after his sin th... a sad truth that, as far as

B. Y. P. U.

Notes by Rev. H. F. Waring.

Prayer Meeting Topic for the week beginning April 11.—"Sowing and Reaping," Gal. 6.

Natural laws are the laws of God who "is not mocked." We need to learn that though God is merciful there are natural laws that cannot be violated with impunity. We rejoice that while we hear so much about forgiveness of sins through Christ, we are putting more emphasis than we did upon the fact that remission of sins comes, not through a Saviour outside of us, but through the indwelling Christ. This is "sowing to the Spirit" and the result is "eternal life." There is also a sowing "to the flesh" and "each man shall carry his own load" of results, consequences and direct effects.

David carried such a load. From the time of his great sin until the day of his death, the consequences of his sin, like a nightmare, haunted his life. Like a mixture, sweet to the taste but bitter when tasted, it imparted some of its bitterness to all the sweets that followed. Like the harmful weed it sent its runners and roots throughout his life, robbing it to a large extent of its capacity for producing the fruitful plants of pleasure. Like a boomerang it returned upon him in the lives of his children, Amnon and Absalom, and, as he writhed in pain because of its blow, his pain increased through the remembrance that it was his own hand that sent it forth and like a scalding geyser that burst forth from his soul: "I have sinned." "I have sinned."

No wonder the Psalmist prayed: "Remember not the sins of my youth." Good deeds cannot atone for our sins and even God's forgiveness cannot stop their natural results. "Can a man take fire into his bosom and his clothes not be burned? Can one go upon hot coals and his feet not be burned? No matter what may be done with our sins by ourselves or our God the scars remain. Bitter memories fill the mind and filthy images the heart. The bad government in Italy led to the formation of secret societies that have since been such a curse to Italy though the government was improved. The evil associations formed while we were under the bad government of a sinful youth will outlive our youth and come to torment us even in the hours of holiest communion with our God. According to an old Bavarian law a tunic of lead was fitted to the body of the murdered bishop and the commutation for his murder was the weight of the tunic in gold. How true that the leaden sorrow that surrounds the sin in the dead past robs us of so much golden joy!

Because sins are not like the horn of the rhinoceros which is simply an excrescence of the skin, because they are not simply prickles that peel off with the bark, and because they are thorns that take hold of the centre of our being we should work more for early conversions. That youth, male or female, must sow its wild oats is a mischief making notion. From an injured seed we have a stunted growth, from the damaged sapling a stunted tree, from wild oat sowing, with wild oat reaping by those whose experience is that of him who sang:

There are things of which I may not speak,
There are dreams that cannot die,
There are thoughts that make the strong heart weak
And bring a pallor into the cheek,
And a mist before the eye,
And the words of that fatal song,
Come over me like a chill;
A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

In a sermon on Samson Dr. Lorimer exclaimed: "A bird with a broken pinion never soars as high again." It is not strictly true, when applied, but it contains or suggests an awful truth. A man may sin deeply and yet become a better Christian after his sin than before, but it is a sad truth that, as far as we know, he can

never be as good as he might have been if he had not committed that sin. He may be able to use his knowledge in warning others but he himself has by that sin lost something that he can never regain.

But the bird with a broken pinion
Kept another from the snare,
And the life, that sin had stricken,
Raised another from despair;
Each loss has its compensation,
There is healing for every pain,
But the bird with a broken pinion
Never soars so high again.

Prince William.

Sometime has elapsed since the B. Y. P. U. of this place has been heard from. Like the tide it has its ebb and flow. Last fall owing partially to the fact that some of the foremost workers were not in the neighborhood, the interest slackened to quite a large extent, but during the past few months, though sometimes the attendance has not been large, more interest has been manifested. On the evening of the 14th inst., a missionary concert was given, which consisted of readings, music and an address by the pastor. The offering amounting to \$9, was forwarded to Rev. J. W. Manning for the purpose of adding to the famine fund.

The 1st New Brunswick Convention of Christian Endeavor will be held in St. John, August 11th and 13th, the first session on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Entertainment will be provided for two delegates from each society, senior and junior, and also the pastor of the church.

The Royal Spectre.

During the revolutionary struggle which resulted in the death of Charles I. of England a curious little volume made its appearance in public. It bore the strange title, "Eikon Basilike or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majestic in his Solitudes and Sufferings." The two Greek words signify Royal Spectre, and were intended as a pathetic designation of the king, bereft of his dignity and presenting the appearance of a phantom.

It will be remembered that, after being defeated in various battles, Charles gave himself up to the Scotch people, by whom he was subsequently surrendered to the British troops. For safe keeping till his trial he was sent to Carisbrook Castle, on the Isle of Wight, where he remained nearly a year.

Toward the close of his imprisonment the little book was published. It purported to be written by the king himself, the first personal pronoun being constantly used. The contents of the volume consist of a pathetic story of the king's life from 1640 to the date of publication, endeavoring to show the injustice of his imprisonment, the cruelty of his treatment, and the indignity offered to the prestige of the British crown by those who had forced him into such humiliating circumstances.

At first it was generally believed that Charles was the undoubted author of the work, and many eminent authorities still hold this view. There can be no question that the publication of this curious book did much to arouse strong sympathy among the common people toward their dethroned king, and the title of the Royal Martyr seems to have had its origin from this source. It was a real expression of the feelings of the unhappy monarch, and a very true portraiture of his position, character and prospects.

But in the year 1692 the deception was exposed. An honest old clergyman, named Walker, wrote a book, making plain the true authorship of the Eikon. John Gauden, a royalist chaplain of King Charles, was shown to have written the mysterious volume. He afterwards became Bishop of Exeter, and Walker was his curate. This curate, when he became an old man, felt it to be his duty to disabuse the public mind of the error into which it had been led. He furnished the most conclusive evidence that Gauden, and not the king, was the real author of the book. Hallam, Macaulay and J. R. Green unhesitatingly pronounced their verdict in favor of Walker's reliability. That Charles may have read the Eikon, and even made some interlineations is altogether probable, but it seems pretty certain that he did not originate the volume. Thus a matter of conscience on the part of an honest clergyman has saved us from any idolatrous homage to the "Spectre" of England's so-called "martyred king."

W. H. WARREN.

Cape Breton District Meeting.

The above association met with the church at Port Morien on Tuesday, 23rd inst., to enjoy a delightful and profitable outing for us who went there from the various fields represented and inning for brethren at Port Morien where we were received with enthusiasm and entertained with great hospitality. On the first evening we had an inspiring sermon from the Sydney pastor which advised and helped us to "look up," for such were the words of his text (see Psalm 5:3). The sermon was followed by short addresses from other brethren, and the meeting, which was largely attended, was an inspiring one. On Wednesday morning we met to spend an hour in prayer and then hear reports from various fields represented. Such reports, for the most part, were of a very encouraging character, and were given from Sydney by Pastor Smith, Glace Bay, Pastor Beattie; North Sydney, Pastor Macdonald; Gabarous field, Mr. Baker, Lic.; Mira, Bro. P. Spencer; Homeville, Bro. A. Holmes, and Port Morien, Bro. L. G. Spencer. We were greatly cheered and helped by the presence and words of our honored missionary, Isa. Wallace, as straight as a rush, as enthusiastic as a college freshman, and as inspiring as a veteran who has been wonderfully and continuously blessed of God in a ministry of over forty years duration. His report was of a general and most encouraging character dwelling especially on the good work now in progress in North Sydney in which he had been helping for the two previous weeks. The afternoon session was most profitably spent in a spirited discussion on the important subject of "The duty and benefits of family worship," introduced by an excellent paper by Pastor Beattie. In the evening we had a platform missionary meeting of unusual interest. The subjects were, our Educational Institutions, Pastor Smith; Sunday Schools, Bro. Baker, Lic.; Home Missions, Bro. Wallace; Grande Ligne and the great west, Pastor Macdonald, and Foreign Missions, Pastor Beattie. Marked attention was given to these addresses, additional interest in all these subjects must be the result. The Port Morien field is looking forward with interest to the coming of Bro. Spidel from Acadia College to visit them with a view to a settlement with them. Bro. Wallace remained with them for the remainder of the week. We expect to hear a good report of his mission. D. G. M., Sec., pro tem, North Sydney, March 30th.

Johannes Brahms, the well-known musical composer, is dead. He had been ill for a long time. He suffered from jaundice.

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since we make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—It's Ayer's.

The Canadian Pacific railway earnings for the week ending March 31, were \$536,000; for the same period last year, \$463,000; increase, \$73,000.

I. H. KING, M.D.C.M. 26 Germain Street.

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OUR ENEMY STOLE IN

An enemy stole into your house one day last week and touched you lightly in passing. You thought little of the matter at the time, for the enemy was only a vagrant current of air. But now you are beginning to learn what mischief the little intruder did, for your back is stiff and painful. Your head aches, and at times you feel dizzy.

What has happened? Simply this: the cold has settled on your kidneys. They are overcharged with blood and inflamed. Instead of passing the waste matter out of the body they are damming it up in the blood. Every minute, yes, every heart beat adds to the poison in you. Normal action of the kidneys will purify the blood. Nothing else will.



to the friend in need. It will reduce the inflammation, so that the grip on the tissues of the blood-vessels is relaxed, and the uric acid is sent on its way out of the body.

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Is. should be Pure.
Bad Pastry brings Indigestion
and its ills.
Avoid these by using—
**WOODILL'S German
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* The Home *

Mother's Growing Old.

Her steps are slow and weary;
Her hands unsteady now,
And paler still, and deeper,
The lines upon her brow;
Her meek blue eyes have faded;
Her hair has lost its gold;
Her once firm voice now falters—
My mother's growing old.

My thoughts flow back to childhood;
When fondled on her knee,
I poured out all my sorrow's,
Or lisped my songs of glee;
But now upon me leaning;
So wearily and cold,
With trembling lips she murmurs—
"Dear child I'm growing old."

I think of all her counsils;
So precious to my youth;
How faithfully she taught me,
God's sacred words of truth;
How tenderly she led me;
To Jesus' blessed fold,
Where she will soon be welcomed,
No longer bowed and old.

Oh, mother fond and faithful;
Thou truest earthly friend,
May I be near to soothe thee,
Till all thy struggles end;
And while with sad hearts yearning,
Thy form my arms enfold,
I pray in peace to meet thee,
Where saints no more grow old.
—Selected.

* * * * *

Bashfulness.

Writing on this subject in the Household, Clara S. Everts says: "Mothers of children who are bashful deplore the fact and the awkwardness that is its outgrowth, yet most of them would deny that bashfulness is often an acquired fault as it is a natural one.

"Bashfulness is the result of self-consciousness. Bashful persons whether they realize it or not, are constantly thinking of themselves, their appearance, manner or actions, and how they are regarded by others.

"The great majority of children are not naturally self-conscious; but it is taught them as they grow, 'here a little and there a little.'

"Who of us has not reproved a child somewhat similar to the following:

"Why did you do so and so before Mrs. Smith? What will she think of you? Can I never teach you that you are not to do such and such things when any one is here? I was so mortified. I hardly knew what to do. Will you ever learn that you must not talk in that way before company?"

"The thought that people are—as we are led to suppose—watching and commenting on their actions makes them ill at ease, consequently awkward.

"We are, as a rule, too lax in the training of our children. We fail to notice the little defects in manner; the lapses in speech or action when alone, and rarely think of them only as the presence of those before whom we are anxious to make a good impression make these things, which are, in reality, of daily occurrence, appear to us in their true light.

"Children should be early and carefully taught that certain words and acts are of themselves wrong; no reference ever being made as to the presence of others, or anything of that kind.

"A child's mind should be kept as free as possible from the thought, 'What will people think or say. They will then develop naturally and freely, possessed of an easy, pleasant manner, unmarred by self-consciousness, and its unpleasant outgrowth—bashfulness.

* * * * *

What Boy's Should Learn.

There are a great many things boys, as boys, should learn. And if they learn these lessons so well as never to forget them during life, they will prove of great help to them oftentimes when they need help.

Among other things boys should learn may be named:

1. Not to tease boys and girls smaller than themselves.
2. Not to take the easiest chair in the room, put it in the pleasantest place, and forget to offer it to mother when she comes in to sit down.
3. To treat mother as politely as if she were a strange lady who did not spend her life in their service.
4. To be as kind and helpful to sisters as they expect their sisters to be to them.
5. To make their friends among good boys.
6. To take pride in being a gentleman at home.
7. To take mother into their confidence if they do anything wrong; and, above all, never to lie about anything they have done.
8. To make up their minds not to learn to smoke, gamble, or drink, remembering these things are terrible drawbacks to good men, and necessities to bad ones.—Green's Fruit Grower.

* * * * *

The cold process of making condensed milk is something new in the milk business. The ordinary method of making condensed milk is by heating the milk and evaporating most of the water. It is now proposed to freeze the milk, and thus precipitate the solids, stirring and freezing it until the solids and the water of the milk mix like snow, and then separate them by centrifugal force. It is claimed that milk condensed in this manner can, by the addition, of water, return to its normal condition, so that no one can tell that it has ever been condensed.

The ever-ready alternative from heavy meats, and perhaps the most useful thing the housewife finds to vary her daily bills of fare, is the acceptable chicken. It is excellent broiled, roasted or fried, and furnishes the foundation for a multiplicity of dainty dishes.

To cut up a chicken for frying or for a fricassee, sever the neck from the body, take off the wings, and then the legs; cut the body in two and then lengthwise through the sides. A small fowl does not require more cutting; a larger one should have the second joints and drumsticks separated and the breast may be cut across, leaving the wishbone in one part. The neck of the chicken may be cooked with a fricassee, but is not served.

Sally Lunn.—Warm one pint of milk and add to it two tablespoons of melted butter, then stir in three well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and flour to make a stiff batter. Beat until perfectly smooth, then add one quarter of a cake of yeast, dissolve in two tablespoonfuls of warm water. Pour into a round, scalloped mould with a tube in the centre to admit the heat. Let it rise in a warm, not hot, place the last thing before retiring. In the morning bake in a moderate oven until thoroughly cooked. Serve whole and smoking hot.

* * * * * Fast Losing Ground.

Dealers and druggists who handle and sell common package dyes for home dyeing are finding out that they are fast losing ground as business men.

Once a woman is deceived she never returns to the merchant that caused her loss of time and money.

The dealers who give their customers Diamond Dyes when dyes are asked for are the successful and trusted business men in every part of Canada.

Diamond Dyes are perfect in color and dyeing power; the only dyes that can warrant satisfaction. Every buyer should see that the name "Diamond" appears on each package handed to them by a dealer.

* * * * *

Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, is greatly improved in health. He is now in New York.

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MAJESTY, ENTITLED:**
**"Victoria Sixty Years
a Queen."**

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59 Garden Street,
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* * * * * Lagrippe Conquered.

DARTMOUTH, Sept. 31th, 1885.
Messrs. G. GATES & Co., Middleton, N. S.

This is to certify that while living at Belmont, in Colchester County, about 17 years ago, I took a very heavy cold and had severe cough and an attack of Bronchitis, which reduced me very much—was very bad for a month, friends feared my going into decline. I procured some of your Bitters and Syrup, which I took and soon began to improve, and kept on gaining till I fully recovered. Five years ago I was seized with an attack of La Grippe, which reduced me so much that I could scarcely walk without falling over. I then took eighteen bottles of your Bitters and Syrup, which built me up and made me thoroughly well. We continue to use your medicine and never think of being without them in the house.
I am willing to make oath to the truthfulness of the above statement.
Yours very sincerely,
HENRY ACHOBALD.

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MASONIC TEMPLE,
St. John, N. B.

Among the contributors to the April number of McClure's will be Will H. Low, Robert Louis Stevenson, the Hon. Hent Cabot Lodge, Hamlin Garland, Rudyard Kipling, Octave Thanet, Cy Warman, and Ian MacIaren. A remarkably fine number is promised, with a special Easter cover.

Adapted
Lesson III.—
GENTILES
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23. WHEN HE CAME
briefly recorded under

The Sunday School.

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Huribut's Notes.

Second Quarter.

Lesson III.—April 18. Acts 11:19-26.

Read Chapter 11.

GENTILES CONVERTED AT ANTIOCH GOLDEN TEXT.

Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life, Acts 11, 18.

I. THE CHURCH GROWING. VERSES 19-21.

19. THEY WHICH WERE SCATTERED ABROAD—See Acts 8, 1-4. The result of THE PERSECUTION THAT AROSE ABOUT STEPHEN was the same as that of all other persecutions—to more widely disseminate the truth. The disciples scattered in every direction, carrying the gospel wherever they went. God makes every injustice to work out a surer triumph for his cause and his loved ones. Individual Christians should be able at least to match David's faith, and say, "I will not fear what man can do unto me." PHENICE—Phoenicia, a country extending along the Mediterranean coast, north of Palestine, for about one hundred and twenty miles. Its breadth varied at different times, but averaged perhaps fifteen or twenty miles. Tyre and Sidon were its most famous cities. In the days of Rome's supremacy their marvellous mercantile enterprise had declined, and Phoenicia had been made part of the province of Syria. CYPRUS—A large island in the northeast part of the Mediterranean, sixty miles west of Syria; one hundred and forty miles long, and from five to fifty wide. It was widely celebrated for its fertility. The birthplace of Barnabas. ANTIOCH stood on the banks of the river Orontes, three hundred miles north of Jerusalem, and thirty from the Mediterranean. It was one of the greatest and one of the most licentious cities of the Roman empire.

20. SOME OF THEM—Of these preaching disciples. MEN OF CYPRUS AND CYRENE—Hebrews by race, but born abroad, and because of constant contact with Gentiles, affected by broader religious views than prevailed in Palestine. "Cyrene" lay west of Egypt in northern Africa. SPEAK UNTO THE GREEKS—Better, "preached unto the Greeks also." Grecian Jews are not here meant, but heathens.

Most of the primitive preachers were private Christians; who scattered the seed which produced such fruit. Every believer was a propagandist of the faith. Let us go and do likewise. Comparatively few are called to be ministers; all must be witnesses telling the glad story and striving to win souls to Jesus.

21. THE HAND OF THE LORD—As "name" stands for character, so "hand" stands for power, of which the hand is the symbol. WAS WITH THEM—Those who labor for God may be sure of his presence and aid. A GREAT NUMBER BELIEVED—The meaning of the Greek is rather that a great number of those who believed turned unto the Lord. Then, as now, many were intellectually convinced who had not the moral courage to act out their convictions and devote their lives to Christ's service.

II. THE CHURCH ORGANIZED. VERSES 22-26.

22. TIDINGS OF THESE THINGS—This was a terrible thing in the eyes of many Christian Jews, that heathen Gentiles should enlist in the service of the Hebrew Messiah without first becoming circumcised; and doubtless they straightway sent word to the Christian authorities at Jerusalem. If the mighty barrier which separated Jews from Gentiles was to melt away under the gospel, what was the use of being a Jew? This question Paul afterward discussed at length in his epistles. THE CHURCH WHICH WAS IN JERUSALEM was, singularly enough, more intensely Jewish and more intensely Christian than the church in other places. THEY SENT FORTH BARNABAS—"Two remarkable points of difference are observable between this mission of Barnabas to Antioch and the mission of Peter and John to Samaria: 1. The apostles sent Peter and John, whereas the church in Jerusalem, as a body, sent Barnabas. 2. Those who were sent to Samaria were original apostles, whereas it was Barnabas, a man of note indeed among the brethren, but not one of the original apostles, who was sent to Antioch. Perhaps by this time most of the apostles had left Jerusalem. By sending Barnabas the church in Jerusalem showed the apostolic conception of the Christian church. They wished to preserve unity among the disciples, to draw all believers together, and thus to guard against Christianity being split into a number of small sects; the Jewish and Gentile Christians were to be the members of the same community.

23. WHEN HE CAME—"The result is briefly recorded under three heads: (1)

What he saw, the grace of God; (2) What he felt, he was glad; (3) What he did, he exhorted them all." WAS GLAD—There were some Christians, even in those days, mean enough to feel sorry that the gospel showed signs of leaping over the bounds of Judaism; but Barnabas had no such narrow soul. He was glad that so many sinners were converted; he was gladder that a new and vast field, bounded only by the human race, was opening before the gospel. EXHORTED THEM ALL—Conservative and aggressive souls alike. WITH PURPOSE OF HEART THEY WOULD CLEAVE UNTO THE LORD—Instead of prescribing ritualistic practices, or checking the zeal of the earnest preachers and zealous converts, he urges them all to fuller consecration.

24. FOR—Here comes the reason why Barnabas so sincerely rejoiced in the work at Antioch. A GOOD MAN—Generous, broad-minded, FULL OF THE HOLY GHOST, and, therefore, gifted with divine insight and foresight. FAITH—Not only trust in God, but lofty loyalty; not only faith, but faithfulness. He understood the breath of the gospel plans, and he proposed to stand for them, regardless of the consequences. MUCH PEOPLE WAS ADDED—Barnabas's noble qualities of soul were like a whole army of reinforcement.

25. DEPARTED BARNABAS TO TARSUS—Across a narrow arm of the Mediterranean, to Saul's native city in Cilicia. TO SEEK SAUL—Generous souls recognize each other at the first glance, and Barnabas knew that Saul's sympathies and his own were alike; he also knew Saul's thorough consecration to Christ's cause, and may have known something of his extraordinary intellectual power. The two had last met at Jerusalem. How long Saul had been at Tarsus we do not know. It was now about four or five years after his conversion.

26. HE BROUGHT HIM UNTO ANTIOCH—The city was thenceforth to possess its greatest fame from the presence of this man, whose greatness was then unrecognized. ASSEMBLED THEMSELVES WITH THE CHURCH—Ancient tradition states that the meetings were held in Singon Street, near the Pantheon temple. CALLED CHRISTIANS FIRST—The name was not assumed by the disciples nor given by the Jews, but by the Gentiles; and thus shows that the gospel was attracting notice in the city. The New Testament names are "Disciples," "Brethren," "Believers," "Saints," "The Faithful," and "The Way." The Jews called them Nazarenes. Julian the Apostate decreed that they should be called Galileans. The word Christ, (not the name, but the title of Jesus) was constantly on the lips of the disciples, and some profane wit one day invented the epithet Christian in derision of them. It is now everywhere a word of honor. "Puritan" and "Methodist" were in like fashion originally nicknames; and, indeed, nearly all great movements have received their names from their enemies. The word Christian occurs elsewhere in the New Testament only in Acts 26, 28; 1 Peter 4, 16.

Table Decorations.

At least once a year the decoration of the table becomes a matter of interest even in the humblest homes. Great baskets of fruit relieved by fronds of evergreen ferns are always beautiful and suitable to the season, but they are somewhat monotonous year after year. Some other ornamentation is a relief. A very pretty centerpiece may be made of the evergreen fern, the common poly-podium, which may be found still green and beautiful in the depths of our forests, where it remains long after the snows cover the ground. Here also will be

found a variety of red fruits and berries, which make the most effective and beautiful decoration among the dark leaves of the ferns. None of these berries are more effective than the flaming cone of crimson that the dragon arum rears in memory of the blossom which the children hailed in the spring as "Jack-in-the-Pulpit." Then, among the dead leaves, are found the effective white and red berries of the baneberry and the dark fruit sprays of the wild sarsaparilla. The withered brown foliage beneath the forest trees contains many other examples of wild fruits which, though not edible, are most effective gathered for bouquets for decorations. It should be remembered that no border to a centerpiece is more effective than a small spray of common pine, arranged in a simple wreath.

*** Rollo Simpson, confidential man for J. A. Cantile & Co., Montreal, has defaulted to the extent of \$70,000.

The Federal government having decided to give \$300,000 towards rebuilding the Victoria bridge, Montreal, and the Quebec government half that amount, the work will be begun May first.

Mgr. Merry Del Val, the papal ablegate, arrived in Montreal on Tuesday and at once proceeded to Quebec. Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, had an audience with the Pope on Monday.

CATARRH CONQUERED. IT IS A BLOOD DISEASE. PROOF POSITIVE THAT RYCKMAN'S KOOTENAY CURE THOROUGHLY ERADICATES THIS WIDESPREAD DISEASE.

Of all the diseases that have been exploited by charlatans and quacks Catarrh is one that has received more than its share of attention.

Snufts, sprays, douches, inhalations, etc., have all had their day, and after their use the Catarrh has remained as bad as before, so that now many sufferers have become convinced that they are possessed of an incurable affection that must remain with them to their dying day, sapping their strength and rendering them miserable and disgusting to their friends.

Let's tell you that Ryckman's Kootenay Cure gets at Catarrh through the blood. It destroys the germ that is the immediate cause of the trouble and sends rich pure blood to the part, so that all offensive discharges cease and a rapid cure is effected.

Here's a case in point, Mr. W. G. Cox, who conducts a flour and feed store at 37 King Street West, Hamilton, was troubled with Catarrh for ten years, tried nearly all the catarrh remedies advertised without success till he began taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. He says the results have exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

Mrs. Margaret Sovereign, living at 376 King Street, in the same city, under oath makes a declaration to the effect that her daughter Lulu, aged 14, was troubled with Catarrh for two years and had poor health. The doctor said she had inflammation of the lungs and Catarrh. She became so run down that until she commenced taking Kootenay her mother was alarmed about her. After she had taken a bottle and a half of this wonderful remedy and the "new ingredient" had a chance to get in its work, the Catarrh disappeared, her cheeks became rosy and she gained eleven pounds. These cases ought to be enough to convince the most sceptical, but if you are desirous of more proof, send to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont., and sworn statements of cures will be sent you free.

One bottle lasts over a month.

Rich Red

Blood is absolutely essential to health. It is secured easily and naturally by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but is impossible to get it from so-called "nerve tonics," and opiate compounds, absurdly advertised as "blood purifiers." They have temporary, sleeping effect, but do not CURE. To have pure

Blood

And good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Its success in curing Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration and That Tired Feeling, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 50c.

Sea Foam Floats A Pure White Soap

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Best For Toilet and Bath

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on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.



The United States Senate remained in secret session Wednesday afternoon for three hours and a half, during which time it disposed of all important amendments to the general treaty of arbitration and failed utterly to agree as to a time when the final vote shall be taken. Mr. Perkins re-introduced his old bill to amend the naturalization laws. It provides for the usual five years' period and requires that each alien seeking to be naturalized must speak the English language, the provision that he must be able to read and write having been stricken out. The applicant must show himself acquainted with the principles of the constitution and to have an understanding of the system of government of the United States and of the states thereof.

From the Churches.

OAK BAY, CHARLOTTE Co.—Oak Bay church has contributed \$34 towards the relief of the Famine sufferers in India.

LOWER GRANVILLE, N. S.—Since writing last, we have had the privilege of baptizing another candidate into this church.

SECOND DORCHESTER.—Last Lord's day I had the privilege of baptizing two young men and the pleasure of receiving them into the fellowship of the 2nd Dorchester church.

WILMOT.—This church is still without a settled pastor, and though we do not favor the candidating business, yet we are open to visits or correspondence with pastors who are not engaged.

NEW GERMANY, LUNenburg Co.—As the fruits of a powerful revival I had the pleasure last Sabbath morning of baptizing twenty-three happy believers in Christ.

CENTRAL GROVE, I. I.—Since last reporting the Lord has graciously revived His work at Central Grove.

BURLINGTON, KING Co., N. S.—The good work is still going on in our midst. Last Lord's Day, March 28th, seventeen happy souls followed their Lord's command and were buried with Him in baptism.

FIRST HILLSBORO, N. B.—On Sunday 28th March I baptized two promising young men and received them into the fellowship of our church.

any but is an expression of good feeling on the part of my people towards the pastor and his family. May the Lord richly bless the donors.

PRINCE WILLIAM.—I visited the Prince William and Kingsclear churches the 2nd and Sunday in January and found them without a pastor, but anxious to secure one.

MARCH 31st.

CROW HARBOR, GUYR. Co., N. S.—The annual meeting of the Crow Harbor Baptist church, was held on the evening of March 31st, and as we have thus come face to face with the record of the years work we feel that a church, we have great reason to be very thankful.

trust that during the summer we may be in a position to carry forward this portion of work. The work of the year has been characterized by a large measure of harmony on the part of pastor and people.

Notices.

The Digby County Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Weymouth church on Wednesday, April 14.

The next District meeting of Kings Co., N. S., will, D. V., be held at Waterville April 13th. The first session commences at 10 o'clock, the second at 2.30 p. m.

Literary Notes.

General Horace Porter's articles in The Century, "Campaigning with Grant," are being translated into Spanish by command of General Weyler, for his benefit, month by month as they appear.

Among the representative sermons will be found "The Partnership between Science and religion," by Bishop E. R. Hendrix, D. D., LL. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

In the May Magazine Number of The Outlook will be printed an elaborately illustrated article on "The Higher Life of Paris," by M. Charles Wagner, whose great books, "Youth" and "Justice," are believed to have exerted an extraordinary influence for higher ideals in French life.

Rev. Dr. Workman, of Toronto, whose work on "The Text of Jeremiah," published some years ago, attracted the attention of scholars throughout the world, has in the press of William Briggs a book, entitled "The Old Testament Vindicated," which is to appear in the course of a few weeks.

St. John Business College classes have been exceptionally large this winter and composed of excellent material. Many students have obtained excellent positions, some even before their course of study was completed.

At the recent quarterly meeting of the board of trustees, Secretary Starr reported the total enrolment of Christian Endeavor Societies as 48,303, with a membership of 2,800,000.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness.

The Newfoundland government on Wednesday announced its aggressive policy against French fishermen.

Secretary Sherman has invited the maritime nations to send warships to participate in the ceremonies at New York on April 27th next when the Grant monument will be formally delivered to the city of New York.

A number of papers of interest to Methodists have been discovered in two boxes at the Wesley conference office in London. Among them are forty-four letters of John Wesley to his brother Charles, and eighty by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, the founder of the sect known as the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection.

GENTLEMEN.—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water, and got scalded fearfully.

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MARRI... MOPPAT-WHITE.—sonage, Hampton VIII Rev. N. A. MacNeill, Amelia B. White, all of N. B.

GAMBLE-QUIGLEY.—bride's home, by Rev. Gamble to Penzey Quigley, Tryon, P. E. I.

LEARD-THOMPSON.—bride's home, by Rev. Milton Leard to Jennie Tryon, P. E. I.

PERRY-YOUNG.—At 26th, by Rev. H. Alfred Perry, of Yarmouth, to Kentville.

WOODWORTH-STREVEN.—bride's home, by Rev. M. Gross, Edward L. W. C. Steeves.

DOWNEY-MCKENZIE.—March 31st, by Rev. J. Downey to Julia McKenzie.

CURRIE CAVANAUGH.—Co., March 23rd, by I. Brown, John R. Currie, and Phoebe Cavanaugh, of Kentville.

MILLEN-BURNOR.—At 31st, by Rev. H. Alfred Perry of Windsor, and Agnes Burnor.

ARMSTRONG-LITTLEWOOD.—Granville, N. S., the 31st Jas. A. Porter, Samuel Lucilla Littlewood, both of N. S.

BLAKNEY-VAUGHN.—A marriage, Falmouth, March 1st, by Rev. James E. Ross, and Mrs. Susan Vaughn, Hants Co.

If you're a butcher, you want Pearline. You want it for the proper washing of your frocks and aprons, and to keep the benches, blocks, floors, shelves, hooks, etc., as clean as they ought to be.

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MARRIAGES.

MOFFAT-WHITE.—At the Baptist parsonage, Hampton Village, March 23rd, by Rev. N. A. MacNeill, Henry L. Moffat, and Amelia R. White, all of Norton, Kings Co., N. B.

GAMBLE-QUIGLEY.—March 20th, at the bride's home, by Rev. David Price, Pope Gamble to Penney Quigley, both of Mount Tryon, P. E. I.

LEARD-THOMPSON.—March 24th, at the bride's home, by Rev. David Price, Hamilton Leard to Jennie Thompson, both of Tryon, P. E. I.

PERRY-YOUNG.—At Kentville, March 26th, by Rev. H. Alford Porter, George E. Perry, of Yarmouth, to Ella M. Young, of Kentville.

WOODWORTH-STEVENS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Lower Hillsborough, Albert Co., March 18th, by Rev. M. Gross, Edward L. Woodworth to Bessie G. Steeves.

DOWNY-MCKENZIE.—At Centreville, March 31st, by Rev. Jos. A. Cahill, Amos Downy to Julia McKenzie.

CURRIE CAVANAGH.—At Canaan, Yarmouth Co., March 23rd, by Rev. Maynard W. Brown, John R. Currie, of Springhaven, and Phebe Cavanagh, of Canaan.

MILLER-ESNOR.—At Kentville, March 31st, by Rev. H. Alford Porter, John Miller, of Windsor, and Agnes Esnor, of Chester Basin.

ARMSTRONG-LITTLEWOOD.—At Lower Granville, N. S., the 31st inst., by the Rev. Jas. A. Porter, Samuel Armstrong, to Lucilla Littlewood, both of Lower Granville, N. S.

STRAIGHT-THURBER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, March 31st, by Pastor L. J. Tingley, Frederick Bruce Straight, of Queens Co., N. B., to Lizzie Grant Thurber, of Freeport, N. S.

DUKESHIRE-KEMPTON.—At the residence of Mr. W. T. Kempton, father of the bride, Harmony, Queens Co., N. S., March 18th, by Rev. E. C. Baker, Mr. Frank L. Dukeshire, of Clementsport, Annapolis Co., to Miss George Kempton.

COPELAND-DELONG.—At the residence of Mr. Joseph DeLong, brother of the bride, Albany New, Annapolis Co., N. S., Mar. 17th, by Rev. E. C. Baker, Mr. John D. Copeland, of Merrigonsish, Pictou Co., N. S., to Miss Olive B. DeLong of Albany New.

BLAKNEY-VAUGHN.—At the Baptist parsonage, Pictou, March 19th, by Rev. J. Murray, Rev. James E. Blakney of New Ross, and Mrs. Susan Vaughn of Waterville, Hants Co.

BRENNER-CURRY.—At the Baptist church, Pictou, March 24th, by Rev. J. Murray, J. A. Brenner, second son of Colonel Brenner, of Halifax, and Josephine Maud, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Curry of Pictou.

MELVILLE-LASKIE.—At Presque Isle, Me., March 18th, by Rev. H. L. Caulkins, Charles H. Melville, of Mount Pleasant, Car. Co., N. B., to Musadora Percie, second daughter of David O. Laskie, of Presque Isle, formerly of Rockland, Car. Co., N. B. (Yarmouth, N. S. papers please copy.)

DEATHS.

BROOKS.—At Freeport, N. S., March 20th, May Brooks, aged 23 years.

BOYD.—At Upper Pictou, March 21st, Wallace, infant son of Wallace and Ellen Boyd.

SHEPARD.—At Port Morien, Cape Breton, on the 30th Dec., of apoplexy, Bro. Benoni S. Shepard, aged 81 years. He was a member of the Homville Baptist church, and had been serving the Master, whom he loved, for over fifty years, and has gone to be with Him, which is far better. They shall walk with Him in white for they are worthy.

ORDE.—At Milford, March 11, Florence, beloved wife of Henry Orde, passed peacefully away at the age of 68 years. Her death was indeed a triumphant one. Her life was a beautiful witness to the love and power of Christ. Many and severe had been the sufferings through which our sister was called to pass, but she never murmured for Jesus was with her through them all. She was baptized in 1851 and was ever since a shining light in the Baptist church.

STEWART.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Allaby, St. John, West, March 24th, Sister Catherine, wife of the late James Stewart, passed away. Sister Stewart had not enjoyed good health for a number of years, and for the last few years was a great sufferer. She was one of the oldest members of the Carleton Baptist church. She had an intelligent hold on the doctrines of Christ which she enjoyed to the last of her earthly life. Three daughters and two sons of the broken circle are left behind.

WILLIAMS.—At Fall River, Halifax Co., N. S., March 9th, of pneumonia, Aaron Williams, aged 75 years and 11 months, leaving a large family of six sons and six daughters, twenty-four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, two brothers and two sisters, with a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Brother Williams was baptized by the late Rev. David Shaw into the fellowship of the Fall River Baptist church thirty-two years ago, since which time his life was that of a child of God. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

PRIDE.—At Sonora, Guysboro Co., on March 11th, of paralysis Mrs. Solomon Pride, aged 75 years. Sister Pride made a public profession of her faith under the ministry of the late Father Eagles in the year 1860, and enjoying the full assurance of hope unto the end when she peacefully passed to the better land. She leaves in sorrow here an aged husband, two sons and two daughters. Her remains are interred in the old St. Mary's burying ground to await the resurrection of the just.

KENNEDY.—Bro. Allen Kennedy died of paralysis, at his home in Wine Harbor, Guysboro Co., N. S., on March 27th, in the 77th year of his age. Our brother was for fifty years a member of the Port Hillford church, and his intelligent Christian life commanded the respect of all who knew him. He leaves a widow, who, for years, has been an invalid, and is now in very feeble health also, two sons and four daughters to mourn their loss. He lived a Christian and died in the Lord.

FOSTER.—At Bridgewater, N. B., March 24th, Bro. Whitman Foster departed this life at the age of eighty. He moved here some twenty years ago from Port Medway, and during his stay in Bridgewater had endeared himself to all by his integrity and general uprightness of character. He was a master mariner by profession, but for some years had remained at home with his family. He had never identified himself with any church, but was a faithful believer in the Lord Jesus, trusting whose work he died happily. He leaves a widow and family, besides brothers and sisters to mourn his decease.

EATON.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Cyrus Davison, of Hantsport, on March 23rd, Mrs. Elizabeth Eaton, relict of the late Guerdon Eaton. Baptized at Sheffield Mills, Cornwallis, at the age of thirteen, she was a consistent and useful member of the church of Christ until she entered into rest at the age of 71. For many years an honored and valued member of the Hantsport church our sister endeared herself to all who knew her here, and will be much missed and lovingly remembered on account of her deep and sincere piety and quiet Christlike life. The dying saint assured those about her that she was going home and that Jesus was very precious in her dying hour. At the funeral services Rev. J. M. Fisher (Meth.) assisted the pastor who spoke from Titus 2:13. "That blessed hope." A large number of neighbors and friends gathered to show their sympathy with the bereaved relatives, and to pay a tribute of sincere respect to the memory of one whose patient and gentle Christian spirit had influenced for good all who came within reach of its kindly power.

Let us Shake Hands Through the Mails. And say we would like to do business with one another. It's to our mutual advantage that we should. We sell as good Dry Goods as can be found in any store in Canada, and at finer prices. Will you send to us for what you want; our mail order system is prompt and perfect in every detail. We can send you the samples of new Spring Dress Goods now. FRED. A. DYKEMAN & CO., 97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

GIFFIN.—At Isaac's Harbor, March 14, in her 81st year, Susan Giffin, relict of the late Ira Giffin. She was a daughter of the late James and Clelia Harlow, of Sable River, Shelburne Co., N. S. Her mother, Olevia Chadsey, before marriage, was a daughter of Abel Chadsey, who moved from Rhode Island, U. S. A., and settled at Liverpool, N. S. Sister Giffin was baptized and united with the Sable River church when she was 16 years old, about 64 years ago. She came to Isaac's Harbor a bride, in company with the late Allan and Mercy McMillan and her husband Ira Giffin, who was on board the same vessel 61 years ago. The life of our departed Sister Giffin and that of her associates was for a time very lonely. In the absence of their husbands from the place (who were both fishermen) the boots of the Micmac would often break the stillness of the lonely midnight hours. In consequence she learned many cares and sorrows, yet her abiding trust was in Jesus. She was one of the charter members at the time the Isaac's Harbor Baptist church was organized at her house in the year 1840, and for many years afterward her house was a welcome refuge for all traveling servants of the Lord. It was the home of the late sainted Wm. Henry Eagles during the years he had charge of the church. She lived to see that church grow to its present magnitude. She has left a bereaved kindred at Isaac's Harbor and vicinity, numbering about two hundred, and many others in Shelburne Co. and elsewhere. Her funeral sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Vincent, from Isaiah 64:5. "We all do fade as a leaf." The Comforter will comfort the mourners, among whom are five daughters and one son, as He has promised. (Wickford, Rhode Island, papers please copy.)



Extension Tables

Walnut or Oak Finish. Prices start at \$4.50.

F. A. JONES, 16 and 18 King Street. BEDROOM SUITS, \$11.00.



A. KINSELLA, FREESTONE, GRANITE, AND MARBLE WORKS.

Wholesale and Retail. (next I.C.R. Station) St. John, N. B.

Having on hand a large stock of Monuments, Tablets, Gravestones, Baptismal Fonts, Mantel and Plumbers' Slabs, will fill orders received before May 1st, 1897, at Greatly Reduced Prices. He guarantees satisfaction with his work, and delivers and sets up free of charge. (mar243m)

Acknowledgement. Received from the "Aid Society" of Bear River, \$2.11, and \$1 from Mrs. Benjamin Harris of the same place. The above sum was sent to help us pay for some lamps we have bought for our church. We thank the donors most heartily and trust God will reward them. C. W. GRENIER, French Missionary. April 1st. Plympton, N. S.

CHILD'S PLAY ON WASH DAY WITH "SURPRISE" SOAP. Don't work: let SURPRISE SOAP do the labor for you. It's the way to wash clothes (without boiling or scalding), gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

News Summary.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

Hood's Pills

said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." Geo. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver Oil prepared as a food. At the same time, it is a blood maker, a nerve tonic and an up-builder. But principally it is a food for tired and weak digestions; for those who are not getting the fat they should from their ordinary food; for children whom nothing seems to nourish; for all who are fat-starved and thin.

It is pleasant to take; at least, it is not unpleasant. Children like it and ask for more.

Some druggists have a "Just as good" kind. Isn't the kind all others try to equal good enough for you to buy?

PIPE ORGANS.

A. MARGESON,

Importer and Dealer in PIPE ORGANS.

Good second-hand Organs which have been thoroughly rebuilt at factory, usually on hand and for sale at less than half their cost. Three on hand at present; one of two manuals and six stops, built in U. S. (one of two manuals and six stops, and one of one manual and six stops. Mr. Margeson is Agent for Maritime Provinces, for best Electric Organ Blowing Motors, Water Motors and Hydraulic Engines, and highest grade of American Pianos and Organs (Hood) at very low prices. Factory—Mill Brook, Warerooms—Webster St., Kentville, N. S.

Intercolonial Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 13th Oct. 1896, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Table with 2 columns: Train name and time. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax... 7.00. Express for Halifax... 13.10. Express for Sussex... 16.35. Express for Quebec and Montreal... 17.10.

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through Sleeping Car at Montreal, at 9.10 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Table with 2 columns: Train name and time. Express from Sussex... 8.30. Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted)... 10.30. Express from Moncton (daily)... 10.30. Express from Halifax... 16.00. Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton... 13.30. Accommodation from Moncton... 21.30.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal, via Lewis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 8th October, 1896.

BARLEY CRYSTALS

New Dietetic, Nutritive Tonic Cereal. Endorsed by physicians in cases of indigestion and irritable Digestive Organs, and Stomach. Excellent, attractive, palatable. Descriptive circulars, and whole range of cereals. PAMPHLET AND COOKING SIMPLE FREE. Available in America, Europe. Ask Dealers, or Write to Parvillie & Co., Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

Hugh John MacDonald has accepted the leadership of the opposition in the Manitoba Legislature.

Governor Adams, of Colorado, has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment in that state.

U. S. gunboat Helena on Monday developed a speed of 15 8-10 knots. Her builders will earn a bonus of \$35,000.

In the Commons Wednesday Mr. Blake's motion proposing the readjustment of Irish taxation was rejected, 317 to 157.

The Connecticut House on Wednesday rejected all bills conferring on women the same rights of suffrage as men enjoy.

Frank Armstrong, of Pennfield, Charlotte county, employed in the S. H. White & Co. mill at Alma, was caught in the machinery and killed.

Mr. Spalding introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

The appeal of Thomas Bram from the judgment sentencing him to be hanged was received and docketed in the Supreme Court at Washington on Monday.

A cyclone destroyed the town of Chandler, Oklahoma, Tuesday night. A dozen or more persons were killed and probably one hundred and fifty badly injured.

Three persons lost their lives in a fire in an apartment house in New York on Tuesday. They were Miss Ellen Morrissy, Mrs. Elizabeth French and her daughter, Fidele French, seven months old.

A private letter from Dr. Allingham, the London surgeon who operated on Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick, of Ontario, expresses the belief that the patient's life cannot long be saved.

An official despatch from Manila, Philippine Islands, states the Spanish naval squadron bombarded Rosario, northward of Cavite. The town was destroyed, and there was a great loss of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in England on Tuesday from the south of France. As Mrs. Gladstone, who was indisposed, was leaving the car at Calais she slipped from a step and was severely shaken.

The Dingley tariff bill passed the House of representatives on Wednesday, the vote being 203 yeas to 122 nays. Speaker Reed voted with the majority. The provisions of the bill went into operation Thursday.

A clerk in the department of the Secretary of State at Ottawa, who has been taking money that did not belong to him, has at the invitation of Hon. Mr. Scott, who refused to prosecute, handed in his resignation.

The Moncton city council has appointed H. L. Wadman marshal; Carter of Sackville, Clark of Weldford, and Milner of Moncton, policemen; with Belyea of Moncton official Scott constable. All the old officers are discharged.

Dr. Joseph J. Luis, who on Friday was found guilty at Baltimore of conspiracy and of sending an armed military expedition against a friendly nation, has been sentenced to 18 months' jail and to pay a fine of \$500.

A number of valuable historical papers stole from the congressional library have been recovered in New York. The most valuable was Gen. Braddock's journal or orderly book, written by his aides, Col. George Washington, from January to June, 1775.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared before the bar of the House of Commons on Monday and asked for redress of Ireland's financial conditions. Hon. E. Blake moved and John Redmond seconded a resolution for the relief of the taxpayers of the country. The debate was adjourned.

United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople reports that Yussuf Yunan, who was charged with distributing relief funds at Saird, Asiatic Turkey, was murdered and robbed of £500. Mr. Terrell has made a request for the recovery of the stolen money and the arrest and punishment of the guilty.

The House of Lords on Tuesday passed the education bill on the second reading—109 to 15. In the House of Commons Sir Edward Clarke supported the motion made on Monday by Hon. Edward Blake for a readjustment of taxation in Ireland. He believed, he said, it had already been proved that Ireland was unduly taxed.

It is stated in New York that Gen. Julio Sangulilly, the hero of the ten years war in Cuba, is to succeed Gen. Ruiz Rivera as commander of the army in Pinar del Rio. Gen. Sangulilly is a naturalized American citizen and was released from prison in Havana through the good offices of the American government in February.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

TELLS A STORY OF YEARS OF PAIN AND SUFFERING.

Doctors Utterly Failed to Help Her and Morphine Was Continually Resorted to—Became So Weak She Could Scarcely Perform Her Household Duties.

From the Beaver, Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stone have been residents of the township of Ernestown, about ten miles east of Napanee, for a period of about three years, and in that time have gained the esteem of all their neighbors. For six years previous to this time they had lived in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, and it was during their residence there that Mrs. Stone was attacked with an illness that made her life miserable for years. To a reporter who recently interviewed her she told the following story: "During the early part of our residence in Colorado, my illness first came on. At the outset every two or three weeks I would be attacked with a pain in my stomach. Later on it greatly increased in severity, and at times was so bad that I would scream aloud with the pain. A doctor was called in, but the only benefit I ever received from his treatment was



through the injection of morphine into my arm, as a result of which the pain would gradually pass away. The medicine which was given me, however, had not the slightest effect, and the doctor appeared to be greatly perplexed, and thereafter continually resorted to injections of morphine whenever the attacks came on. These attacks continued at intervals until our return to Canada, when they increased in frequency and intensity. The result was that I grew very weak, and my whole system appeared to be giving out. My complexion turned a yellowish hue, and I had little or no appetite. Latterly I would be attacked with fainting spells, preceded by attacks of dizziness. I became utterly unable to stand fatigue, and could with the greatest difficulty perform my household duties. A doctor was called in who treated me for sometime without benefitting me any. Then he gave me what I now know to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had used two boxes I felt somewhat better. I then purchased the pills myself and continued the treatment. I found that the pain was gradually decreasing. I could get rest and sleep at night, which had hitherto been almost impossible. I continued using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for several months, and the result is that they have effected a complete cure, and I am now enjoying the best of health. I can assure you it is a great relief to be free from the trouble that made my life miserable for so many years, and I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for succeeding when doctors had failed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIFE'S A BURDEN

If the Stomach is Not Right.

Is there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is the Tongue Coated? Are you light-headed? Do you have Sick Head-aches?

Any and all of these denote Stomach and Liver Disorder.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure most stubborn and chronic cases. No unpleasantness. No griping. These little pills are little wonder workers and are far-famed. 40 in a vial for 20 cents.

Ian Maclaren's recent visit to the United States, excited extraordinary interest throughout the country. His "impressions of America," cannot fail to be read with equal interest. The author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier-Bush," has written two papers under the above title which will appear exclusively in "The Outlook." The first is published in the issue of that journal for March 27.

Suffering Women.

Troubled with Weaknesses Peculiar to their Sex.

HOW THEY MAY BE CURED

Dodd's Kidney Pills Act upon the Female Organs as well as upon the Kidneys—Many a Woman suffers needlessly.

Women suffer more than men. From the time a girl-child turns the corner into womanhood, she has more trouble than men ever dream of. We look upon women as weak and fragile, but considering what they endure they are stronger by far. Women suffer many times more than they need to. Partly because they don't know what ails them at first; then because they are ashamed to tell a doctor; latterly because they hate to be a continual source of expense to their husbands.

"Female Weaknesses" and what we term the diseases peculiar to the female sex. They are often confounded with female Kidney troubles, and Kidney troubles are often mistaken for other troubles. All those delicate organs are closely connected. What affects one affects the others.

What cures one, cures the others, too. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS which are a sovereign cure for all Kidney ills, act to regulate and control the female organs and to relieve their difficulties. This is worth while for every woman to remember.

Mrs. Lucy Crabbe, Chambers P. O., says: "For years I was a sufferer from weakness peculiar to my sex, combined with kidney trouble from all of which I was completely cured by two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mrs. Elmira Ady, Walkerton, Ont., says:—"For a long time I have suffered from a complication of Kidney Trouble and Female Disease; and am glad to say have no pain or ache since using Dodd's Kidney Pills."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, cure Kidney Disease and Female Weakness. Try Them. They are on sale at all druggists. Price 50 cents per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Dodd's Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

The Standard American Brand ; ; ; Established 1860

SPENCERIAN

DROP US A LINE

If you wish to select a STEEL PEN suitable for your handwriting



Sample Card SIXTEEN PENS, different patterns, for every style of writing, including the VERTICAL SYSTEM, sent prepaid on receipt of TEN CENTS.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.

450 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.

Farm Water Sup

The question of a water supply is a very important one. Water may be abundant and healthful and still look when freshly drawn. Many a farmer counts on their location, are cess-pools for the drainage of the barn. It is safe to regard with suspicion if they are located near the barn. This is particularly true if the water is shallow. All the water that runs into wells passes through soil, if the soil through which it passes obtains its supply of water is organic matter from kitchen man or animal excrement, matter finds its way into the water. If the water is contaminated is slight and water is drawn from the well, a very serious matter. The simple method that is also very by which the purity of the water is tested. Partially fill a perfect pitcher with the water to be tested, tightly and set in a warm place. The water will become clear and free from odors it cannot contain much matter. The old wells on many farms regarded in the nature of an inheritance. If every man that sells a farm serve the well and remove it, the personal property it would often be for his successor. It has always where it was first located. Successors have rearranged the buildings, disturbed the well. What was located may now be a very poor one. F. L. Russell, in Massachusetts.

Raise More Sheep.

It is a fact that we should all understand that the falling off in price of mutton has not been any more than that of wheat or any other products, and we can make as much cash from sheep today as we can from any other source. We may raise, and some of our writers on the subject, such as Shaw, feel safe in advising the increase their flocks at once. The incalculable injury that though can inflict on the people by mismanagement can be seen in this case. We may be quite sure, there are people who would be glad to do every day who do not now even because they have not the wherewithal to buy it, and they do not wear warm clothes and big overcoats for the winter. In the changes that are taking place on the Northwestern farms that think sheep should form an important part of their business. We may not make much out of it, but what can we make any profit of time? I also feel pretty sure that raising will grow more remunerative each year for several seasons to come. Farm, Stock and Home.

An Experiment With Apples

S. D. Willard, at the meeting of the State Horticultural Society, spoke of an interesting experiment tried at Geneva, N. Y. An orchard of Greening, and Hubbardston apples was planted in some of the rows so that an apple tree was only four inches, and on other rows was only an apple for four inches. On the tree where no apples were done the apples were small and hardly colored; the apples on the trees that were four inches apart, were well and of fair size, but no buds for the next season. On trees that were six inches apart the apples were and so finely colored as to attract the attention of passers on the road several miles away. Besides this there were no fruit-buds for next year, so that, if the trees were not cut out, it would prevent, the trees will bear two seasons.

The Farm.

Farm Water Supply.

The question of a water supply is an important one. Water may be far from pure and healthful and still look and taste well when freshly drawn. Many wells, on account of their location, are little better than cesspools for the drainage from house and barn. It is safe to regard old wells with suspicion if they are located near buildings. This is particularly true if the wells are shallow. All the water that finds its way into wells passes through surface soil, and if the soil through which any given well obtains its supply of water is saturated with organic matter from kitchen waste or human or animal excrement, the organic matter finds its way into the well and contaminates the water. If the amount of contamination is slight and considerable water is drawn from the well, it may not be a very serious matter. There is a very simple method that is also very satisfactory by which the purity of the water may be tested. Partially fill a perfectly clean bottle with the water to be tested, cork it tightly and set in a warm place. If it remains clear and free from disagreeable odors it cannot contain much organic matter. The old wells on many farms may be regarded in the nature of an incumbrance. If every man that sells a farm would reserve the well and remove it with the personal property it would often be fortunate for his successor. It has always remained where it was first located. Successive owners have rearranged the buildings, but never disturbed the well. What was once a good location may now be a very poor one.—Dr. F. L. Russell, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Raise More Sheep.

It is a fact that we should all fully understand that the falling off in price of wool and mutton has not been any more marked than that of wheat or any other of our farm products, and we can make as much clear cash from sheep today as we can from anything we may raise, and some of our best writers on the subject, such as Professor Shaw, feel safe in advising the farmers to increase their flocks at once. The almost incalculable injury that thoughtless men can inflict on the people by misrepresentation can be seen in this case. Of one thing we may be quite sure, there are millions of people who would be glad to eat mutton every day who do not now ever taste it, because they have not the wherewith to buy it, and they do not wear warm all-wool clothes and big overcoats for the same reason. In the changes that are to be made on the Northwestern farms this spring, I think sheep should form an important part. We may not make much out of them, but what can we make any profit out of at this time? I also feel pretty sure that sheep raising will grow more remunerative with each year for several seasons to come.—Farm, Stock and Home.

An Experiment With Apples.

S. D. Willard, at the meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, spoke of an interesting experiment tried at Geneva last year. An orchard of Greening, Baldwin, and Hubbardston apples was thinned on some of the rows so that an apple was left every four inches, and on others so that there was only an apple for every six inches. On the tree where no thinning whatever was done the apples were small and hardly colored; the apples on the trees thinned to four inches apart, were colored well and of fair size, but no buds formed for the next season. On trees thinned to fruit six inches apart the apples were large and so finely colored as to attract the attention of passers on the road several rods away. Besides this there were well-grown fruit-buds for next year, so that, if nothing prevents, the trees will bear two seasons in succession.

Controlling Your Market.

If you are already producing more than you can sell, cut down your force and produce less with less expense, until you produce only profitable crops. It may be that some other crop would pay better for you than the one you are now growing. Each one must determine that. Not all sections demand the same. Choose always what is demanded. One may not be able to sell vegetables in summer, when he might in winter. Act accordingly. Or he could sell strawberries when he could not beans. Grow berries. Or extra early peas will sell, and not late ones; or very late and not medium ones. Your course is clear; only keep your eyes open for facts and hints. No one crop will still pay everywhere, but every crop will still pay somewhere. Look sharp to your location and choose wisely for yourself.—J. A. Holmes in Practical Farmer.

Potatoes Under Glass.

William Derby, of Revere, reports his usual success with extra early potatoes the last season. He had six or seven acres, for which the seed was sprouted under glass as described in a former article. These potatoes were ready for market two weeks earlier than others.

A Pennsylvania farmer goes a step further than Mr. Derby, and grows potatoes wholly under glass, maturing them in time to compete with the new potatoes from the south. These tubers from indoors were sold for the same price per half-peck as he afterward obtained per bushel for these grown out of doors.

Greenhouse culture for potatoes is practiced quite extensively in England, where an early maturing kidney potato is used. Some of our enterprising gardeners should procure specimens of these potatoes and make experiments—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Automatic Farming Machine.

Considerable interest having been aroused among the farming population of the country as to the possibilities of the automatic farming machine which a Montreal company is seeking to place upon the market, a Witness reporter called upon Mr. A. A. Barnhart, to ascertain from him when he thinks the machine will be ready for introduction, and something of the saving in cost of production and increase expected from this style of cultivation.

'I would say to those interested,' said Mr. Barnhart, 'that I will have a machine at work in Manitoba first during the spring and early summer, exhibiting it throughout that province. That will be the great field for it at the start. After demonstrating the principle to the satisfaction of experts, I shall probably show the machine in Ontario and Quebec in the fall. The intention is then to form companies in each province for the manufacture of the machines and the putting of them on the market.'

'In regard to the principles of the machine, everyone knows the advantages of the spade husbandry employed by this machine as against the ordinary plough, and the large increase in crops that follow. The machine being built in such form as to attach any and all the implements necessary for any and all kinds of agricultural work, with the one light engine, doing away with horses and laborers to a great degree, and doing a large area in a day, will reduce actual cost from present principles many times over.'

'It is not our intention to ask farmers to purchase the machine, as, owing to the large area which one is capable of cultivating the smallest size six hundred acres a season—hardly an individual farmer would want or could use one. The intention there is for companies to work the ground

Paine's Celery Compound.

Saves Sleepless, Nervous and Despondent People From Insanity.

THE GREAT MEDICINE HAS NO EQUAL.

Medical men of the highest standing, and a host of others competent to judge, declare that Paine's Celery Compound is the only effective medicine for the banishment of all the troubles that lead to sleeplessness or insomnia.

In the spring season thousands are restless, fretful, nervous, despondent and gloomy. They find it impossible to obtain restful and sweet sleep, and soon become physically exhausted; some already are mere wrecks of humanity.

Such sufferers cannot with safety trifle with sleeplessness and continued unrest. All in such a condition demand immediate succor and aid before nature becomes too overtaxed. The weakened, exhausted and irritated system must be strengthened.

For every form of sleeplessness or insomnia there is but one remedy, one healer;

it is Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine that acts in a truly natural way to produce sleep and perfect rest.

This wondrous remedy of nature should be used at once if satisfactory and immediate results are desired. Do not allow your run-down, nervous system to lead you to the very brink of the grave in springtime.

Putting off will only complicate your troubles, and deeper misery will be yours. Use Paine's Celery Compound and you are assured of perfect action of the heart, stomach, kidneys and liver, and sweet sleep will be your life blessing.

Get "Paine's," the kind that cures. Remember that there are miserable imitations—celery preparations that are worthless and dangerous as well. Ask your dealer for "Paine's" and take no other, if you seek for life and health.

Here since 1851
Every Grocer keeps
Look for them Ask for them
E. B. Eddy's Matches
They have the name and fame
Perfect in any climate
E. B. Eddy's Matches
Used every day in the year
Good enough for a prince
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The name is on every box
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A Leading Horseman's Opinion

Few men in Canada are better known, or whose opinion will have greater weight with the horse-loving public, than A. L. SLIPP, Nova Scotia's famous trainer and driver.

J. W. MANCHESTER & CO.,
SUG.—Manchester's Tonic Condition Powder and Veterinary Linctament are the best Horse medicine I ever used.

A. L. SLIPP.
Mr. Slipp owns and drives horses worth thousands of dollars, and when he has a medicine wants the best; he wants men to be prepared by quality of their medicine, not by quackery; YOU WANT THE SAME.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants, or sent post paid on receipt of 25 cents.

J. W. MANCHESTER & CO., St. John, N. E.

for the farmer at a fixed price per acre, thus doing away with the need of a farmer going into debt for a machine or spending any money in machinery whatever. The payment for cultivation will be taken out of the crop at the end of the season, on much the same principle as threshing is paid for now. It is expected that these companies can cultivate the ground for at least half the present cost to the farmer, besides greatly increasing his crop by superior cultivation. 'I fully expect,' said Mr. Barnhart, 'that the increase in the crop from this superior cultivation will pay the amount that the farmer will be charged by these companies.'

'There seems to be a need, Mr. Barnhart, for better draining on the farms; can you speak as to this?'

'On blue clay land, to get good returns it must be well drained. If well drained and the subsoil well broken, clay is really the best land that can be had. In conjunction with this machine I have a ditching attachment with which I expect to be able to do ditching three and one-half feet deep at a cost to the farmer of about twenty-five cents per hundred feet. This will enable farmers in blue clay sections to get their land into first-class shape, and reap the benefit of its superior qualities at a low cost.'

'I hope,' said Mr. Barnhart, in conclusion, 'to be fully able to demonstrate the practicability of this machine during the coming season, and satisfy the wide-spread interest that has been aroused as to its possibilities.'—Montreal Witness.

The Perfect Pill
 Perfect in preparation.
 Perfect in operation.
Ayer's Cathartic Pills
 Perfect post-prandial pill.
 Perfect for all purposes.
THE PILL THAT WILL

IT HOLDS THE KEY.

Insignificant Beginnings—But They Steal on one as a Thief in the Night, and Before one has time to Wonder what ails him he is in the firm Grasp of Disease—South American Kidney Cure will Break the Bonds and Liberate, no matter how strong the cords.

The thousands of cases that have been helped, and cured by the great South American Kidney Cure is the best recommendation of its curative qualities. The remedy is a specific for all kidney troubles. The formula is compounded on the very latest scientific discoveries in the medical world. There are thousands to-day who do truthfully say "I am living because I used South American Kidney Cure." It relieves in six hours.

At Friday's session of the senate, M. Fabra made an interpellation with respect to the aggressive attitude of the clericals, and called upon the government to prevent the interference of the pope in French politics. M. Darlan, minister of justice, replied that the allegation as to the interference complained of had been very greatly exaggerated.

CHERRY'S TROUBLES.

Were of the Heart—Human Skill was Almost Defeated When Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Fell Into the Breach, and in a few Minutes After One Dose He Found Great Relief, and Five Bottles Made a Bad Heart a Good One.

Wm. Cherry, of Owen Sound, Ont., writes: "For the past two years I have been greatly troubled with weakness of the heart and fainting spells. I tried several remedies, and consulted best physicians without any apparent relief. I noticed testimonials of great cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I procured a bottle, and the first dose gave me great relief. The first bottle did wonders for me. After using five bottles there are none of the symptoms remaining whatever. I think it is a great boon to mankind."

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has started on his return to South Africa.

RIGHT FROM THE MINES.

Family Ties May be Broken in the Grand Rush for Gold, but What's Wealth Without Health—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is a Wonderful Cure—It Never Fails to Relieve in Ten Minutes.

Fred Lawrie of Trail Creek, B. C., writes: "I have used two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and have been wonderfully helped. I can recommend it very highly to all sufferers from Catarrh." And here is another:—Mr. B. L. Egan, Easton, Pa., says: "When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder would relieve Catarrh in 10 minutes. I must say I was far from being convinced of the fact. I have purchased a bottle. A single puff of the powder through the blower afforded instantaneous relief."

Personal.

The esteemed pastor of the Bridgetown church has been among the many who have suffered from la grippe this season. Brother Young was laid aside for a week or two, but at last accounts was getting around again and expected to be able last Sunday to resume his duties in the pulpit.

Rev. F. N. Atkinson, lately pastor at Greenville, N. S., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Jacksontown and Jacksonville Baptist churches Carlisle Co. We trust that he may have much success in his new field of labor.

News Summary.

Lady Lascelles, wife of Sir Frank C. Lascelles, the British ambassador to Germany, is dead.

Narcisse Facher de St. Maurice, the well-known Canadian literateur, died Thursday at Quebec, aged 53.

Ex-Mayor Jameson is the Liberal candidate in Winnipeg for the seat lately held by Hugh John Macdonald.

Col. Fred D. Grant, of New York, has been tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of War.

The New York Journal and New York Advertiser have consolidated under the title of Journal and Advertiser.

It said Justice Stephen J. Field is to retire and Attorney General McKenna is to succeed him on the supreme bench in July.

J. A. M. Davignon's dry goods establishment at Farnham, Que., was destroyed by fire Thursday. Mr. Davignon is supposed to have perished in the flames.

Mgr. Merry Del Val arrived at Montreal Thursday from Quebec. On the way he stopped over at Three Rivers, where he had a conference with Bishop Lafèche. The delegate will go to Ottawa early next week.

Most Rev. Wm. G. Plunkett, D. D. (Lord Plunkett), Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, died on Thursday. Wm. Conyngnam Plunkett was born in 1828, elected Bishop of Meath in 1876, and translated to the archbishopric of Dublin in 1884.

An official despatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, states that Gen. Jaramillo had an engagement with insurgents at Bundocan. The rebel loss was 150 killed and a large number wounded. The Spanish naval squadron has bombarded Malabong. The fire from the warships set fire to the town with great loss of life.

The Dominion government, some time ago, asked the boards of trade of the Dominion as to the advisability of sending out to foreign countries commercial agents who should take the place of the consular officers of other countries in promoting trade relations. The replies received were so unanimously in favor of this course that the government has decided to appoint a number of agents who will go to South Africa, Mexico, the Mediterranean countries, etc. The appointment of several well known gentlemen may be expected shortly. Hon. A. G. Jones will probably go to the Mediterranean ports.

At its monthly meeting Thursday the New York Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions declaring that the Dingley tariff bill is excessive and should be carefully revised in the direction of the reduction of the rates of duty proposed to the end that a system of tariff taxation may be adopted that shall be reasonably permanent and shall insure the business interests of the country in a certain measure of immunity from early change. The tariff bill on Thursday was introduced in the Senate and referred to the committee on finance.

Lieut. Col. Perez Blanco, with half a battalion of Spanish troops and a detachment of local guerrillas, left Artemisa on Wednesday, and at Brujo encountered a party of Cuban rebels occupying strong positions. The fighting was stubborn on both sides and the insurgents were dislodged with difficulty. Hearing the firing from a distance Col. Boy, with three companies of Spanish troops, went to the assistance of Lieut. Col. Blanco's command, and the insurgents were finally driven from the field, carrying a number of dead and wounded. Col. Blanco, a lieutenant and four privates were killed.

In the United States Senate on Thursday Mr. Allan offered a resolution reciting the report that the Cuban Gen. Rivera is to be tried by drum head court martial and shot, and declaring "in the judgment of the Senate it is the duty of the United States government to protest to the Spanish government against such violation of the rules of civilized warfare." The Senate in executive session still further emasculated the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain by striking out the eighth section entirely and adopting the amendment by Mr. Bacon, which is intended to protect the Southern States from any claim based upon securities issued during the reconstruction period. The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, minister to Austria Hungary; Alexander M. Thackeray, of Pennsylvania, consul at Havre, France; Anson Burlingame Jonson, of Colorado, consul at Amoy, China.



B Stands for BLACKS, of this there's no doubt,—
 The black on these faces will never wash out;
 For wool, silk and cotton, Black Diamond Dyes
 Are used without fear by the prudent and wise.

The above is taken from "Excelsior Rhyming A B C Book, Illustrated." Each letter of the Alphabet is 2 1/2 inches high; no two letters of the same color. Just the Book for the little ones. Sent for 5-cent stamp to any address.

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 Great Clothing Sale**

In the City began at FRASERS' on SATURDAY, April 3rd, and will continue through April. Elegant New Spring Clothing has been purchased by our Buyer, at remarkable low prices, and we have determined to clear it out at a small advance on cost.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.
 Cheapside. 40 and 42 King Street.
 Mail Orders Promptly Answered.



People of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and Organs from the W. H. JOHNSON Company, Ltd., 157 Granville Street, Corner Buckingham Halifax.



Webster's International Dictionary
 The One Great Standard Authority.



So writes Hon. D. J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court

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