

# Messenger and Visitor.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME LIII.

No. 15.

**Preparing for Battle.** Although among Ontario Prohibitionists there has been quite general disappointment—not to use any stronger term—in reference to the conditions under which the referendum is to be submitted, it seems probable that a very vigorous campaign will be carried on with the hope and purpose of securing the adoption of the Prohibitory Liquor Act by the popular vote on the subject to be taken next December. A manifesto of the Dominion Alliance on the subject has been published in pamphlet form for distribution throughout the country. It is accompanied by two leaflets, one of which urges Prohibitionists to vote in full strength, because, if they stayed away from the polls, the result would be a nominal victory for the liquor traffic. The figures would make it appear that public opinion had undergone a change, and the explanation that many workers had stayed at home would not be everywhere accepted. It is also stated that "the last plebiscite was taken under conditions that were unfavorable to Prohibitionists. It did not represent their full strength. They can poll in December a very much larger vote than they polled in 1898. Doing this will make their position before the public and before the Legislature even stronger than it is now. They have before them an opportunity to add strength to the prohibition movement and hasten the triumph of the prohibition cause." The Prohibitionists of the Province appear also to be taking vigorous action to secure in the approaching Provincial elections so far as possible the nomination of candidates pledged, if elected, to strive for the enactment and enforcement of legislation prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating beverages to the extent of the ascertained power of the Province.

**The Court-martialed Australians.** Reports published some weeks ago, but generally discredited, to the effect that certain Colonial soldiers in South Africa had been tried by court-martial on the charge of cruelty to Boer prisoners and had been sentenced, some to death and some to imprisonment or transportation, have been renewed in such explicit form as seems to leave no room for doubt as to their truth. The soldiers so severely dealt with are said to be Australians, and some of them at least were officers. The London correspondent, Mr. I. N. Ford, alludes to the matter in a letter under date of March 31 as follows: "The story told in these despatches several weeks ago about the trial and execution of Australians for atrocities in retaliation for Boer outrages has reached Melbourne and caused excitement. The details have been known in military circles here through a leakage from the War Office, but have been kept out of the newspapers. Lord Kitchener's rigorous enforcement of discipline can hardly escape observation when Parliament meets."

**The Beef Trust.** A recent advance in the price of fresh meats, which, we are told, is conservatively estimated will take \$100,000,000 from the people of the United States to swell the profits of the "Beef Trust," has served to call special attention to the operations and methods of that colossal combination. "Absolutely controlling trade aggregating \$600,000,000 annually, the unofficial combination of interests known as the Beef Trust," says the *New York Herald*, "has succeeded, after many years of organization and expansion, in so completely dominating the provision markets of the United States that independent competition is killed. The strategic policy of the Beef Trust has become steadily more despotic and aggressive, until wholesale and retail butchers in New York and other cities who will not sign the iron clad agreement of the Chicago combination are driven out of

business by scores, both by being cut off from supplies and being openly undersold by agencies especially established for the purpose of crushing competition." Of this \$600,000,000 of yearly business, all but some \$40,000,000 is said to be handled by only four firms who co-operate to the smallest details of regulating supply and demand, from the stock yards to the retail markets. These four firms are Armour and Co., Swift and Co., G. H. Hammond and Co. and Nelson A. Morris and Co. Matters are so arranged between these great firms that natural competition in the meat trade is strangled. In the purchase of supplies from the stock yards they refrain from bidding against each other, and whenever independent buyers show pernicious activity, the Beef Trust men by united action and understanding sweep the yards clean of stock, so barring out competition, and advance prices to a point at which the opposition cannot market its purchases. By such means and by special rebates obtained illegally from railroads, the Trust is able to place its products at any point in the country at a cost which enables it to kill out, by temporarily underselling, any competition which may be offered by dealers who kill their beef in their own country-side." And not only in the purchasing market, but in the selling market, competition must be crushed. The wholesale butchers were asked to sell the Trust's products on commission instead of buying from the farmers. If the dealer consented, competition was by so much removed and the farmer's industry by so much embarrassed; if the dealer declined, the Trust promptly opened an agency in his territory and pushed Western beef at prices which compelled submission on the part of the dealer. In the same way commission dealers were crowded out of business or compelled to accept such positions and salaries as the Trust might grant them. It would appear that the Beef Trust, now feeling secure from effective competition, has raised the price of meats to such a point as to call forth a vigorous protest from the retail sellers of New York and to make the price of fresh meat almost prohibitive for a considerable proportion of the city's population. Whether or not the agitation against the Beef Trust will have any practical results remains to be seen, but it at least serves to call attention to schemes and methods prevailing in the business world of the present, which tend to promote industrial and commercial oligarchies as soulless and as tyrannous as any which the political world has seen.

**Dawson not Deserted.** The reports widely published in United States and Canadian papers of an impending exodus from Dawson which would leave that town in a practically deserted condition appear to have been largely, if not wholly, fictitious, and are explicitly contradicted in a statement published by Mr. Saylor, United States, consul at Dawson. Mr. Saylor says that there is absolutely no truth whatever in the rumor published. "The statement that a business panic prevails in Dawson, and that the miners are deserting the creeks, is also entirely false. From personal investigation I am able to say that the business men of the community have the utmost confidence in the future of Dawson, and are preparing for the heavy summer trade. Concerning the creeks I have within the past week visited Bonanza, Eldorado, Dominion, Sulphur, Gold Run, and Hunker creeks, upon which the greater portion of the work of the district is done, and have found that operations are progressing satisfactorily upon all of them. Mining men generally with whom I have conversed regard the outlook as very hopeful. They expect that the clean-up of the present season will compare very favorably with that of previous years. Preparations for the summer work are well under way, and a demand for additional men will manifest itself very shortly." Mr. Saylor adds that he is at a loss to explain the origin of the false reports which have been spread abroad, and believes that they should be denied as forcibly as possible. There are no indications apparent either in mining or commercial circles which justify any such statements as have been published. At the present time (Mar. 29) everything points to an active and prosperous season both as regards the mining districts and the business interests of Dawson.

**More Severe Fighting in South Africa.** Advices from South Africa tell of continued and severe fighting on March 31st, in the neighborhood of Hart's River in the southwestern Transvaal between part of General Kitchener's forces and the forces of Generals Delarey and Kemp resulting in the repulse of the Boers and heavy losses on both sides. Lord Kitchener's report forwarded from Pretoria on April 3rd, says: "General Kitchener, (Lord Kitchener's brother), sent Colonels Keir and Cookson from Vreikull, Western Transvaal, March 31st, to go towards Hart's River. They soon struck the track of guns and carried on a running fight for eight miles, following the track through the bush. Emerging on a plain, large Boer reinforcements advanced against their flanks, forcing the British troops to take up a defensive position, which they hastily entrenched. Fighting ensued at close quarters until the Boers were repulsed on all sides. Delarey, Kemp and other leaders vainly attempted to persuade their men to renew their attack. Fifteen hundred Boers participated in the engagement, but they had suffered too heavily and cleared away to the northwest and south. The British losses were also severe. The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party, commanded by Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, holding its post till every man was killed or wounded. Others of the forces showed great steadiness, allowing the Boers to advance within two hundred yards of them and repelling them with a steady rifle fire." A despatch received by Governor-General Lord Minto dated Klein-hart's River, March 31st, states that the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles had nine non-commissioned officers and men killed and forty non-commissioned officers and men wounded, among whom were Lt. R. H. Ryan, of Kentville, N. S., wounded severely in the forearm, Lt. Geo. B. McKay, of Montreal, in the hand, Lt. A. F. Markham of St. John, in the arm and Lt. W. Loudon of Toronto, in the shoulder. The three latter are reported slightly wounded. The gallant behaviour of the Canadians in this engagement has received the highest praise.

**The Referendum in Manitoba.** The referendum held last Wednesday in Manitoba on the Prohibitory Liquor Act resulted in the rejection of the Act. This result was not generally unexpected, but the largeness of the vote polled and of the majority against the Act excite surprise. We have not seen any statement which assumes to be based on complete returns, but it seems probable that the total vote will not be less than 28,000, and that the majority against the Act will be more than 6,000. These figures are in startling contrast with the figures of the Plebiscite taken in 1898, when the total vote was 15,397 and the majority in favor of prohibition 9,441. In explanation of this apparent change of sentiment, it is to be considered that in 1898 the vote was on prohibition as a principle, as applied to the whole Dominion, and also as having reference to the manufacture, importation and all wholesale business as well as to the sale of liquor within the Province. It is not improbable, therefore, that a good many who voted "Yes" in the Plebiscite would fail to cast an affirmative vote for the Manitoba Act, regarding such a measure of partial prohibition as necessarily ineffective. There is clear evidence that the leading prohibitionists of the Province were by no means united in the effort to secure an affirmative vote on the referendum. Many of them had been greatly exasperated at the course pursued by the Government in calling for a referendum on the Act, after the party had made Provincial Prohibition a plank in the platform on which it had gone to the country in the last general elections and had obtained the popular endorsement. So strong was the feeling against the Government that the Manitoba Branch of the Dominion Alliance had taken decided ground against the referendum, and had issued a proclamation, urgently requesting prohibitionists in the Province to abstain from voting on April 2nd. Other Prohibitionist leaders, it is true, took a different course and sought to promote a large affirmative vote, but the course pursued by those who rejected the referendum no doubt largely influenced the result. As a further explanation of the result it is alleged by prohibitionists that the grossest frauds were practised on the part of the liquor men in the election especially in Winnipeg and its vicinity, men recording votes where they pleased and as often as they pleased. Certainly the record of the liquor traffic is not so exalted as to make these allegations seem improbable. But whatever may be the facts in this connection it is evident that provincial prohibition in Manitoba has for the present suffered defeat. But perhaps the result is not really so much of a defeat for the cause of temperance reform nor so much of a victory for the liquor business as those interested in it would like to believe.



## Expository Preaching.

BY REV. R. OSGOOD MORSE, M. A.

The nature of a preacher's pulpit work is determined, largely, by his conception of his mission as a preacher. As he believes his mission as a preacher so will be his preaching.

The writer conceives the preacher's mission to be, to bring a message from God to the people, in such a way as to influence the wills of his hearers in harmony with that message. The preacher finds God's message to all men in the Bible. He must bring this message to bear upon the wills and thus into contact with the lives of the people. His work, in short, is to explain and apply God's message to his hearers. This is just what is involved in.

### EXPOSITORY PREACHING.

The typical form of Expository Preaching is the going through an entire book Sunday after Sunday, e. g. The Epistle to the Galatians. Dr. Alexander McLaren says, "The days for such protracted exposition are, for good or evil, over." But had we such preaching we should have with it a robust type of Christian manhood, with a firmer grip upon our professed creed, than is common today.

Now, what are some of the arguments in favor of Expository Preaching? We have not far to seek for reply. It honors God. It takes the preacher straight to the word of the I Am, for his message. It thus keeps him true to God. It pleases God to convey his message to us in the Scriptures. Let us understand this as sure indication that he would have us draw thence our message to a world of sin in an age of doubt. If it was worth God's while to give us his Book, it is worth our while to toil to fathom its depths, to saturate our thinking and feeling with its truths, and it is our kingly privilege to interpret it to men. We may go to science, history, and ask for our illustrations. We may elaborate our theme with the closest thought, we may adorn it with poetry and imagination, but the subject matter of the Expository Preacher will always be true to the Word. He will never direct his telescope from the heaven of the Word to the earthly level of current topics.

And Expository Preaching has Scripture Precedent in its favor. Nehemiah says, "They read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and they gave the sense," or read with an interpretation, i. e. Exposition. Again, Jesus is in the Synagogue at Nazareth. His fame has reached his old neighbors. They would hear him preach. He reads from prophecy, explains it, and gives its application. We shall do well to do likewise.

Nor would we pass unnoticed the effect of Expository Preaching on the hearers. Their diet during the week has been scraps. Sermons tacked on to snippets of Scripture, the meaning of which is of small consequence, corresponding to the week's desultory reading is not what the people need. Expository Preaching deals with a compact section of the Word. This section cannot be known apart from the circumstances of its utterance. Inquiring minds will search these things. Such preaching therefore incites to a study of Scripture—not an evil in itself.

The application of the truth so as to accomplish its intended purpose is impossible until we understand that truth in all its bearings. Take, for example, the Epistle to the Galatians. Its great theme is, Justification by Faith. You say it is easy to preach and apply that doctrine. Try it. Any adequate interpretation of that epistle will lead far into the Galatia of Paul's day. It takes one to the heart of Judaism. He sees the Jews drawing away the members of the Galatian churches, and laying upon them the heavy yoke of tradition. The preacher lives over again and makes alive to the people the conflict which rent those churches. This goes far into the life of that day. Bone comes to its bone and muscle to its muscle, and the life of the day rises before you. And this is especially true when we deal with an historical book. Thus we learn the messenger's application of his message to his own age, and through that knowledge alone can we draw the proper lesson for our own day. The people are built up in divine truth. Expository Preaching is thus in the highest degree educative.

The Scriptures contain great mountain peaks of truth. These make good texts. We preach from them. We may preach good sermons too. But the "sermon-taster" is there. Comparisons with our predecessors and with every visiting preacher are at once instituted. They have all preached from these star texts. But there are nebular as well as brilliant stars in the firmament of the Word. It is for the preacher to show the stars as suns, the nebular as galaxies of light. He shines as a light who holds forth the Word of Life.

Expository preaching does justice to the more commonplace portions of the Word. It compels the cultivation of the plains and valleys between the mountain peaks. Here we find rich food. Here we discover the background against which to throw the mountains. Who of us has not preached from Gal. 2:20? But how many have led the people through the passages leading up to that life—Christ dealing with the dead works of

the law, and thus given the proper background upon which to cast the great thought of Life in Christ?

This process gives great variety to the preacher's work. A certain preacher on the thirtieth anniversary of his pastorate told his people the pastor's necessity to repeat his sermons. He said there are only about five hundred subjects dealt with in the Bible—fancy Alexander McLaren saying that. Had that pastor been a Biblical student and expository preacher he might have repeated good sermons, but would have given a different reason. The Expository preacher's study is constantly furnishing material for every style of preaching.

Again we are constantly finding in our pastoral work and in our life as citizens, matters demanding delicate treatment. Sometimes it is denunciation, sometimes counsel, sometimes teaching that is needed. Expository preaching will lead the preacher in an easy and natural way to deal with such matters. There is no evil passion with which the Word does not deal. In our exposition we can naturally strike blows with loving severity, and give counsel with sagacious earnestness. And with all the emphasis of God's Word may our blows and counsels be weighted.

There is no such discipline for the preacher as the careful study of the Scripture necessary for Expository Preaching. Patient work with lexicon and concordance yields rich harvests of spiritual discernment, gives such grasp of great principles as nothing else will give, and opens out endless vistas into the deep things of God. The preacher who has steeped himself in the Bible will have a clearness of outlook and a firmness of grasp, which commands the confidence of his hearers. Perpetual freshness will be his for he cannot exhaust the Bible. No other pulpit teaching will last as long as that which is given honestly and persistently to the elucidation and application of Biblical truth.

But all the arguments are not on one side. These are dangers against which we must carefully guard. Lack of unity threatens. Here is a section of Scripture. We wish to do justice to its various parts. Each part may seem to present a distinct theme. We may so treat it as to leave no impression of unity of theme on the mind of the hearer. Our shot may scatter and we kill no game. But anyone familiar with the sermons of F. W. Robertson, R. W. Dale, A. J. F. Behrends, or Joshua Denovan knows right well that this danger may be avoided. Nothing is clearer than the unity of their sermons. Their theme is never thrust into but drawn from their texts.

Again, there is the danger of turning the pulpit into the professor's chair. There is strong temptation to dwell on the setting of a passage instead of preaching the Word. Beware! The preacher is a teacher but he is much more. He is an evangel pointing man to the Lamb of God. He is a prophet bringing God's message to the age in which he lives. It is a message fraught with eternal relations. Let him deliver his God-given message.

And there are qualifications necessary to success in Expository Preaching. First among these stands Faith in the Inspiration of the Scriptures. My brother! If you do not believe the Word to be inspired of God do not try to be an Expository preacher. You may preach to the times. The Bible is for all times. Its messages are immortal. We may not know just how to define inspiration.—Indeed, I am not anxious to know just how God inspired men to write His Word. If I knew today, I fear I should have to find out again next year. But if I am to bring God's message to men lost in sin, beclouded by doubt, smothered in materialism, entombed in indifference, I must have confidence in the Book in which God has written his message. If beside any narrative of the Word you write a "perhaps," if under any of its declarations you place an interrogation point, do not attempt to preach an Expository sermon from that section. Go to the Word with confidence if you would bring therefrom inspiration for those to whom you are sent as a messenger of life. If you doubt the Word the light you bring will be darkness deepened. Great books may be life-teachers. But the greatest life-lessons are written in the Book. With the confidence of a God-sent man, bring a God-given message to a God-needing people. It is this confidence that gives that concentration of purpose; that intensity of conviction; that moral passion; that prophetic fervor; that nobility of speech; that strength and skill of spiritual analysis, which reaches the inmost recesses of the heart, and probes the sensitive secrets of consciences; in a word, that power which moves men's wills to act in harmony with God's message,—a power which is never the preacher's if he doubt the source of his message or accept it as inspired simply because tradition so affirms.

Successful Expository Preaching also demands the power of selection on the part of the preacher. He needs to determine what he can do best, and what the people need most. Can he best set forth the lessons of an historical book, of the psalms, or of an epistle? Has he the historic instinct enabling him to live over the times of Samuel, Ezra, or Luke? Can he resurrect the days of Isaiah with their restless march and counter-march of armed men? Can he realize the exile from which

Ezekiel wrote? Has he the power so to reproduce these times that his hearers may discover the message to those days, and so its application to our own? Or can he most readily deal with biography? Can he analyse motives, passions, purposes, which make life significant? Can he bring to the people the influence of the life depicted? Or is his the power to combine Scripture with Scripture, to draw from epistle or didactic section of history, psalm or prophecy its doctrine, to set it in its true light, combining it with kindred portions of the Word? According to his mental aptitude he will do well or ill along any given line of Expository Preaching.

Then, the preacher must know what his people need. This implies a knowledge of his people,—their life, and lack of life—that he may give to each the portion seasonably needed.

Now for the treatment of the section chosen! This implies skill in analysis and synthesis. The preacher must determine first what the passage contains. His first question is, "What do you mean?" Thus he must discover the dominant thought of the section. That thought is the theme. It is unlawful to thrust a theme into the passage, but it is the preacher's business to examine and analyse the passage until he discovers its dominant. It is easy to discover several thoughts in a passage. It is not so easy to discover the single one from which the several spring. Take I John 3:1-6. It is easy to find a good theme in each sentence. It is a different matter so to weigh and balance the section as to determine its dominant, and discover how it determines the thought of every sentence. But it is only thus that the preacher can determine the content of a section, so as to bring it with confidence to the people. The true preacher will scorn an accommodating interpretation of any section of God's word.

The complement of this process is to discover this truth to the people, making them see and feel the truth he has found. This is the preacher's building process. Here he must care for his perspective. The earth's surface is not a dead level. That were monotony. There are mountain peaks, and elevated plains, and valleys, and open meadows, and here and there a deep canyon. It is so with Scripture. We should preserve this variety of scenery. We need to show the mountain peak piercing the very heavens, and the elevated plains, and the hillsides, and the valley, and the open meadow, and the deep canyon of truth. In no other way may such pleasing variety be maintained.

To all this must be added the capacity and resolution for downright hard work. This is the testing time. If we are to be expositors of God's word, we must be God's workmen, for Expository preaching requires more time in the study, and more prayer for the illuminating power of the Holy Spirit than does any other style of preaching. A young preacher recently said he did not preach Expository sermons because he feared if he did his people would think he was neglecting his study. They probably would—and with good reason. His idea was simply to make running comments on the Scripture—a travesty on preaching.

What is the actual work involved in preparing an Expository sermon. The scrap book does you little service. Thinking power is at a premium over sharp scissors; analysis, over Index Rerum; synthesis, over paste and brush. Here is the process. Your text is before you. Your first work is to find its dominant. This done, you must determine the thought of each statement, you must make the pivot words do their work, you must find the exact meaning and relation of the great words of the passage. Your Hebrew and Greek lexicons and unabridged dictionary here find their use. You must compare the passage in hand with other passages where similar thought is expressed, so that you avoid forcing a thought to its extreme. You should now write a paraphrase of the section. There is no other process by which the preacher so completely masters the section as by making the paraphrase. But this involves work—hard work—the hardest kind of hard work. Translating is child's play to it. But it is as the solid granite foundation to the stately edifice.

You are now ready for building your sermon. Your analysis has been thorough. Your synthesis must be no less so. Perhaps every part taken alone is important. Hence the temptation to make all parts equally prominent in the development. Beware, lest you rob the sermon of unity and so of power. You must now gather the separate thoughts around the two or three main ones whence the others radiate. You have now your plan but only half the work is done. In the development you must get the proper setting. Make the passage live. Under what circumstances was it given? What was its effect? What associations cluster round it? All these, and much more, are to be so used as to make your presentation the most effective possible. And there still remains the question of proportion to be settled. Even now you are only ready to write the sermon.

The Expository Preacher must lay aside all thought of ease in his work. He must lay his foundation deep. He has then to build a structure to the Word. This will tax his power to the utmost. But it pays Life's wonderful achievements come through honest toil. The noblest specimen of the preacher's art is the rightly builded Expository sermon. It is true to the Word and so cannot return void. Some will be helped—some saved—as such a sermon flows warm from the heart of the living preacher. It rightly relates God and duty to human life. It is the most powerful instrument for moulding character entrusted to our use. It is a power to lift the work-a-day world nearer God. It is yours to use if you are willing to pay the price.

Chester, Nova Scotia.



## The Missionary Conference held in Chicacole.

Our 14th Annual Conference was held in Chicacole Jan. 9th to 12th. The Missionary circle now on the field numbers nineteen, besides six children. As two of the latter (Miss Bessie Churchill and Miss Lottie Sanford) are grown to womanhood and active workers we really have twenty-one in our Conference. These two young ladies are not drawing any salary from the Board, but are doing faithful service as they have opportunity.

### THE YEAR'S REINFORCEMENT.

It is marvelous what the furlough in Canada did for Mr. and Mrs. Archibald and we all rejoiced that such a measure of health had been obtained. The work at Chicacole will now feel the inspiration of their presence and we hope that large blessing will follow their earnest efforts. The Tekkall station had no small share in this year's reinforcement. The writer finds it difficult to express his gratitude to God for the joy of reunion with wife and child and that this reunion at last became possible without relinquishing the work here to which he felt called. Then we were glad indeed to welcome Miss Flora Clark as a new missionary and glad that she was to be as a member of our own household.

### GOING ON FURLOUGH.

The only one to go on furlough this year is Miss Martha Clark. She came out with the Coreys in '94 and has completed seven years of noble service. She has earned a rest and needs it too. Much of the time since she came out she has suffered from chronic ill health but has persistently prosecuted her work nevertheless. At present she is suffering from a bad throat affliction, which will require an operation as soon as she reaches home. But we hope that the rest and change of climate will restore health so that we may soon welcome her back again to this work. She goes home at her own expense, thus relieving the Board of quite a burden. Let some may jump at the conclusion that the missionaries are so highly paid that they can afford to pay their own way home, let me say that Miss Clark is enabled to render this help to the Board because of a bequest received from her late sister. It is none the less a gift to the Board on Miss Clark's part and in view of the many ways in which one could spend money while on furlough if one only had it to spend, her act is generous indeed.

### REINFORCEMENT FOR THE COMING YEAR.

It is our earnest hope and prayer that in the fall we may have the pleasure of welcoming Brother and Sister Morse, and at least one new family. The Conference passed the following resolution with regard to further enlargement of the Missionary Staff:

"Resolved, that we continue to urge upon our Board and the Denomination the importance of sending out just as soon as possible several more families to supply the following needs. (1) A second missionary for Vizianagram. (2) One for the Savara. (3) One for the North Eastern part of our Mission in the Sompett region. (4) One for the Rayagadda field.

### MEDICAL WORK.

The Chicacole hospital is proving to be a great blessing. It opens homes and hearts to the gospel message on every hand, and is the means of relieving a deal of physical suffering. We feel that the time has come when we should have in our Mission at least one medical missionary. If we had a lady doctor at the head of the medical work in Chicacole she could extend her usefulness all over the Mission. The following resolution was passed by the Conference:

"Whereas there is a large sphere of usefulness in our Mission for a medical lady missionary. Resolved that we recommend our Board to send us such a lady as soon as a suitable person can be found."

### THE SAVARA MISSION.

The readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will all rejoice that our sister, Miss Eva D'Frazer continues to manifest such a deep interest in the Lord's work in general and in the Savara Mission in particular. She sent us recently her annual contribution of Rs 1000 (\$333.00) for the Savara work.

### THE 20TH CENTURY FUND.

We rejoice in the effort that is now being made in the homeland to raise \$50,000 for Missions as a special offering. It seems to us that the raising of this amount is spread over an unnecessarily long period. Why could it not be all raised easily within two years? Your missionaries are also disposed to make another gentle protest. Why invest any of this 20th Century Fund? Doubtless some of those in charge of our work at home believe that this investing of Mission funds is a wise policy, but your missionaries do not see it that way.

We wish to have a part in this 20th Century effort and have undertaken to raise one-fiftieth of the whole amount. We hope to raise this \$1000 within two years, and expend it here on the field in some new work not now included in our regular estimates.

### THE YEAR'S INGATHERING.

In some parts of our Mission the year's ingathering has been most encouraging.

The movement among the Madijas on the Vizianagram and Bobbili fields seems likely to develop extensively

and we hope it may spread over our whole Mission. Seventy-seven converts were baptized on the field during the year. This seems like a very small ingathering but it is fifteen more than the previous year. It is nearly ten converts to a church and an increase of nearly 20 per cent. We do not wish to make any odious comparisons or throw any stones; but will those who speak disparagingly of the results on our Foreign Mission field remember that the showing for 1907 is far better than the showing at home?

The Year Book seems to show that the gain by baptism throughout the whole denomination is less than 1/2 per cent. We on the foreign field feel keenly the meagre results in our work and long for greater ingathering. Surely the state of the denomination calls for very serious reflection and earnest enquiry as to the cause of the barrenness.

Is this not a call for humiliation before God and prolonged heart searching? Should we not plead with him that he pour upon us the spirit of grace and supplication, that we may claim a mighty awakening?

W. V. HIGGINS.

Tekkall, April 3, 1908.

P. S.—I hope to refer next week to the resolutions of our Conference concerning reinforcements. W. V. H.

## When Spring Begins.

When Spring begins, mortals must be on the alert if they do not wish to miss anything. On a mild, melting afternoon in February, Lucy and I imagined we caught a whiff of it, and immediately started "up the railroad" to see if a favorite piece of woods had heard the news. The air was certainly blowing about some sort of a soft mystery, and caressing our faces with a "touch and go" movement that was half promise and half withdrawal of promise—if only one could tell which, the thing would be settled; for who knows the earth's business better than air? Who has a better chance of going about and gathering up the very latest?

Once over (over is merely figurative for a whole compound of baser prepositions)—once over the barb wire fence of the D. A. R., we found ourselves ankle deep in snow—deeper still when we tried our way among deceitful hollows and hummocks. Where was Spring? The pines and spruces stood around in their usual winter gloom and stolidness. The bare branches of alders and birches stirred slightly, but it was only an inward shiver. All was pale, cold, unresponsive. Even our wooing wind seemed to have stolen away, ashamed of having played us false.

As we stood gazing disappointedly, a loud cawing from a near tree-top broke the stillness. Now the voice of the crow is like that of a reformer in the land; it startles, it rasps, it grates, it croaks of what will happen if you are not careful; but it is also prophetic, foretelling pleasanter voices at hand, those of the feathered poets of Nature-land. Therefore it is, that the crow's hoarse caw, when heard at the time of melting snows and artful winds, has power to awaken the first strong thrill in the series to be expected. The moment you feel this thrill you may know that Spring is at least on the way. Thereafter, though Winter may rage again ever so roughly, be assured it is nothing but bluster.

After our momentary tingle, Lucy and I looked about us with new eyes. The snow was not true snow, but a wan, spiritless substance with fast-slipping hold upon the warm, vital earth. Under every tree was a dry carpet, under every bush a magical green circle. What we had taken for shivering among the saplings was really a quiver of anticipation. I know it, for I rubbed my finger along the stem of a young poplar, and he was literally covered with a green flush. The alders could not hide their shining excitement. The white stems of the birches twinkled with it, while the changeless pines and spruces seemed to sigh with the burden of being forever green. When Lucy found some Mayflower buds, even though we knew they had been there all winter, the prevailing emotion increased almost to the point of a sensation. There remained only to incorporate the full flavor of the place and hour, by actual tasting and eating of twigs and wintergreen leaves—and then to go home and wait. A whiff, a thrill, a sense of faith in the still unseen, a subtle foretaste of the coming exhilaration,—that was all, but very many have travelled farther and found less.

### A MARCH BOUQUET.

Two weeks later we were at the same spot. The snow was gone, the sun poured down warm and full, and the air was a delightful mixture of softness and keenness known only to March. On such a day there could be no doubt of Spring being near, though the signs were still faint. Perhaps their very faintness was half their charm, and the cause of our attempt to put what we felt into the tangible shape of a bouquet.

It was not of flowers, but any one who walks abroad in all seasons and weathers knows that there is no month in the year when an attractive bunch of something or other cannot be gathered, in snow-covered field, or deserted wood, or even by the waste roadside. Ours was begun with evergreen,—four varieties of it in feathery

sprays, coral-like clusters, primly-set necklaces, and trailing lengths of graduated flounces in the very latest fashion. These, in as many shades of green, made an exquisite foil for the dry flowers of the sumach—still glowing with the heat of last summer and for a cluster of two of rich brown alder cones. A branch of dead hemlock, covered with the delicate gray tracery of lungwort, set off to perfection the scarlet hips of the prickly dogrose. Then, to give a touch of freshness to all this faded loveliness, a few shoots from the different trees and saplings were added. It is astonishing what variety of form and color may be found in such a handful of bare branches. Here was the sober alder, its shiny brown buds pointed as if with the dexterous twist of a glass-blower; the graceful-limbed birch, its straight, sharp lances erect, in marching order; the maple, ruddy with health, brooding a bunch of rose-tinted buds at every joint; the poplar, gray-green, ethereal, touched with the spirit of perpetual spring, its three-sided buds a lusty contrast of glistening brown; and last but not least the willow, the beloved "pussy-willow" of school children, already past the stage of mystery, with its satin-furred, silvery soft little pussies curling out of their papery pockets. Behold! was not this a fair rival for May or June?

The dainty secrets of unopened leaf-buds stimulate curiosity like the "I-know-something-you-don't" of childhood. That the secret cannot be kept is just as evident. "I'll tell you, if you'll never, never tell," seems to breathe from the tip of each one—only first there must be a certain amount of coaxing. If you cannot wait for sun and wind, there is a mean human way of forcing it. Accordingly, at the date of writing—March 24, while the wind is howling outside and driving flurries of snow against the window-pane—those same leaf-buds, beguiled and deceived by a jar of water and a warm corner, are pushing out as if they would rather tell than not. A chance sprig of alder, found in a particularly well-sheltered nook, held the greatest surprise. Its future flowers, two at every joint, resemble nothing so much as a pair of green-headed cherubs, standing on tip-toe to reach out of their sheaths, and throwing up their arms in a very life-like ecstasy of joy. Of the other findings, the birch is the shyest; the maple the most forward. The secrets of all have turned out to be variations of a common subject—lascels; but what an interesting subject when the treatment consists entirely of silent illustration! The maple shows a yellow-and-flame-colored glorification of the college-cap variety; the alder flaunts specimens of chenille furniture fringes, in mottled brown and yellow; the poplar, an almost grotesque collection of fuzzy little lambs' tails, each with its playful kink, reminding one irresistibly of the smile of the vanishing Cheshire cat in "Alice" — or else, to be more realistic, of the March lion now roaring and ramping through the frozen world. Why? No one must ask questions in March, because it is the month of all manner of madnesses, and there is no accounting for anything. B. B.

## Spring Early.

Gently the early rains of Spring  
Filter their way to the earth,  
Calling her back from her death-like swoon,  
Giving to life—new birth;

Rippling in rivulets round her form,  
Melting the frost each day,  
Till winter resolves himself into tears,  
And rushes in torrents away;

Then the earth, dismantled of snow and ice,  
Looks forth from her fresh shower bath,  
Greeting the genial smile of the sun,  
As he moves on his changeless path;

And her bosom is stirred by a million germs  
Of life, though dormant so long;  
A million leaflets are bursting forth,  
To accompany the birds' new song;

And she offered incense to God above,  
For the gift of her winter's rest,  
Which arises in wreaths of blue-gray mist  
Esch morn, from her grateful breast.

And men say, it is early for spring to come,  
But the winter is really gone;  
See! the mist arises o'er all the earth,  
And hark! to the whip-poor-will song;

And they hasten away, forgetful of Him  
Who giveth the Spring its time,  
To prepare the soil for its earliest yield,  
Which each says in his heart, shall be mine.

Marysville, N. B.

H. A. M. F.

## Growing Old.

A little more grey in the lessening hair  
Each day as the years go by;  
A little more stooping of the form,  
A little more dim the eye.  
A little more faltering of the step  
As we tread life's pathway o'er,  
But a little nearer every day  
To the ones who have gone before.

A little more halting of the gait  
And a dullness of the ear;  
A growing weariness of the frame  
With each swift passing year.  
A falling of hopes and ambitions too,  
A faltering of life's quest;  
But a little nearer every day  
To a sweet and peaceful rest.

A little more loneliness in life  
As the dear ones pass away;  
A bigger claim on the heavenly land  
With every passing day.  
A little further from toil and care  
A little less way to roam;  
A drawing nearer to peaceful rest—  
And a happy welcome home.



## Messenger and Visitor

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### The Preaching of the Present Day.

Hasty generalization is a human weakness. It is remarkable how many persons are ready to base conclusions of the broadest character upon a few casually observed facts. So it comes to pass that too much of what is generally accepted as a real addition to human knowledge and a secure basis of further induction is in reality little more than more or less probable guesswork. The statements which we here put forth so confidently from time to time in reference to the preaching of the present day is not unlikely to be very much of this character. If those who express so emphatic opinions upon this subject were required to furnish the data upon which their opinions are based, they would probably find the demand a very embarrassing one. The subject in itself, however, is so important that it would seem worth while to investigate it in accordance with methods of a kind to inspire some confidence in the value of the results arrived at. With a view to such an investigation the *Standard* of Chicago, one of the leading Baptist newspapers of the United States, a few weeks ago sent out requests to 500 Baptist pastors representing every section of the United States, asking for the texts and the subjects of the sermons preached by them on the Sunday preceding, with enough of the outline of the discourses to show the general method of treatment. The request was so far complied with that the information sought was obtained from 304 pastors in reference to 607 sermons, preached for the most part on March 9th, and in the case of a few on the Sunday preceding. In reference to the sources from which replies were obtained the *Standard* says:

Geographically, all parts of the country are represented, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf; nearly every State and Territory is included, though the replies from the South were relatively few. There are replies from pastors of great city churches, and from those who labor in obscure country parishes and get their mail by the rural free delivery. There was no discrimination in the distribution of the requests with regard to the theological bent, liberalism or conservatism of the pastors. The list includes men who are commonly thought of as 'advanced' in their views, and others who set themselves firmly against change in doctrine or method. In short, so far as was possible by the method adopted, the results may be accepted as fairly typical of contemporary preaching in the denomination."

The results obtained from the basis thus afforded for a study of present day preaching, the *Standard* elaborates in an article of considerable length. Some of these results may be briefly indicated here.

Variety was one of the indications of the discourses received. In the selection of texts the preachers took a wide range, there being only eleven books of the Bible which were not drawn upon. These books were, in the Old Testament, Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Obadiah, Micah, Habakkuk and Zephaniah, and in the New Testament, Philemon, Third John and Jude.

"An analysis shows (1) That 26 per cent. of the texts were from the Old Testament and 74 per cent. from the New. (2) That the favorite books in the Old Testament, as might be expected, are Psalms and Isaiah, the one providing twenty-seven sermons, the other twenty-two. And so far as the subjects and outlines based upon these texts inform us, the sermons from Psalms are chiefly upon phases of divine grace and human experience, while those from Isaiah are nearly confined to the Messianic passages, and really should be called New Testament sermons, since they are wholly about Christ."

In general, it may be said, that the two classes of Old Testament texts which seem to find most favor with the preachers are (1) Those in Psalms and

Isaiah, which afford subjects for what may be called evangelical discourse and (2) passages in the Pentateuch, Samuel and Kings, which afford matter for character studies. The lack of texts taken from the Prophets is suggestive, and would seem to indicate that the rich field for expository preaching which these Scriptures afford is being to a considerable degree neglected by the Baptist pulpit of the United States. This may be, as the *Standard* intimates, a difficult field. Expository sermons dealing with these Scriptures "presuppose a familiarity with the history of Israel which, we fear, involves more labor than some preachers and many congregations care to expend. The preacher cannot make a genuinely expository sermon from the Old Testament interesting unless he has the facts so thoroughly in mind that he can set them forth touched with imagination and picturesqueness. If he tries simply to impart information about some Assyrian invasion or political quarrel in Jerusalem, and expects his hearers thereby to become interested in Isaiah or Jeremiah, he will fail." This is doubtless true, but it is also true that no part of the Old Testament is richer in sermonic material adapted to the needs of the present time than the neglected "Prophets." The largeness of the proportion of New Testament texts goes to support the general opinion that the preachers of the present day go much less to the Old Testament for subjects than did their fathers in the ministry. Of the 458 texts taken from the New Testament 217 were from the gospels. "Thus 35 per cent. of all the sermons were based directly on texts chosen from the words or works of Jesus." In addition to these 217, probably 100 more have reference to our Lord in some phase of His redeeming work. These facts seem to leave no doubt as to what is the central theme of Baptist preaching in the United States.

Among things which happily were not found indicated in the sermons are mentioned (1) the disposition to bring critical questions and processes into the pulpit, although in many cases the analysis of a text, by the evidence it gave of scholarly labor, showed the preacher to be familiar with those questions and processes, (2) the use of accommodated or "motto" texts or such as would offend the sense of reverence or propriety and (3) the use of sensational topics for the sake of attracting attention. But of course it is open to question how many preachers among the 200 who did not respond to the *Standard's* request may have employed motto texts or sensational subjects or have indulged in critical disquisitions in the sermons of which they did not choose to give an account.

As to positive characteristics it was found that the great majority of the sermons were what may be called 'plain gospel sermons,' full of sound teaching and helpful counsel, not apparently distinguishable one from the other by any special characteristic, but indicating the impressive bulk of evangelistic and edifying preaching which is moulding the life of the churches. In the fact that fifty of the 607 sermons were expositions of connected passages—from three or four verses to a chapter—there is evidence that expository preaching is to a considerable degree finding place in the American Baptist pulpit.

As to the extent to which preaching is addressed to the unsaved the evidence afforded is not very definite. Eighty-two of the 607 sermons were evidently evangelistic from beginning to end, and there were many others the principal bearing of which must have been on the persuading of the unregenerate, but on the whole it would rather seem that the preaching is not so generally of that character as would be expected in connection with a strongly and aggressively spiritual religious life and ministry. Among the sermons there were five on hell and five on heaven, evidence which, so far as it goes, does not bear out the conclusion that the pulpit of the present day, in dealing with the relations of men to the hereafter, prophesies only smooth things.

The evidence gathered goes to show that doctrinal preaching has not gone out of fashion, although it is doubtless much less in vogue now than it was half a century ago. Some doctrines much dwelt upon in the past are now seldom discussed in the pulpit. Out of the 607 sermons gathered by the *Standard* there was but one on predestination and one on free will, but there were twenty-five on sin, eleven on the atonement, and six on the person

and work of the Holy Spirit. Two ministers preached on the Fatherhood of God, and one vehemently denounced 'the present day popular idea of the universal fatherhood of God as a black lie by means of which Satan would smite sinners with the blindness of a false security. All not begotten of God are children of the devil.' The ten or twelve who preached on the parable of the Prodigal Son, the *Standard* says, "probably did not preach diabolic fatherhood." There were sixteen sermons on missions. Of others quite a number had particular reference to the church, its character and work. Seven preachers chose the Bible for a subject, and these probably dealt more or less with the subject of inspiration, but there was no sermon on that specific topic. A large number of the sermons dealt with Christian experience and spiritual culture. A note of high moral earnestness ran through the whole collection. There were more than a score of the sermons which especially emphasized duty, conscience, and obedience, and nearly as many more on character, its culture and importance.

### Editorial Notes.

—Those who pretend to think that the demand for a weekly day of rest secured by legal sanction, is made only on religious grounds and as prompted by ecclesiastical interests, should make note of the platform recently adopted by the Socialists of France in their Convention lately held at Tours. One of the demands incorporated in their platform is "a day of rest in seven." It is unnecessary to say that in this case the demand for a day of rest is not made on religious grounds, but on the ground of its being necessary to human welfare and therefore a part of the provision which every well-regulated State should make for the present well-being of its people.

—A youth who was acting as clerk for his father who kept a branch Post Office in Toronto, has been sentenced to six years in Kingston Penitentiary for stealing money from letters. The Judge felt that it was necessary to make the sentence severe with a view to its deterrent effect. It is a sad thing to see a young man who by honest industry might have pursued an honorable and successful career thus disgraced and ruined. It ought to be an effective warning to every lad who hears of it—not to swerve from the path of honesty. Apart from those high moral and religious considerations which should always control conduct, it is folly and madness for a boy to allow himself to put forth his hand to that which is not his own. Discovery and disgrace are the inevitable result.

—It is a matter for profound regret that Canadians should be called upon to go to South Africa, or anywhere else, to engage in the terrible business of war. War is that same horrible thing today which a general of the United States Civil War described with awful emphasis when he said—"War is hell." It cannot, however, but be a matter of patriotic pride to us that, when the young men of Canada are called upon to fight for the Empire, they are able to demonstrate to the world that the King has no braver soldiers than they. Again at Hart's River, as before at Paardeberg and elsewhere, Canadians have given a good account of themselves. But the praise for gallant conduct has been won at the expense of blood. More of our brave fellows are finding graves in South Africa, and there are many sad homes and anxious hearts in Canada because of the war.

—The Emperor of Germany is reported to have said, in the course of an address delivered not long since at Gotha, that it was a consummation devoutly to be wished that the various Protestant State churches of the Empire should constitute a powerful federation just as the different states have been united politically. The idea is not new, having been advocated during the past century by many prominent theologians, but the Emperor's public advocacy of it appears to be new and it is said that his words have made a profound impression. In connection with this subject *The Independent* says: "There are about four dozen different state churches in the country, some of the States, such as Prussia, still retaining the ecclesiastical organizations which such newly acquired territories as Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein and Hesse had before their union with that Kingdom in 1886. The confessional differences between these State churches are also marked. . . . However it is proposed that these confessional differences shall not be touched by the new federation which is to be one rather for defence and aggressiveness *ad extra* than for the harmonizing of inner differences."

—The statement that there is this spring a remarkable movement of population from the Northwestern States into Manitoba and the Northwest Territories receives daily confirmation. As to the general character of this inflowing population we are not definitely informed. Some of those who are crossing the national boundary—perhaps a good many of them—are no doubt people of



foreign origin, who have been for a longer or shorter time in the United States, but probably the majority are of American birth. We take it that most of them are able to bring with them household goods and stock sufficient to enable them to start out in their new homes with some degree of comfort and a fair prospect of success. As it becomes known that the Canadian Northwest offers better inducements to the agriculturalist and the stock-raiser than much of the country to the south of the national line, the migration northward is likely to increase. The Minneapolis correspondent of a Boston paper has estimated that, at the present rate of the movement of population northward, two million Americans will be in Canada at the end of twenty years. This suggests questions political as well as social and religious. It is evidently of immense importance to Canada as a whole, that the stream of population now flowing from many sources and with ever increasing volume into our Northwest shall be brought under the influence of the highest ideals of citizenship and the best religious instruction.

—Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, who, as preacher, philanthropist and author, is one of the most widely known and one of the best loved men in America, has lately passed an anniversary which marks for him the completion of four score years of life. Alluding to this, *The Congregationalist* says of Dr. Hale: "For thirty of these years we have personally known him, a champion of all his fellowmen in need, an intuitive interpreter of every philanthropic aspiration that found utterance among men, a man of abounding interest in the Heavenly Father, a Christian whose life motto has always been 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men.'"

—The stranding of the S. S. *Lake Superior* in St. John harbor was both a serious calamity for its owners and a very unfortunate thing for the city, but it has at least furnished one of our ministers with a highly effective illustration. In the course of his sermon last Sunday evening Rev. J. D. Freeman, by way of enforcing the importance of living a purposeful life, said that the *Lake Superior* stranded because she would not obey her helm, and she would not obey her helm because she had no momentum and was therefore at the mercy of the currents which quickly carried her on the mud banks. It is so with human lives, said the preacher. For the man of strenuous life, although he may be moving in the wrong direction, there is hope that he may be brought upon the true course, but the apathetic soul is the plaything of currents which sooner or later will be his destruction. A Saul of Tarsus, mad with zeal against the church of Christ, is more likely to be converted than the man who is destitute of any real life purpose, good or bad, and is worth infinitely more after he is converted.

Notes from Halifax.

Holy week, so called, and Easter Sunday were observed as usual in this city. Raster flowers, music, preaching and millinery were in evidence in most, if not all, the churches. For others, besides the Roman Catholics and Episcopallians, have fallen more or less into the practice of Raster services. Whether in so doing evangelical bodies secure any advantage in the way of increasing real godliness among their members, is at least questionable. Dr. A. MacLaren, in one of his inimitable discourses, remarks: "Man's work in religion is ever to confine it to the surface, to throw it outward and make it a mere round of things done and things abstained from. Christ's work in religion is to drive it inward, and to focus all its energy on the hidden man of the heart," knowing that if that be right the visible will come right. It is waste labor to try to stick pins on the prickles of a thorn bush—as is the tree so will be the fruit.

"Christianity in its true and highest forms is not a religion of prescriptives but of principles. It does not keep continually dishing a set of petty commandments and prohibitions into our ears. Its language is not a continued 'Do this, forbear from that,' but 'Love, and thou fulfillst the law.'" The round of gaiety that so often follows close on the heels of the lenten season does not recommend it to the thoroughly devout as a means for promoting sincere love to Christ.

At the solicitation of the Halifax District Committee, Evangelist Marple has spent a few weeks at St. Margaret's Bay. He reports good congregations and much interest among the people. In his first visit in the autumn he gave the most of his time to the Indian Harbor church, where a number professed faith and were baptized. On his recent visit he gave especial attention to Dover and Black Point. At both places a good deal of interest was awakened. He baptized six persons at Dover and four at the Point. A number of others are seeking the light. The Committee, as well as the Home Mission Board, are anxious to obtain a man to recommend to the churches around the Bay, and they themselves are asking for some one to come and settle among them. They have a comfortable parsonage and their houses of worship are neat and in most cases in good repair. A more extensive field of labor for a young man can hardly be found. We

anxiously wait to hear from some one willing to occupy this interesting section of country.

The 1st Church, Halifax, is still on the look-out for a man to accept the care and responsibility of pastor among them. That they, and other city congregations, find difficulty in securing men for the pulpit; need cause no wonder. Nor should any church be blamed for using utmost caution and care in calling a pastor. These positions are by no means sinecures. The man who occupies a prominent city pulpit in these days needs some measure of greatness, as well as a large amount of grace. A minister who wants or needs an easy place had better avoid the city, and the city has no use for such a man.

Rev. L. D. Morse is asked to continue to supply the pulpit of the First Church. His preaching is spoken of by members of the congregation as being of a very high order, original, striking and spiritual. Such a message as he delivers, in a devout and consecrated spirit, must and will tell in abiding result on the lives of many.

The North Church are well satisfied with Pastor Jenner and he with the church. They are holding a few weeks of special services with most excellent results. The spiritual life of the church is much quickened and a goodly number are seeking salvation. Twelve were baptized on Sunday, the 30th ult. It was a happy, perhaps we should say, a providential thing, that the North church called Mr. Jenner back to the province. He is prepared in every way to work with us, in all our denominational interests.

Dartmouth holds on its way under the leadership of its present pastor, despite the serious losses it has sustained, during the last year or two.

Rev. G. W. Schurman who has resigned at the Tabernacle, leaves a host of friends, though his stay there has been so brief. By his removal and the retirement of Rev. R. Kemp, from West End, two others of the Halifax churches are now seeking pastors. These too, are places not easily filled.

Rev. W. E. Hall continues weak and suffers much. The shock that impaired his speech, and so seriously weakened his memory has superinduced great depression of spirits, but Christ is his stay and comfort.

Dr. Saunders has been ill for a few weeks, from a severe attack of sciatica. It is exceedingly painful, but we all devoutly hope, that under the skillful medical treatment and good nursing he has, it will soon give way, and we shall see the Dr. again at his work. We miss him sadly when he is laid aside, for he is usually ready to aid in any good work. His book, that promises to be so interesting is nearing completion. Some of us await its advent with the expectation of a good thing.

April 2, 1902.

ANOTHER REPORTER.

Ontario Letter.

REV. P. K. DAYFOOT.

Baptist young people in this part of the world, observe Good Friday, by going on a pilgrimage, and holding a convention. They choose this day because, being a holiday many can leave home, and also because of the single fare which they can secure, in common with all travelers. Thus it came to pass, that the members of the

PROVINCIAL B. Y. F. U.

met in the Talbot St. Church, London, Ont., as the guests of the City Union, Friday, March 28th. The report of the Board of Managers was encouraging. In spite of the fact that no general secretary had been found who could serve throughout the year, the work has gone steadily forward. The president has attended six rallies, and nineteen other gatherings. The Bible Readers' Course has been used by 186 societies, 5,000 copies having been circulated each quarter. The appointment of a Missionary Secretary who should conduct a missionary campaign during the summer months.

TEMPERANCE MATTERS

are decidedly active at present. The defeat of the Referendum in Manitoba is not taken here, as indicating a change of sentiment in the West, but rather as a protest against the action of Premier Roblin. Yet there is no doubt that the opponents of Prohibition will use the vote as an argument on their side. In the meantime we are waiting the results of the provincial elections which will take place in June. If the Ross Government is defeated, we have nothing to expect from the other side, after the explicit declaration of the leader of the opposition which he made in the debate on the Referendum during the late session.

CHURCH CHIMES.

The First church, Woodstock, has called Rev. P. G. Mode, of Yarmouth, N. S. Mr. Mode is a graduate of McMaster in Arts and Theology. This is the church so ably served by Dr. Goodspeed before he was editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Beverly St., Toronto, is enjoying an extended and gracious revival.

Jarvis St., Toronto, will have an assistant pastor. The appointee is Mr. R. H. Mode, of the graduating class in McMaster. He is also a graduate in Arts. He will have special charge of the Chester Mission, and will aid Dr. Thomas in the pastoral work of the mother church.

The church in Cobourg is having an uplift. An excel-

lent building was recently secured that had been formerly a Methodist meeting house. Since the Baptists have moved in every department of the church has advanced, conversions have occurred, and Pastor Marshall has baptized weekly for a month or more.

Port Hope, Ont.

Concert Acadia Choral Club.

The Acadia Choral Club, composed of Seminary Students, College Students and members of the Church Choirs of Wolfville and others belonging to none of the classes mentioned, was organized, as noted in a former letter, at the beginning of the College year in October, 1901. Weekly meetings for the study of standard musical works have been held and notable progress achieved under the inspiring leadership of Miss Drew, Director of Vocal Music. The first concert which we trust is to be followed by many others of equal excellence, was given in College Hall March 25, 1902. Two works were artistically and enthusiastically rendered, *Ander-tose's, The Wreck of the Hesperus*, and *Farmer's Mass* in B. Flat. The soloists in the former part were—Soprano, Sadie Irene Epps; Tenor, Avard Cohoon; Bass, Burpee Wallace. The soloists in the second part were—Soprano, Annie Hay Murray; Alto, Harriett Slade; Tenor, Owen Keddy; Bass, L. W. Sleep. To the second part an orchestral accompaniment of two violins, 'cello and flute added richness and beauty of tone color. Miss Mamie W. Chaloner, who is now Mrs. Allan Messie Hill, and is to reside in St. John, accompanied at the piano throughout.

It was an occasion of rare enjoyment. The works presented were of a high order. The mastery of them by the chorus of eighty voices and soloists was most intelligent, and under the skilled direction of Miss Drew the rendition deserving of highest praise. The thin audience was a disappointment. For such work as was done ought to receive a full and hearty appreciation.

It is to be regretted that no account of another musical event of interest and excellence has been sent to you for your readers. I was ill and unable to send a personal report. I refer to Miss Drew's Vocal Recital given in College Hall, the evening of February the twenty-eighth. I may say on good authority that the recital was as good as the programme indicates, and reflected great credit upon both teacher and pupils. The programme is as follows:

VOCAL RECITAL BY STUDENTS OF ACADIA SEMINARY, IN COLLEGE HALL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY THE TWENTY-EIGHTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWO.

The Vocal Students are assisted by:

Miss Evelyn Starr,	Violinist.
Miss Mamie W. Chaloner,	Pianist and Accompanist.
Miss Portia Starr,	Accompanist.

PART ONE.

1. (a) Spinning Song - - - - - Eichburg  
(b) Robin Adair - - - - - Dudley Buck
2. Serenade (Obligato by Miss E. Starr) - - - - - Gounod  
Miss Jennie E. Eaton
3. Nearest and Dearest - - - - - Carracciola  
Miss Francis W. Burditt  
Miss Florence M. Elkin.
4. I Know that My Redeemer Liveth (The Messiah) - - - - - Handel  
Miss Annie H. Murray.
5. (a) Fantasia—Impromptu - - - - - Chopin  
(b) Ghosts - - - - - Schytte  
Miss Mamie W. Chaloner.
6. Daybreak - - - - - J. D. C. Parker  
Miss Murray, Miss Slade.  
Mr. Keddy, Mr. Sleep.

PART TWO.

7. Inflammatus est (Stabat Mater) - - - - - Rossini  
Chorus. Solo—Miss Epps.
8. 5e. Air Varie - - - - - Dancla  
Miss Evelyn Starr.
9. Love's Nocturne - - - - - Kellie  
Miss Eaton and Mr. Cohoon.
10. Thou'rt Like Utao a Flower - - - - - Rubinstein  
Miss Sadie Irene Epps.
11. (a) Ave Maria (Solo Miss Murray) - - - - - Abt.  
(b) Cradle Song - - - - - Brahms

GOD SAVE THE KING

SEMINARY NOTES.

Miss Ida E. McLeod, who has been for five years our teacher of French and German, has resigned to accept an appointment under the British Government as teacher in South Africa. Miss McLeod left for her home in Fredericton on April the third; and will sail from Halifax on the fourteenth.

Miss McLeod will be greatly missed in the Seminary. A teacher of eminent ability, beloved by her pupils, honored for her Christian character by her associates, she carries with her to her new work the best wishes and prayers of the entire school.

We are fortunate in being able to secure the service of Miss Blanche Bishop, who has kindly consented to take the work in the Department of Modern Languages until the close of the school year.

H. T. DEWOLFE.

Since I could not alter what was without me, I resolved to try to alter what was within me.—Fichte.



## \* \* \* The Story Page \* \* \*

### Sometime.

Last night, my darling, as you slept  
I thought I heard you sigh,  
And to your little crib I crept,  
And watched a space thereby;  
And then I stooped and kissed your brow,  
For oh! I love you so—  
You are too young to know it now,  
But sometime you shall know.

Sometime when, in a darkened place  
Where others come to weep,  
Your eyes shall look upon a face  
Calm in eternal sleep;  
The voiceless lips, the wrinkled brow,  
The patient smile shall show—  
You are too young to know it now,  
But sometime you shall know.

Look backward then into the years,  
And see me here to-night;  
See, O my darling! how my tears  
Are falling as I write;  
And feel once more upon your brow  
The kiss of long ago—  
You are too young to know it now,  
But sometime you shall know.

Look backward then into the years,  
And see me here to-night;  
See, O my darling! how my tears  
Are falling as I write;  
And feel once more upon your brow  
The kiss of long ago—  
You are too young to know it now,  
But sometime you shall know.

—Eugene Field.

### The Love of God.

God's boundless Love and arching sky  
Above us when we wake or sleep,  
Above us when we smile or weep,  
Above us when we live or die.

God's tireless Love! Beside the cot  
Of her sick child the mother sleeps.  
The Heavenly Father ever keeps  
Unweary watch—he slumbers not.

God's patient Love! Misunderstood  
By hearts that suffer in the night,  
Doubted—yet waiting till Heaven's light  
Shall show how all things work for good.

God's mighty Love! On Calvary's height,  
Suffering to save us from our sin,  
To bring the Heavenly Kingdom in,  
And fill our lives with joy and light.

God's changeless Love! The wandering one  
Forsakes, forgets, dishonors; yet,  
Repenting, going home, is met  
With no reproach—"Welcome, my son!"

God's endless Love! What will it be  
When earthly shadows flee away,  
For all Eternity's bright day,  
The unfolding of that Love to see!

—Maltbie D. Babcock.

### Not Too Late.

"I do not suppose you have anything for me to do, have you?"

The young man to whom this question was addressed turned slowly and looked at the stranger who had come in so quietly that he had not heard his footsteps.

"Oh, I am nothing but a tramp," the new-comer went on, seeing the questioning look on the face of the owner of the mill. "I might have gone on, and spared you the trouble of refusing me. I know what you will say—hard times, low prices, little to do. It is all true. Good day."

David Gregg started at the stranger curiously. This was such a change from the way men usually approached him for work.

"See here!"

There was a command in David's tone, and the stranger came back.

"What can you do?"

"A little of everything. I suppose I would look best out there shoveling coal into the engine."

"Think you could keep steam up? It is no play to run that engine. If it fails to do its work the whole mill stops."

Did David see something like a smile shining in the stranger's eyes?

"I know something of an engine."

"Come this way."

David led the way to the engine room, and for half an hour watched the man as he handled the engine. He seemed to understand the machine perfectly.

They went back into the office, and David said:

"There isn't any steady work just now, but our engineer wants a few days off, and if you would like the place, you may come to-morrow morning."

David held out a piece of money as he spoke. The man shook his head.

"Not till I have earned it," and he passed from the room.

David thought of the stranger many times that day.

How did it come about that a man of so much intelligence should be going about in that way? He must know more about him before he went away.

David Gregg was a young man to hold the responsible position of owner of such a great mill. Not long before his father had died, leaving him this factory as a legacy. But he had learned the business thoroughly during his father's lifetime, and was succeeding well. He had the rare gift of reading men's faces, and it seemed to him in his visitor of that afternoon there were great possibilities. When the man came back next morning, David noticed a great change; he was cleanly washed and brushed. The smile certainly was on his face now.

All that day the stranger stood at his post like a watchful sentinel. The monster engine obeyed him like a child in the hands of a giant.

So things went on for several days. Then the regular engineer returned, and the new man went into the office to receive his pay before going. The smile had taken its departure.

"So you are out of a job again," said David cheerfully.

"Yes."

"And you are sorry?"

"Of course I don't want to crowd the old man out. It has been a comfort to have something to do, though."

"Did you ever do anything in the way of office work?"

"I kept a set of books for some time. I am rusty now."

The sad look deepened.

"Well, it happens just now that I could use a book-keeper. I have been keeping my books myself; but orders are coming in fast, and I wish you would stay with me for a while."

The look which came over the stranger's face made David's heart glad. The man put out his hand.

"This is too good to be true. It has been so long since any one gave me a helping hand."

"Come here at six to-night and we will talk it over further. I want you to do me a favor then. Now I wish to know your name. I have not learned it."

"Edward Walker."

"A good name."

"Better than I deserve."

Then the young man went out. David wanted his mother to see this man, and thought he would ask him to go home with him that evening.

Walker came at half past six. David wondered at the delay, for up to this time he had found the young man to be very punctual; but when Walker was fairly in the office it did not take him long to see that something was wrong. The flushed look upon his cheek told David the whole sad story.

For a moment David knew not what to say. Now he knew why the young man had fallen to his present condition. What could he do? Could he carry out his promise to help Walker further? One thought troubled him—what should he do about taking him to his home, as he had planned? The idea seemed repulsive to him at first; but the more he thought of it the surer he became that he ought to go on just as he had planned.

Walker sat at the window silently watching David as he pulled down the top of his desk and prepared to go out.

"Come, I am ready."

"Ready! You won't turn me over to the police? I know how I am. I went out this morning feeling so happy because I had found something to do! I did not mean to do anything wrong again; but I went past a place where some fellows like myself were lounging, and—you know how it was, I was tempted never to come back again; but I seemed drawn to it."

"I had no thought of turning you over to the police, Edward," David said. "I'm glad you came back."

Yes, it was true. Much as David hated rum, and as hard as it was for him to think of this man's fall, he was glad he had not gone beyond his reach. The Lord would tell him what to do next.

"Glad! You glad! God bless you for saying it!"

"I want you to go home with me," David said, when they stood on the pavement. "I promised my mother to bring you up to-night."

"I can't do that!" Edward exclaimed, stopping short on the walk. "I'll go anywhere with you but there! I have a mother myself, somewhere, and I wouldn't want her to see me in this way. Come, let me go back to the office."

The thought of going home with David seemed almost to sober young Walker. A crisis had come into his life, and it must be met. If he went back now, all would be lost.

"We will walk up together. I know you will like mother when you see her," David said gently. "You won't refuse me this favor?"

"I'd do anything for you but this!"

For some time they stood there silent. The battle was raging fiercely.

"I'll go with you," Edward exclaimed at last. "I know you think me a coward, but I am worse than that."

That evening at the home of David Gregg and his mother came back to Edward Walker in after years like a sweet vision from the better world.

There were music and singing, in which all joined. The Bible was brought out, and David read a chapter. Prayer, earnest and heartfelt, followed, and when the evening was gone and David showed his guest to his room, Edward said:

"Isn't there a passage in the Bible like this: 'I was a stranger, and ye took me in; I was sick, and ye visited me?' Just such a poor, sin sick stranger am I, and I have been received into your home and hearts as if I were a king. While we were singing these words, and many more like them, which my mother used to read to me, came back to my mind. Now I am myself again, and tell you that, the Lord helping me, no one will ever see me yield again to the temptation of strong drink."

And with the Lord as his helper, Edward Walker remained ever true to his promise.—E. L. Vincent, in American Messenger.

### A Little Fellow and A Big Fellow.

BY MARY E. Q. BRUSH.

There were thirty-six plump musk-melon seeds, and Bobbie planted them very carefully, tucking nine in each one of the four mounds of earth his fat hands had heaped, smoothed, and patted down.

"My garden's to be all melons this year. I'll have enough to eat, and lots to sell," he called out proudly to Harry Wood.

Now Bobbie and Harry were great friends, though the former was only five years old and recently out of kilts, while the latter wore a stand-up collar, a butterfly necktie, and was even thinking of "putting on long trousers."

Harry's tone, though patronizing, was kind, as he inquired, "So you really think, sonny, that you'll have a big crop of melons?"

"Of course!" and Bobbie's voice was full of pride. "I mean to take awfully good care of the plants."

And, indeed, as the weeks went by, Bobbie did tend his melons most faithfully, and in spite of my discouragements. For in two of the brown mounds the seeds failed to appear—whether they had been planted too deep or whether they had been nibbled by some wandering worm, nobody could tell.

However, the other two mounds soon bristled with luxuriant green plants. These, under Uncle Jed's advice, Bobbie thinned out carefully, weeded, and watered. Then, alas! one night when the little boy was sound asleep (dreaming of luscious melons,) an evil-minded cutworm sawed away in the moonlight, and when morning came, half the plants lay withering and dying.

Bobbie would have cried over them, but then, salt water wasn't good for plants (only asparagus, Uncle Jed said), and so, instead, he did his best to save the rest of his plants. Soot from the kitchen stove-pipe, tobacco from another pipe, (the hired man's), roused the wicked cutworms. Then a warm rain, followed by sunshiny days, made the melons grow as fast as "Mr. Finney's turnip behind the barn." They got ahead of weeds, bugs, and worms, and began to put forth pert little runners dotted with yellow blossoms.

Then, one woful day, Mrs. O'Brien's cow got out of the pasture, and wandered about until she reached the Barker garden; and on her way to reach the dozen rows of young corn, what must she do but place her feet right on his last hill of melons—smashing every trailing vine but one!

And this time Bobbie cried. And Harry Wood, who came over to see the extent of the damage, tried to whistle cheerily, as he said, "Well, the old bossie didn't tread on your very best vine. See, you have one left—and my stars, if there isn't a melon on it as large as my biggest agate marble!"

Now Bobbie hadn't noticed this, and he was so delighted that he quite forgot his tears.

The one lonely melon grew rapidly until it began to look very well. Then one day—it was when Bobbie and the rest of the Barkers went to the county fair—the young Plymouth Rock rooster squeezed himself through the chicken-yard pallings, and what else must he do but stalk boldly up to that melon and begin to peck at it! Tap, tap, tap! went his yellow beak, until he broke right into the juicy, salmon-pink heart.

It was Harry Wood who saw him, and drove him back into the hen-yard. But most of the melon rode away in the stomach of the Plymouth Rock.

Harry looked down mournfully at the bits of rind, scattered seeds, and pulp remaining on the melon-hill, then he gathered up the mess and threw it among the burdocks on the other side of the garden fence. After which his long legs carried him to the Italian's fruit-



## The Young People

Prayer Meeting Topic—April 18.

The law of Christian giving. "Freely ye have received, freely give." Matt. 10: 8.

In both the Old and the New Testaments much stress is laid upon giving. In the Old Testament very numerous and specific rules concerning it are given. When, where, and of what kind, offerings are to be made is all described with minutest detail. Besides the offerings enjoined provision is also made for special gifts on the part of such as might desire for some particular reason to go beyond the requirement of the law. See Num. 15: 2-5. Under the Jewish code care was shown for the poor, Deut. 15: 7-11; the stranger, Deut. 24: 17-22. In the New Testament no particular directions are given by our Lord or his disciples, but principles are inculcated that will lead, if they are well understood and followed, to right action in the matter.

There may be giving that cannot in strictness be called Christian giving. A variety of motives may induce men to give of the substances to objects connected with the kingdom of God. Some may give purely from selfish motives, to increase their business and add to their gains. They have their reward.

### CHRISTIAN GIVING

shall be devout. Give "unto the Lord" as Abraham his son Isaac. Let it be an act of devotion. Give so that it may be recognized in the great day of the Lord, as done unto himself, when he will say, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these," etc. Matt. 25: 40.

Christian giving should be spontaneous out of the heart. Not of constraint but willing, give unto the Lord. With such sacrifice he is well pleased. How much or how little one can give or should, is no where enjoined in the New Testament only that each, "as God hath prospered him," should manifest his "liberality." I Cor. 16: 1, so that there might be "equality," and not one eased and another burdened, 2 Cor. 8: 11, 14. In the days of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, after Pentecost, when the disciples in the fulness of their joy and the heat of their zeal, for the common good, sold each one his possessions . . . it was a spontaneous act, it arose out of the new life they had received, and was not the "keeping of any express command so to do." see Acts 4: 32-35. St. Peter claims no right to require Ananias to sell or give. It was his own to dispose of. See Acts 5: 4.

Christian giving should be liberal, cheerful, conscientious, constant, loving. See how St. Paul praises the liberal giver, Phil. 4: 15-19. Note what our Lord says of the widow's mite.

"God loveth a cheerful giver." See 2 Cor. 9: 7. Each "one as he hath purposed in his heart." The results of Christian giving, summed up in part, in II Cor. 9: 12-15. Let all young Christians, whatever their other gifts and graces, see to it, that they "abound in this grace also" II Cor. 8: 7.

S. B. KEMPTON.

### The Christian as a Servant of God.

#### II. MOTIVES TO SERVICE.

A motive is defined as that which actuates, or influences, or determines the choice. It is associated by derivation with the word motor, meaning a mover, which in the realm of physics signifies exactly what the word motive does in the sphere of morals or religion.

Of course the whole question of motives in ethics is a very large and complex one. We may not deal with that here. It is for us simply to indicate such motives to religious service as are discoverable in the New Testament. The necessity of having right motives in God's service ought to be strongly emphasized, for the motive enters into and gives color to the act, and thus the service becomes worthy or inferior according to the motive which prompted it. A perfect motive will always produce a perfect service in the eyes of God. Now the will is capable of being influenced by a great variety of considerations, and this holds true in the service of God as elsewhere. Some of these considerations or motives are unworthy, some permissible and some worthy.

1. Unworthy Motives. We may agree that unregenerate men have attempted and did attempt to serve God from base motives, or rather they have served themselves by means of an outwardly religious life, but the question here is, is it possible for a Christian to adopt an unworthy motive in his service for God? That this may be so appears from Paul's discussion of the character of the Christian's work in I Cor. 3. While all of whom the apostle is speaking here, trusted on Christ, that is regenerate, yet the work of all is not equally valuable, some of it being likened to gold, silver and precious stones and some to wood, hay and stubble. Evidently much of the work of Christians is liable to become vitiated by wrong motives. "Not all work for God, is God's work." It is therefore wise for all to heed the injunction of the apostle, "Let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon." I Cor. 3: 10.

It is possible also to take it for granted that our motive is a good one, when a strict self-examination by the aid of God's Spirit, would prove it to be rooted in selfishness, Jer. 17: 9.

Some of the motives to service, of which the Christian should beware are (a) Personal Ambition. The conscious or unconscious adoption of this motive has dwarfed the spirituality of many a life. The attempt to secure for one's self the "highest places," to create a high sounding name, to make a great reputation for cleverness or leadership in the church, to seek to gain the emoluments of the gospel, while evading its hardships, is reprehensible in the eyes of our Lord. (Luke 11: 43).

Moreover in the carrying out of such ambitions, one must of necessity, do violence to the feelings of fellow Christians. We are taught rather to prefer a brother's advancement to our own (Rom. 12: 10) and "in lowliness of mind to esteem the other better than ourselves," (Phil. 2: 3). Moreover of Christ it is said, "He made himself of no reputation and took on himself the form of a servant," (Phil. 2: 7).

Now all this does not mean that the ambition to be

great in the kingdom of God is discouraged: By no means, provided we are willing to accept Christ's definition of greatness which is given in Matt. 20: 26, 27. "But whosoever will be great among you let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." Christ did not rebuke even the soaring ambition of those two disciples who wanted to sit one on the right hand and one on the left hand in his glory. He gently showed them that the way to such a place lay through the fiery baptism of sorrow, suffering and service.

(b) Love of men's Praise. Those chief rulers who believed on Christ, yet nevertheless refused to confess him because it is said that "they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God." (John 12: 42)

This was doubtless the motive that prompted many of the Pharisees to serve God so assiduously in public through the medium of their phylacteries, their long prayers and the blowing of trumpets. Those who at the present time join the church because it adds to their respectability so to do, because it makes their social position more secure, or because it causes men to say nice things about them, must be classed with those who love the praise of men more than the praise of God. Those also who give money to God's cause that they may be seen and receive the praises of men, verily have their reward, but it is not the "Well done good and faithful servant."

(c) Love of Gain. This is perhaps the most unworthy of all motives. It was this motive that prompted Judas to become a disciple of Christ, and at last to betray him. (John 12: 26) It was doubtless this motive that led Simon the sorcerer to attempt to buy the gift of the Holy Ghost. (Acts 8: 19) The elders were enjoined not to serve God for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind. (I Peter 5: 2) Surely that motive which the Word of God describes as the root of all evil, (I Tim 6: 10) ought to find no place in the Christian's heart.

2. Permissible Motives. There is a certain class of motives which may be so denominated, because while they are not wrong in themselves, and while they do not appeal to the best man yet they will lead to good acts, where a higher motive would have no effect. For instance a man may enter the service of Christ through hope of heaven or fear of eternal punishment, when he would not be affected by the story of the love of God. Later he may learn the value of service from a higher motive.

Dr. Robinson, late President of Brown University, says, "The true glory of Christianity, as taught in the New Testament, is the almost measureless range of its motives ascending from hope and fear which can reach the lowest degradation to which man can descend, up to the purest spirit of disinterested love of which human beings are capable."

(a) Fear of Punishment. This motive has already been referred to. It is a motive that is again and again made use of in the New Testament, not only to drive men from sin into the service of God. (Matt. 12: 3-45; Luke 12: 45; 13: 1-5, 27, 28) but also to make them faithful servants, Luke 12: 41-48; 19: 11-8; I Cor. 3: 15; Heb. 3: 12; 10: 30.

(b) Hope of Reward. This motive like the preceding is appealed to frequently by the N. T. writers and by Christ himself. It is to be noted, however, that the reward set before the Christian is of such a high character, that while it does not bring into exercise the love of personal gain, yet does develop the higher and nobler qualities of the soul. The man who has "heaven in his eye" cannot be altogether worldly at heart.

Some of the rewards set before us to stimulate activity in service are to be found in John 14: 27; 15: 11; Mark 10: 30; Luke 22: 9; Heb. 4: 9; 2 Tim. 4: 8; Jas. 1: 12; I Pet. 5: 4.

(c) Love of work for its own sake. In the world of physical or secular work, the mere satisfaction of putting forth effort, the simple pleasure of exercising the latent strength of muscle or mind is sufficient to induce many to engage in work. They work because they enjoy it better than idleness. It is possible that some Christians from a love of work for its own sake engage in active service for God. Of course such a motive is not a high one, and probably will not long operate by itself. Perhaps under this head we might put those Christians who, brimming over with activity, exhibit a great zeal, but without knowledge.

3. Motives of highest worth. Among these must first be mentioned (a) A Sense of Duty. In the sense of duty we undoubtedly have one of the strongest incentives to effort in the service of God. The simple feeling of oughtness has carried many a Christian through a long period of service. Many of the strongest and sternest Christian characters have been built on this foundation. Such were the Puritans of England and America. This motive is powerful in proportion as the individual recognizes the blinding character of the laws of God. This motive is mentioned in Matt. 23: 23; Acts 5: 29; Rom. 8: 26; Jas. 4: 15; 2 Pet. 3: 11.

(b) Love to Christ. When we can say with Paul, "The love of Christ constraineth us," 2 Cor. 5: 14, then we have reached the highest possible motive in the service of God. Love is a higher motive than duty. Duty rests on the law for its sanction, and its imperative. But the law is only a schoolmaster to bring us to Christ, Gal. 3: 24, and when we are come to Christ, then it is the love of Christ and not a sense of duty or law that constrains us. Love fulfills and swallows up the law and becomes the supreme motive power in the Christian life. And then and only then does service for God become a true delight. All selfish considerations disappear and with these all disappointments in service. The vital importance of love as a motive to service may be seen from a study of I Cor. 13, and Rev. 2: 1-6.

"My gracious Lord, I own thy right  
To every service I can pay,  
And call it my supreme delight  
To hear thy dictates and obey.  
What is my being but for Thee,  
Its sure support, its noblest end?  
'Tis my delight Thy face to see,  
And serve the cause of such a Friend."

Kentville, N. S.

C. H. DAY.

store; and, when he came out again, he brought a bulging paper bag. Hurrying up street, he reached the Barker yard,—reached Bobbie's ill-fated melon-patch, and then—and then!

The Barkers came home from the county fair, and Bobbie went out to his "garden." There had been melons at the fair, and the sight of them had filled him with fresh affection for his own solitary treasure. He bent over the brown mound, parted the green leaves, and—oh, wonder of wonders!

"Ma! ma!" Bobbie shouted. "Do come here. Why, my melon has grown lots just while I've been gone! And it's so ripe that it's loosened itself from the stem. Oh—ee! It's perfectly lovely!"

The Plymouth Rock struck his red comb through the chicken-yard and crowed derisively, but Bobbie didn't notice him.

And Harry Wood was chuckling to himself across the street, as he said, "That quarter I was saving towards my new air-gun is gone, but I don't care. The joke was worth twenty-five cents. And, anyhow, a big fellow kind of ought to look out for a little fellow."—Sunday School Times.

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## When Lincoln and Beecher Prayed Together.

SAMUEL SCOVILLE, JR.

During the year 1862, the hopes of the North were at their lowest ebb. It was in that year that the second battle of Bull Run had been fought and lost, McClellan was entrenched before Richmond, and the strength and resources of the nation seemed to have been fruitlessly wasted. Henry Ward Beecher was then in Brooklyn, and was perhaps more prominently associated with the cause of the North at that time than any other minister of the gospel. He had preached and lectured and fought its battles in pulpit and press all over the country, had ransomed slaves from his pulpit, and his convictions and feelings were everywhere known.

Late one evening a stranger called at his home and asked to see him. Mr. Beecher was working alone in his study, as was his usual custom, and this stranger refused to send up his name, and came muffled in a military cloak which completely hid his face. Mrs. Beecher's suspicions were aroused, and she was very unwilling that he should have the interview which he requested, especially as Mr. Beecher's life had been frequently threatened by sympathizers with the South. The latter, however, insisted that his visitor be shown up. Accordingly the stranger entered, the doors were shut, and for hours the wife below could hear their voices and their footsteps as they paced back and forth. Finally, toward midnight the mysterious visitor went out, still muffled in his cloak, so that it was impossible to gain any idea of his features.

The years went by, the war was finished, the President had suffered martyrdom at his post, and it was not until shortly before Mr. Beecher's death over twenty years later, that it was known that the mysterious stranger who had called on the stormy winter night was Abraham Lincoln. The stress and strain of those days and nights of struggle, with all the responsibilities and sorrows of a nation fighting for its life thrust upon him, had broken down his strength, and for a time undermined even his courage. He had traveled alone in disguise and at night from Washington to Brooklyn to gain the sympathy and help of one whom he knew as a man of God, engaged in the same great battle in which he was the leader. Alone for hours that night the two had wrestled together in prayer with the God of battles and the Watcher over the right, until they had received the help which he had promised to those who seek His aid. Whatever were the convictions and religious belief of Abraham Lincoln, there is no doubt that he believed in prayer and made that the source of his strength.—Sunday School Times.

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EDITOR, J. W. BROWN.

All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

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### Daily Bible Readings.

- Monday, April 14.—II Timothy 2. Our obligation to others (v. 2). Compare Col. 1: 24, 25.
- Tuesday, April 15.—II Timothy 3. The furnishings of the man of God (vs. 16, 17). Compare Eph. 6: 11-17.
- Wednesday, April 16.—II Timothy 4. Paul's triumphant victory (v. 7). Compare I Tim. 1: 18, 19.
- Thursday, April 17.—I Peter 1. Obligation to be holy (vs. 15, 16). Compare II Cor. 7: 1.
- Friday, April 18.—I Peter 2. We are now the people of God (v. 10). Compare Titus 2: 14.
- Saturday, April 19.—I Peter 3. Be ready always to give a reason for your hope (v. 15). Compare Col. 4: 5.

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A short note, sent last week by Editor Brown in appreciation of the series of articles recently completed in this department from the pen of Dr. Trotter, has been unfortunately mislaid. Those who have read those excellent articles would, we are sure, heartily endorse the editor's graceful recognition of their value.

[Ed MESSENGER AND VISITOR.]

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We have now entered upon the last month of study, one article from Rev. C. H. Day having already appeared. We hope that all our Unions are profiting by these studies. We will open these columns for general criticism after this month.



## Foreign Mission Board

### W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

#### PRAYER TOPIC FOR APRIL.

For the work at Grande Ligne and our own missionary among the French. For the officers and members of the W. M. A. S., that they all may feel their responsibility in this Mission Work and plan for its development and success.

The meeting of the Women's Missionary Aid Society, in connection with the District Meeting for the Counties of Colchester and Picton, which was held at Belmont on the 18th of March, was, as usual of much interest. Earnestness in our missionary cause, both Home and Foreign, was deep and sincere as expressed there that day. Reading of the Scriptures, and prayers by Pastor Jenkins of Onslow. Then the leader, Mrs. Martell, gave an earnest address on Women's work for Women in heathen lands. The thought was that much had been done for the women of our nation through the succeeding centuries, but while we are so favored, the present needs of the heathen women are as great as ever.

A partial report of the W. M. A. S. work in the Maritime Provinces followed. Then our interest was held for a few minutes by a paper by Mrs. W. P. King, of Truro, on Home Missions, which preceded one also of much interest by Mrs. Grace A. Porter of Bear River. The subject of the latter was "Mission Work among the French in Nova Scotia." As it was voted by the meeting that both of these papers be sent to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and Missionary Link for publication, no report will be given here of them. Mrs. J. M. Gunn's remarks on the needs in our own County and Province as seen from personal observation kept before us the need of increased prayer and energy in this work.

Rev. W. N. Hutchins, the new pastor of Prince St. Church, Truro, spoke right to the point in urging the immediate need of work, particularly in our North West, emphasizing the necessity of seizing the opportunities to do what is in our power. They have the men, they need money. After some remarks by Pastor Jenkins regarding the opportunities for work right around us, considerable time was spent in discussing the advisability and practicability of Mission Bands in connection with our churches. Many spoke on this subject, all conceding the advisability for such bands. Some pleasant suggestions were made concerning them, and all agreed that they should be conducted on Bible principles. After the passing of a vote of thanks to be conveyed to Mrs. Porter for her excellent paper, and expressions of our feelings of loss in the deaths of our sisters Mrs. W. H. Rennie, Mrs. Josiah Soley, and Miss Sadie Clifford, the meeting was closed with prayer. EMMIE STUART, Sec'y.

Truro, N. S., March 27th, 1902.

#### Bridgetown.

We are glad to report our W. M. A. Society alive, and doing good work for Christ. During the year that has passed our membership has not been broken by death. Many of our sisters it is true, have been called to pass through the deep waters of affliction, but were always able to say, "Jesus is my refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." One sister has left us for a time to make a home in another locality. But we are moving slowly but hopefully along. Some additions to our membership of late, and we feel sure that the interest in missions is increasing. In February we held a most successful meeting at the home of Sister Mrs. B. Havey. An hour was spent in earnest prayer for deeper interest in our work and for greater consecrations in the Master's service. Some fifty persons sat down to a bountiful tea which had been provided by the sisters, after which a missionary programme was given consisting of addresses, music and recitations. A certificate of life membership was presented to the Secretary, Mrs. G. H. Dixon, accompanied by a very pleasing address by Mrs. Havey. The sum of seven dollars and fifty cents was realized at this meeting. We hope to make some sister a life member each year. Pray for us that we may be faithful in this work, reaching out the hand to those in darkness.

Have you, dear Sister, been rescued from sin?  
Is Christ, the Redeemer abiding within?  
Would you help some others salvation to win?  
Then tell the glad story abroad.

A. L. D.

Sackville, Westmorland Co., N. B.

In November last we met to re-organize our Mission Band which had formerly been closely allied with the Sabbath School. Beginning with forty-six members we now number seventy-six, and every meeting finds us

adding to our lists. We use the leaflets and find them very helpful. Our President, Miss Hattie Palmer, is exceedingly zealous concerning the work and untiring in her efforts with the little ones—that they may understand and remember the chief points of our work. On Friday evening, March 7th, Deacon and Mrs. Palmer kindly threw open their house for the entertainment of our Band. We called it a Birthday Party because each member brought a number of cents corresponding to his years. We spent an exceedingly pleasant evening and raised \$3.50 for our treasury. SEC'Y.

#### Amounts Received by W. B. M. U. Treasurer.

FROM MARCH 11TH TO 28TH.

Forest Glen, F. M., \$5; Newcastle, Tidings, 25c; Alexandra, F. M. 642, H. M., \$2.80; Centreville, F. M., \$12; Athol, F. M., \$5; Amherst, coll at missionary meeting, F. M., \$6; H. M., \$6.48; Sydney, F. M., \$10; Point de Bute, F. M., \$4.50; Milton, Yarmouth Co., F. M., \$3; H. M., \$1; East Onslow, F. M., \$1.50; H. M., 50c; Forest Glen, Leaflets, 6c; New Albany, F. M., \$3; Westport, F. M., \$10; Mabou, F. M., \$5; Cheboggin, Tidings, 25c; Mira Gut, leaflets, 30c; Pleasant River, Tidings, 25c; De Bert, F. M., \$10; H. M., \$1; N. W., \$2; St. Martins, Tidings, 30c; De Bec Tidings, 36c; Green Rock, Tidings, 12c; Dartmouth, F. M., \$12; McDonald's Point, F. M., \$16; Tidings, 25c; Chelsea, F. M., \$5; Brooklyn, F. M., \$4.

#### CORRECTION.

In previous list money acknowledged to Kingston as H. M. \$6, should have read \$16.

MARY SMITH, TREAS. W. B. M. U.  
Amherst, P. O. Box, 513.

### Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

At the last meeting of the Foreign Mission Board a letter was received from Rev. L. D. Morse, in which he intimated that he would not be able to return to India this autumn. The letter breathed the most fraternal spirit throughout. Bro. Morse also expressed his purpose to release the Board from all further financial responsibility as to his furlough grant and wished it understood that this meant his withdrawal from the service of the Board as its missionary at least for the present.

Deep regret was expressed by several of the brethren that Bro. Morse felt constrained to take this step and warmly appreciative words were spoken, after which the resignation was regretfully accepted.

Miss Martha Clark who had entered upon her 8th year of service and who had done most heroic service for the Master during all these years, and by her devotion had earned her furlough—left for the home-land on the last of February. Her throat has given her a good deal of trouble of late, and a missionary without a voice is not of much service on the mission field. Miss Clark returns by the way of New Zealand, and bears her own expenses. She expects to reach her home in P. E. Island about the first week in June. Her many friends, and all friends of missions will extend to her a warm welcome.

Bro. S. C. Freeman, who is a graduate of Acadia, and who will complete his course at the Newton Theological Seminary in June, was on motion appointed to a place on our mission staff. Bro. Freeman comes to us with warm commendations from his teachers both at Acadia and at Newton, as a brother of most excellent spirit and attainment—and one who will be a worthy addition to the worthy men and women who already represent the Baptists of these Provinces in India. We bespeak for Bro. Freeman the prayers and sympathy of all our people as he enters upon the great work which lies before him. He will need all the help that can be given, and we have no fear but that it will be forthcoming.

The desirability of having the work of world-wide missions vigorously pressed upon our churches was considered and a conclusion reached. The need for work along this line was felt to be of prime importance—and it is hoped that such means may be devised as will meet the demand.

The following letter was received by the Sec'y.-Treas. a few days ago, and is given publicity for the sole reason of awakening a similar interest in the mind of some others, who could be greatly helpful in the work of world-wide missions.

"This is my first offering made directly and prayerfully toward the extension of our Master's Kingdom in foreign lands. I am only a school-teacher of limited experience and perhaps little influence. God knows, but I feel that my place has been assigned me just here and it must be filled at home. Yet my heart and prayers go out to those who have never heard the Gospel of the Son of God, and I should like to support a substitute in our field in India. The twenty-five dollars enclosed please use in the advancement of the interest of our Foreign Missions."

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.—Thoreau.

#### Special Donations to Foreign Missions.

FROM FEB. 1ST.

A thankoffering (H. V. D.) \$100, Robert Frizzle, \$20, Mrs. A. A. Shields Freeman, \$5; J. S. Trites, \$25; A. A. H. (special) \$5; map 25c; Upper Canard, special, (D. E. Hist., \$1; Mrs. Offen, \$5; Edwin Eaton, \$1; Benj. Eaton, \$1; Bessie Eaton \$1; small sums, 50c; Mr. Bishop, Port Williams, \$1; small sums, 50c;) \$11 A friend, Hx. South End, \$5; A. ex. Crowe, \$5; Mission Band, North Brookfield, \$5; "One of the fivees" Mrs C. W. E., \$5; Samuel McKinley, \$5; C. H. H., \$300; Rev. O. E. Steeves, \$5; Charles Ellis, \$1; S. S. Weston, support Abraham, Miss Cox's class, 10.20; a friend, Hx. South End, \$5 Total \$532.45. Before reported \$1062.66. Total to April 1st, \$1595.11.

#### SUPPORT OF MR. GULLISON

Mattie K. Phillips, \$5; Evelyn Cox, \$5; Rev. W. H. Robinson, \$5; H. D. Woodbury, \$5 Total \$20. Before reported \$52. Total to April 1st, \$72.

J. W. MANNING, Sec'y. Treas. F. M. Board.  
St. John, April 1st, 1902.

### The Longest and Shortest Sermon.

The longest sermon on record was preached by the Rev. Isaac Barrow, a Puritan preacher of the seventeenth century, who once delivered a sermon in Westminster Abbey lasting three hours and a half; and the shortest ever preached was, perhaps, the sermon which Dr. Whewell was fond of repeating from the text, "Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upwards." The sermon occupied barely a minute in delivery. The following is a verbatim report:

"I shall divide the discourse into three heads: (1) Man's ingress into the world; (2) his progress through the world; (3) his egress out of the world."

"Firstly, his ingress into the world is naked and bare."

"Secondly, his progress through the world is trouble and care."

"Thirdly, his egress out of the world is nobody knows where."

To conclude:

"If we can live here, we shall live there."

"I can tell you no more if I preach a year."

Then he gave the benediction.

This sermon, however, is not as short as the famous charity sermon of Dean Swift. His text was:

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given He will pay him again."

His sermon was:

"If you are satisfied with the security, down with the dust."—Baltimore Methodist.

### His Mother's Translation.

In a Bible class recently the teacher was telling of the various translations of the Bible and their different excellences. He spoke of Jerome's Vulgate, of Luther's German Bible, of our own King James' Version, and of the Revised Version and how it was made. The class was much interested, and one of the young men, that evening, was telling a friend about it.

"I think I prefer the King James' Version for my part," he said; "though, of course, the Revised is more scholarly."

His friend smiled. I prefer my mother's translation of the Bible myself, to any other version," he said.

"Your mother's?" cried the first young man, thinking his companion had suddenly gone crazy. "What do you mean, Fred?"

"I mean that my mother has translated the Bible into the language of daily life for me ever since I was old enough to understand it," said Fred. "She translates it straight, too, and gives its full meaning. There has never been any obscurity about her version. Her everyday life is a translation of God's word that a child can read, and that Saint Jerome could not better. Whatever printed version of the Bible I may study, my mother's is always the one that clears up my difficulties."

It was a true tribute and a beautiful one, and it starts a vital train of reflection. It should rouse not only all Christian mothers, but all other Christians, young and old, to consider what kind of version of the Bible they are making out of their everyday lives. Will the world learn what God's word really means through our translation of it into daily deeds; or will we obscure and falsify it? Suppose that we come in contact with those who do not know nor read the Bible—will our version be so clear that they must remember and revere it in spite of themselves? Or will they say, and rightly, that if that is what Christianity means they can do very well without it? What kind of translation is our translation to-day? Can we not make a truer and clearer one, beginning with to-morrow? The Bible has been translated into every language on the globe; what the world needs now is that it should be translated into every individual life, and translated right.—Forward.



**The Messenger and Visitor**

Is the accredited organ of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces and will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order. The date on address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. Change of date is a receipt for remittance, and should be made within two weeks. If a mistake occurs please inform us at once.

DISCONTINUANCES will be made when written notice is received at the office and all arrears (if any) are paid. Otherwise all subscribers are regarded as permanent.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS send both old and new address, and expect change within two weeks.

**P. E. I. Quarterly Conference.**

The 39th session of the P. E. I. Baptist Conference was held with the church at Alberton, Rev. A. H. Whitman, pastor, on Monday and Tuesday, March 17th and 18th. The first meeting was held on Monday evening, when the subject of temperance was ably presented by Revs. A. F. Brown and E. P. Calder. Bro. Brown's address was clear, pointed and enthusiastic. Bro. Calder used the blackboard to illustrate his ideas and convinced all that he was adapted to this work.

The services on Tuesday were principally for the consideration of our denominational work and to hear reports from the churches. As only a few churches were represented the reports were brief, but present gave encouraging accounts of the work in their churches and seemed optimistic.

The "Twentieth Century Fund" was discussed and a committee, consisting of Revs. J. C. Spurr, J. L. Miner and Bro. John Nichols was appointed to devise some plan by which the \$3000 allotted to P. E. I. can be raised.

The following officers were appointed: Rev. A. F. Brown, president and Rev. J. L. Miner, sec'y-treas.

At the afternoon session Rev. E. P. Calder gave an excellent paper on "The Novel and the Church," which called forth a hearty discussion.

In the evening Rev. J. L. Miner preached, subject—The Value of a Soul—Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Steele favored the audience with a duet, after which Pastor Brown led a social service of unusual interest. This evening meeting was preparatory to a series of meetings which Pastor Whitman held assisted by Rev. A. F. Brown. Bro. Whitman has the confidence of his people and is doing a good work. All in attendance appreciated the kind hospitality of the people. Offering for denominational work, \$4

J. L. MINER, Sec'y.-Treas.  
Charlottetown, March 28th.

Excelsior, Higher, More Elevated, the Exception.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—If you will grant me the space, I would like to make a few remarks and ask a few questions. And as I sit in the uneducated pew, or used to when the Baptists believed in a called ministry and practised the same as far as possible, I also believe in extempore sermons; as being in strict accord with the teachings of the Word. Open thy mouth and I will fill it.

First, then, who is this Mr. Excelsior? Who granted him the title you will excuse me for answering the two questions asked, as I intend to write over my own name and do not wish to ask too hard things from any of our friends.

First then when I read his piece and signature those questions asked flashed through my mind, and immediately the answer comes after pondering the meaning of Excelsior, Higher, more Elevated, the Exception. O yes, I see who he is, the higher the most elevated of us among the denomination, and Mr. Ideosity prompts, or in his own imagination gives him the authority to proclaim himself Mr. Excelsior. I see, yes, I see.

Next then you will allow me to say amen to Mr. John Blunt's strictures. Believing as I do that in order to understand Spiritual things we must be enlightened by the Spirit, as spiritual things can only be discerned by the Spirit.

Question No. 1. Does the Baptists still believe in a called ministry?

2. Do they believe that God can do all things according to his own will?

3. Do they believe that all the 12 Apostles were educated men?

4. If not, why not, if they are to be commended now?

5. When was Moses trained and prepared for his work? Before or after God called him?

6. When did Paul get his education? Before or after his call?

Now, Mr. Editor, if you or some other kind brother, who has not his eyes blinded by either pride or some other selfish motive or hobby would kindly answer the above, as you or they may understand it in accordance with the teaching of that word which informs us in both spirit and truth and in the fear and love of God, you will confer a great favor to your most humble servant.

J. T. HETHERINGTON.

**Personal.**

Rev. A. Martell, who for some time past has been living in Berwick, has now removed to Aylesford, N. S., where he expects to make his permanent residence. His friends and correspondents will please note the change of address.

Mr. I. A. Corbett, who has been pursuing a course of theological study at Chicago University has accepted a call to the pastorate of the churches at Canning and Pereaux, N. S., and expects to enter upon his labors there on May 1st. Mr. Corbett's address will be Canning, N. S.

Among the lady teachers who are going from these Provinces to pursue the work of their profession under the direction of the British Government in South Africa are Miss Ida E. McLeod, daughter of Rev. Dr. McLeod of Fredericton, and Miss Ella D. Crandall, daughter of Rev. D. W. Crandall of Walton, N. S. Miss McLeod has been for five years teacher in French and German in Acadia Seminary and the high esteem in which she is held both for her personal qualities and her work as teacher finds expression in a letter from Principal DeWolfe, which appears elsewhere in this issue. Miss Crandall studied at Acadia and is a Normal, Grade B. teacher of several years standing. For the past two years she has been teaching in Walton, and, we understand, has been very successful in her work. The steamer in which the young ladies of the South Africa teaching contingent are to take passage, leaves Halifax on the 14th inst. We wish them all a safe passage and a period of happy and useful service in their new spheres of labor and under the new conditions which they will meet in that far away land.

Five stores at London, Ont., were broken into and robbed in one night.

The election of Mr. Loy at Beauharnois Wednesday may be protested.

**GOOD WORK**

Ever heard of the man who sold his horse because it was growing thin? After awhile he saw a fine looking horse he wanted to buy. It was his own old horse grown fat. The new owner had found the right medicine.

Scott's Emulsion does that kind of work with sickly children. Sometimes it changes a child's whole nature so much one would scarcely know the child. Scott's Emulsion starts the small ones to growing like weeds. The scrawny ones get hearty and fat. Color begins to show in the pale face.

Scott's Emulsion does this good work without hurting the little stomachs. No extra burden. All help.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

**Literary Notes.**

**A REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO THE LIVING AGE.**

The Rev. John M. Marsters of Cambridge, Mass., recently wrote, in a letter to the publishers of The Living Age: "I wish to say to you that I have just finished reading your 230 volumes. I have been at it almost continuously for two and one-half years. I have not read the novels or smaller pieces. I have read over 6,200 articles; and in common print this would make some 440 volumes. Needless to say, my reading has been wholly delightful. \* \* \* You may wish to know what is my judgment as to the value of the magazine. My answer is this: I do not believe that in the periodical literature of the world there is its equal. For style, eloquence, interest in particulars, and depth and variety it leads all its associates. It is a beautiful mine of learning. \* \* \* These 230 remarkable volumes should be in every library, public and private, of the English-speaking race. Lastly, I would say that the new numbers are quite on a par with the old. I have averaged in reading over 20 articles in each volume. But in the last half dozen the average has been 40."

The Homiletic Review for April ought to be of great value to the many readers of that standard magazine. We give the topics of the Review Section as indicating the scope of a single department: "Exploration of Eastern Palestine," by Col. C. R. Conder, R. E., D. C. L.; author of "The Survey of Eastern Palestine"; "New England Preachers as Tested by Time: From the Mayflower to Solomon Stoddard," by the late Rev. Joseph Cook, LL. D.; "The Value to the Clergy of Poetic Studies," by Professor Theo. W. Hunt, of Princeton University; "Questions of authorship: Psalm CX," by Professor William C. Wilkinson, D. D., of Chicago University; "Are Miracles Possible?" by Professor Edward J. Hamilton, D. D., formerly of Hamilton College.

Mr. Stewart Edward White has just completed for The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, a stirring serial story of love and adventure in the Northwest. The tale is entitled Conjuror's House: A Romance of the Free Forest. The scene is laid at an isolated outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the characters are a devil-may-care young soldier of fortune, the old factor and his beautiful daughter. This fascinating story will begin in The Saturday Evening Post for April 19.

**Notices.**

The next District Meeting of Guysboro East, Antigonish and Port Hawkesbury will be held with the Church at Half Island Cove on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 8th and 9th. First session Tuesday evening.

O. N. CHIPMAN.

**Cape Breton Quarterly Conference.**

Notice is hereby given that the next Cape Breton Quarterly Conference will convene with the Gabarus Baptist church on Tuesday, April 15th. Delegates had better go to Louisburg on Monday evening whence teams will convey them to Gabarus. Please remember that the Gabarus church desires us to send delegates at this time to consider the advisability of ordaining Pastor Carpenter. If it is decided to ordain the brother the following programme will (D. V.) be carried out. Service conducted by Pastor Archibald, ordination sermon, Pastor Young, charge to candidate, Pastor Vincent, charge to church, Pastor Weeks, ordaining prayer, Pastor Kinley. Again, take notice, that Baptists at Louisburg desire church organization. It is requested that the delegates for the ordination stop at Louisburg on Wednesday, April 16th, on their return from Gabarus and assist Pastor Kinley in the organization of the Louisburg Baptist church. The Quarterly Conference, the ordination and the organization together demand that the churches send large delegations. Pastors who cannot be present please notify the secretary.

A. J. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y.

At the Home Mission Board meeting convened in Yarmouth Sept. 10, a provisional committee of the Board was appointed to take charge of the work hitherto carried on by Bro. Cohoon, until such time as his successor could be obtained or a permanent satisfactory disposition of his work be arranged. Correspondence upon all Home Mission questions should be addressed to me during this provisional arrangement. Any correspondence forwarded to me, will be immediately submitted to the members of the committee.

P. G. MODE, Sec'y, Prov. Com.  
Yarmouth, P. O. Box 322.  
P. S.—I would like it to be understood that I have nothing whatever to do with the finances of Home Missions. Do not send any money to me, but to A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S. who is still Treasurer of Denominational Funds for Nova Scotia, and he will see that the Home Mission portion reaches our Treasurer in due time. This will save trouble and prevent mistakes.  
F. G. M.

**CONSUMPTION**

**CAN BE CURED.**

Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist, Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

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Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumphant victory over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infest the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherited hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

**FULL FREE TREATMENT**

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

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Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 139 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

*The* **OLL** *Emulsion*  
of Cod Liver Oil.  
(Trade Mark.)  
For Lung Troubles,  
Severe Coughs, Colds,  
Emaciation, &c., &c.  
Few systems can assimilate pure Oil, but as combined in "The O. L. L." it is pleasant and digestible. Will build you up; Will add solid pounds of flesh; Will bring you back to health.  
50c. and \$1.00 bottles.  
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**The Baby Should be Fat**

and rosy—but many little ones are thin and puny, and fretful from impaired nutrition. Give them

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which contains just what is needed to supply nourishment and aid the vital forces. It is a mild and soothing food, better than any drugs. It soon builds up the little form, puts color into the cheeks and brightness into the eyes. And they like it, too!

Be sure you get **PUTTNER'S,**

the original and best Emulsion.

Of all dealers and druggists.

The Ontario Educational Association disapprove using the Bible as a text book, but approve of selections from the Bible been used in teaching, ethics, history and literature.



**The Home**

**WASHING WINDOWS**

Before washing windows, go over the glass with a soft cloth, to remove as much of the rust as possible, and use a large brush of turkey feathers to brush the dust off the edges of the windows. A small brush is excellent for the corners, as they are not easily cleaned with the dust cloth. The best way to remove paint and putty from the glass is to make a strong solution of soda and water, and soak the spots with the solution until they are soft and can be easily rubbed off. Spots on the outside of the glass caused by the beating rain are hard to wash off, but they can be removed by rubbing with a cloth dipped in lye weakened with rainwater; but care must be taken that the lye does not touch the hands.

Windows that are dimmed with dust and smoke will require two separate baths in cleansing; but soap should never be used in washing windows, as it will leave a mist on the glass, which will be difficult to take off. The first bath, which is used to remove the dust, should contain a little ammonia. To polish windows in freezing weather, pour a little kerosene oil on a damp cloth and rub over the glass; then give a thorough rubbing with a soft dry cloth and polish with soft paper. All the wood-work of the windows should be cleaned before the glass is washed with a strong suds of pearline and warm water; and if there are any grease spots, a little ammonia should be added to the water. After the wood-work has been thoroughly cleaned, wash the glass with warm water to which has been added a tablespoonful of kerosene; then rub dry, and polish with tissue paper.

If an extra polish is desired, after the glass is washed, it can be rubbed with whiting moistened with alcohol and water in equal parts; but the kerosene is usually sufficient, if the windows are rubbed dry and then thoroughly polished with dry cloths and soft paper; for, no matter what is used to give the polish, it is the hard rubbing that does the work.—Religious Herald.

**DON'T OVERDRESS YOUR CHILD.**

You can't begin too early to train girls in taste and sense upon the subject of dress. The woman who dresses her little daughter expensively, who even goes without proper clothing herself to deck her child in dainty, fresh, fashionable garb does great wrong to herself and to her child. The fitness of things is reversed when the mother denies herself what is due her to give her child what she does not need. Under such circumstances fine dress is positively harmful to a girl.

If any one in the family is to be dressed in fashion and elegance, it should be the mother. Simplicity is absolutely necessary for good taste in all that relates to children. There is room for the pretty color effects and for the refinements of suitability, and all that, but departure from plainness of material and style in children's dress is a departure from good form. What shall be said for the woman who has such small sense of the fitness of things as to deny herself the dress suitable for her in order to put upon her child what is unsuitable and out of taste?—March Woman's Home Companion.

**HOW CLARA BARTON KEEPS YOUNG.**

She is one of the most interesting women in the world. Over sixty years old, slight in build, sensitive, and nervous—and though she has seen more suffering than falls to the lot of most women, she is still young.

Her prescription for youthfulness is interesting and well worth trying.

"How do I stand all this wear and tear? Economy. That's it, economy. I save my strength. When I'm not working at the business which is my very life, I either rest or play. I don't putter. That's what ages women—puttering. When I see a teacher breaking down, or a trained nurse

giving up with nervous prostration, I wonder when women will learn to stop puttering."

"I wouldn't sew a button on to one of my shoes for all the kingdoms of the earth. I can't afford such luxuries.

A woman can't be a fine teacher, an excellent dressmaker, an expert cook, a shoe-cleaner, a glove-mender, a nurse and a domestic economizer all at once.

The minute she tries to do it, she breaks down, and then some one writes a brilliant article on 'Why American Women Break Down.'

"Sleep is a great thing for women. Half the women I know don't sleep enough. I've cultivated the accomplishment of napping. I shut my eyes and go to sleep whenever there is a lull in my work.

"It isn't work that wears women out; it's fretting and puttering. The way to keep young? Stop worrying, and go to work. Throw yourself heart and soul, brain and nerve, into some one thing; make a fetish of it, throw every bit of energy you've got into it—housekeeping, taking care of children, teaching, writing, nursing, it doesn't make any difference what you do; it's the way you do it that counts. Copy the first young-looking man you see; do the way he does: work when you are working, but when you are not working cultivate the art of being amused."—Sci.

**DO NOT EXCITE THE BABY.**

There is no wonder if a young child is over-excited that the doctor is often summoned to prescribe for a crying child who turns night into day and makes life hideous to the family. By a little inquiry he oftentimes finds the poor baby is given its daily bath in public, other children standing round to make a noise to drown the baby's cries and distract his attention; and often the nursing—that most holy of service—instead of being a period of quiet retirement on the part of the mother, with concentration of thought toward the good of her child, is attended to in the midst of family cares or amid the distractions of company. Some years ago I was attending a meeting of the prominent women of the country in New York. We listened to some papers on education and on hygiene and the wise management of the home and the development of the child, and at the close of one of the sessions three or four of us were invited to come the next day to a beautiful home on Fifth Ave and "see the babies bathe." We did go, to our shame be it spoken, and a pair of twins was given their bath before half a dozen ladies, who stimulated the little victims of eight months to extra exertion in the tubs I have not heard anything from these children since, but if they do not develop into neurasthenic creatures, I miss my judgment.—The Pilgrim.

**FOR EVERY MOTHER.**

A Manitoba Mother Gives Practical Advice on the Care of Babies.

It is well known that nearly all infant troubles spring from a disordered stomach. Indigestion in a child will cause at first peevishness and sleeplessness, but other more serious troubles will follow fast, such as colic or cramps, constipation in some cases, diarrhoea in others, with fatal results in many cases. The mother who neglects having constantly at hand the means for treating these ills takes an awful risk. Mrs. R. L. McMillan Logoch, Man., is one mother who is particularly well fitted to give advice on the care of babies. Her standard medicine for the minor ailments of her little ones is Baby's Own Tablets, and she says:—"They are the best medicine I have ever used for infant ailments. I have given them to my baby for indigestion and stomach trouble and they are prompt and thorough in making a cure. No mother should be a single day without the Tablets in the house."

Baby's Own Tablets are for children of all ages, and will cure such troubles as constipation, colic, sour stomach, diarrhoea and simple fevers. They are invaluable for teething children and will break up colds and prevent croup. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. Dissolved in water they can be given with perfect safety to a new-born babe. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

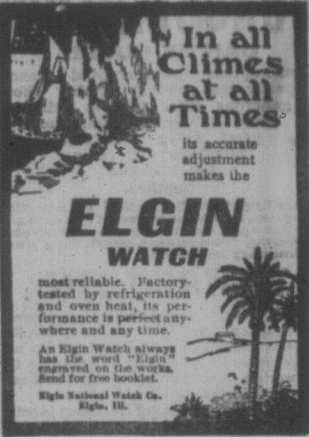
In all Climes at all Times  
its accurate adjustment makes the

**ELGIN WATCH**

most reliable. Factory-tested by refrigeration and oven heat, its performance is perfect anywhere and any time.

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works. Send for free booklet.

Elgin National Watch Co. Elgin, Ill.



You May Need

**Pain-Killer**

For Cuts Burns Bruises

Cramps Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints

It is a sure, safe and quick remedy.

There's only one **PAIN-KILLER**. PERRY DAVIS'.

Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

**9'S**  
**10**

of the diseases that afflict humanity are caused by the accumulation of impurities in the blood.

The greatest of all blood purifiers is

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

It cleanses the system from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet.

If you are troubled with Boils, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Bilioussness, Headaches, Scrofula, Eczema or any trouble arising from disordered Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. We guarantee it to cure or money refunded.

**55 Per Cent.**

Represents the increase in the attendance at the FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE for the fiscal year ending February 28 over that of the previous year. Good work, splendid results, elegant and well-equipped school rooms, and low living expenses are largely accountable for this.

Send for free catalogue. Address **W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.** Fredericton, N. B.

**A GUARANTEED CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA K.D.C.** OR MONEY REFUNDED

IS FOUND IN K.D.C.

Highest recommendation. Price for testimonials & guarantee. K.D.C. CO. Ltd. Boston, U.S. and New Glasgow, N.S., Can.

**If You Could Look**

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure**

SHILOH cures Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Guaranteed. . . . .

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

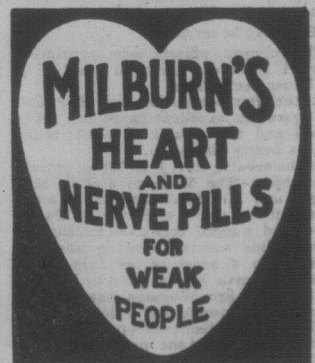
Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

**The Surest Remedy is Allen's Lung Balsam**

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.

Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c. Endorsed by all who have tried it.

**MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE**



These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality.

They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or \$ for \$1.25, at all druggists.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS HAVE PURSUED \$5,000 REWARD FOR THEFT OF MURRAY & LANMAN'S GENUINE WEST TROY N.Y. BELG-METAL

**Use the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER**

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

**Wanted Everywhere**

Bright young folks to sell Patriotic Goods. Some ready, others now in preparation in England.

Address to-day the **VARIETY MFG CO.**



# The Sunday School

## BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Second Quarter, 1902.

APRIL TO JUNE.

Lesson III. April 20. Acts 10: 34-44.

PETER, AND CORNELIUS.

GOLDEN TEXT.

God is no respecter of persons.—Acts 10: 34.

EXPLANATORY.

1. CORNELIUS. Cornelius was a member of an ancient and distinguished Italian family, the Cornelian gens, or family, of which the famous Roman generals, the Scipios and Sulla, were members.

He was a Roman centurion, that is, captain of a company of one hundred men, the Italian band, probably volunteers from Italy. Cornelius, with his troops, were the guardians of Caesarea, the Roman capital and one of the seaports of Judaea. It was a large and flourishing city at the time of this lesson, built by Herod the Great, and named from Caesar Augustus.

A man in the position of Cornelius had abundant opportunities of becoming acquainted with the Jewish religion, their one true God, and the loftiness of their code of morals. Cornelius, like the Roman centurion at Capernaum, received the truth, and worshipped God in spirit and in truth, but did not become a Jewish proselyte, accepting all their ritual and forms of worship.

II. PETER. ON THE WAY TO LARGER TRUTHS AND GREATER USEFULNESS. Peter, of all the twelve apostles, was the one best prepared by his natural character to receive the vision and act upon it. He had "the impulsive and uncalculating spirit," to which "such a request as that of Cornelius would appeal most strongly, and he was just the man who would accept most unquestionably the divine evidence of his conversion, and be quickest to act upon that evidence and receive the new convert as a Christian brother."

III. PETER TAUGHT BY A VISION. Cornelius sent two trusty and sympathetic men of his household, with a soldier attendant, to Joppa.

During this season of devotion Peter fell into a trance, the form of his vision being shaped by his hunger. He saw the heavens opened to reveal to him spiritual things, and from it came down "an extended sheet, the four corners of which were held up, as it were, by cords let down from the four extremities of the opened sky."

Peter was hungry, and he was invited to kill and eat. But he refused to satisfy his hunger by breaking the law of God. But the voice replied, "What God hath cleansed call not thou common."

The vision was thrice repeated, both to emphasize the truth as of the utmost importance, and to assure Peter beyond doubt that the message was from God.

IV. THE MEETING AT CORNELIUS' HOUSE IN CAESAREA. The next day Peter, with six leading disciples of Joppa (Acts 11: 12), accompanied the three messengers to Caesarea. They reached Cornelius' house on the fourth day, at three o'clock, and found the Roman centurion with his

relatives and friends assembled and waiting. The centurion welcomed Peter, and Peter inquired why he had been sent for. V. THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO PETER.—Vs. 34-43. OF A TRUTH I PERCEIVE. He had a clearer view and firmer grasp of the truth, confirmed by what had just taken place.

THE GOSPEL IS FOR ALL MEN. GOD IS NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS. (1) All men alike need salvation. (2) God loves all men and wants all to be saved. (3) There is one and the same condition of salvation for all. (4) Those who honestly and earnestly seek shall certainly find.

35. BUT IN EVERY NATION, Jew or Gentile. HE THAT FEARETH HIM, AND WORKETH RIGHTEOUSNESS. These two particulars include the observation of both tables of the law. IS ACCEPTED WITH HIM. If the things done were good in themselves, they were equally good, whoever did them. "Peter shows a belief that there were some men who feared God, and worked righteousness among non-Jewish races and nations, who were accepted of God."

THE GOSPEL CAME BY JESUS CHRIST. 36. THE WORD (the message) . . . UNTO THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL, who first received it, and who had been prepared for it by a long training. PEARCING. Greek, "evangelizing, preaching" the good tidings of PEACE. BY JESUS CHRIST. The divine Saviour. HE IS LORD OF ALL Jew and Gentile. Not a mere prophet, but the Lord himself.

57. THAT WORD (tidings, not the same Greek that is rendered "word" in vs. 36) . . . WE KNOW. This implies that they had already some knowledge of the life and works of Christ. The works of Christ were so public and so wide-spread that some knowledge of them must have come to the ears of Cornelius.

39. WE ARE WITNESSES. Peter spoke what he knew to be true. He had been with Jesus and seen all these things.

40. HIM GOD RAISED UP. Not only were the apostles witnesses, but God himself bore witness by raising Jesus from the dead.

41. NOT TO ALL THE PEOPLE. For that would have impressed them that he had never been really dead, and would have hindered the training of the disciples into a full conception of his continued life in heaven.

42. HE COMMANDED US. Peter now shows Cornelius his commission from Christ. AND TO TESTIFY. Bear witness to what they had seen and heard and experienced. The best part of all true preaching of Christ is simply "bearing witness." JUDGE OF QUICK (living) AND DEAD. Christ is now the judge; his life and character are the standard by which every man is to judge himself; he shows what is the ideal of humanity, and so, how far we have fallen from it.

THE PROMISE TO ALL WHO BELIEVE. 43. TO HIM GIVE ALL THE PROPHETS WITNESS. The prophets as a body bore witness to Jesus. From the very beginning prophets have foretold the Messiah, and ceremonials have set forth his mission. REMISSION OF SINS. The sending away, release as from debt, or penalty. This is man's first need. The debt is too great for him to pay, the burden too heavy to carry, the penalty too great to bear.

VI. THE WITNESS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.—Vs. 44-46. THE HOLY GHOST FELL ON ALL THEM. The Jews from Joppa and the Gentiles of Caesarea. This was the testimony of the Holy Spirit that God treated Jews and Gentiles alike, and that, therefore, the Christians should so treat them.

### WANTED A BOY.

The saloon must have boys, or it must shut up shop. Can't you furnish it one? It is a great factory and unless it can get about 2,000,000 from each generation for raw material some of these factories must close out, and its operations must be thrown on a cold world, and the public revenue will dwindle. "Wanted 200,000 boys," is the notice. One family out of every five must contribute a boy to keep up the supply. Will you help? Whichever one of the boys will it be? The Minotaur of Crete had to have a tireless full of fair maidens each year; but the Minotaur of America demands a city full of boys each year. Are you a father? Have you contributed a boy? If not, some other family has had to give more than its share. Are you not selfishly voting to keep the saloon open to grind up boys, and then doing nothing to keep up the supply?—Contributed.

The Montreal Board of Trade has decided to join the request of the Halifax board to the Dominion government that Atlantic time be adopted by the Intercolonial in its system.

### THE ASSASSINATION OF ALEXANDER II.

(Mile. Rhea in the April Century.)

Shall I ever forget it? It was on a Sunday, about two o'clock. We were rehearsing a new play. Some of us were in the green-room, when the Emperor passed, escorted by his Cossacks. We were standing at the window, and with a smile he gave us the military salute we know so well. He had hardly turned the corner when we heard an explosion. We looked at one another, and the same thought crossed each mind—an attempt on the Emperor's life! We rushed out, and arrived at the corner of the street just in time to see, two hundred yards from us, the explosion of the second bomb, which proved to be the fatal one. The first had killed two Cossacks. While they were arresting the assassin, the Czar, deaf to the entreaties of his coachman, who wanted to drive off with all speed, came out of his carriage to say a word of sympathy to his dying soldiers. He took their hands, and addressing their murderer, he said: "Wretch, see what you have done in your blind fury!" After a last look of pity at his faithful servants, he was about to re-enter his carriage, when a man, standing at the door, dropped another bomb, which he had kept concealed in his handkerchief, and that one not only killed the nihilist himself, but mortally wounded the Emperor. In a moment the street, before deserted, was crowded with people coming from every direction. Sleighs were going to and fro, and all we heard was: "Thank God, the Emperor lives!" His carriage being damaged, he was placed in a sleigh and driven to the palace, where he expired a few hours later. His legs had been shattered.

The life of man upon this fair earth is made up for the most part of little pains and little pleasures. The great wonders bloom but once in a life-time.—Longfellow.

### Health In Spring.

NATURE REQUIRES ASSISTANCE DURING THESE MONTHS.

To Help Throw off the Impurities That Have Accumulated During the Winter Months—Purgatives Should not be Used—It is a Tonic That is Needed.

In this climate there are many reasons why people feel all out of gear in the spring months. Perhaps the chief of these is the long hours in imperfectly ventilated offices, shops and houses during the winter months. You may feel that there is nothing serious the matter; you are only a little tired after slight exertion, or perhaps your appetite is fickle, or little pimples or eruptions on the skin show that the blood is not as pure as it should be. If you feel this way, not only your comfort but your health demands that you take proper steps to cleanse yourself of the blood impurities that are responsible for your condition. You need a tonic, blood purifier, nerve strengthener and general up-lifter of the entire system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People meet all these requirements more perfectly than any other medicine. These are tonic pills and not violent and weakening like purgative medicines. Nature does not require a violent measure in spring, but a helping hand to throw off the impurities which have accumulated during the winter, and so toning and strengthening every organ and function that a condition of perfect health will prevail. Everyone—old and young—ought to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the spring. There is no other medicine will do you so much good. Mr. James Salmon, postmaster, Salmon Creek N. B., says:—"Last spring I was feeling decidedly unwell. I was weak, dizzy at times, and continually fatigued. My appetite was poor and I was losing in weight. I tried several medicines, but nothing did me any good until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and a few boxes of these made me feel like a new person. I would advise all who feel run down and out of sorts to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are also effective in the cure of all diseases due to poor, thin, watery blood or weak nerves. Do not take a substitute for these pills—it is a waste of money and a menace to health to do so. See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

### Aches and Pains

For Headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

### A Cure for All

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frolics, Chills, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not an hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

### IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Constipation, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sore Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

25cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

### Radway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Lizziness, Vertigo, Constiveness, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION.

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, indigestion or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, a sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning of the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c a Box. Sold by all Druggists or Sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

### Women's Ailments.



Women are coming to understand that the Backaches, Headaches, Tired, Feelings and weak Spells from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

### DOAN'S Kidney Pills

are the most reliable remedy for any form of kidney complaint. They drive away pains and aches, make women healthy and happy—able to enjoy life to the fullest.

Mrs. C. H. Gillespie, 204 Britain Street, St. John, N.B., says:

"I had severe kidney trouble for which I doctored with a number of the best physicians in St. John, but received little relief. Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I began their use. Before taking them I could not stoop to tie my shoes, and at times suffered such torture that I could not turn over in bed without assistance. Doan's Kidney Pills have rescued me from this terrible condition, and removed every pain and ache."

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA. HEADACHE, BRUISES, AND ALL THE PAINS OF THE SYSTEM. Write for them, P. B. CO. Ltd., Boston U.S. and New Glasgow, Can.

### FOOD DOES IT. Restores Health More Surely Than Any Medicine.

It is a short road to trouble when the food does not supply the right material to rebuild the brain. You cannot use the brain without breaking down small particles every day, and you cannot rebuild unless the food furnishes the right kind of building material, and that is albumen and phosphate of potash. Not such as you get from the druggist but such as Nature stores in certain kinds of food.

Grape-Nuts contains these particles and well defined results can be obtained from using the toothsome, delicious food.

A brain worker whose name can be given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "Last fall I got in a desperate condition through excessive mental work and lack of proper food. I was finally compelled to abandon all business and seek absolute quiet and rest in the country."

Down at the ferry I purchased an evening Journal and my attention was attracted to the headlines of a Grape-Nuts advertisement which read, "Food Cure Nature's Way." I read it carefully and decided to give Grape-Nuts a trial, so next morning I went in on the new food and in two weeks' time gained ten pounds and felt like a new man all over.

I candidly believe if I had known the remarkable sustaining power of the food prior to my illness I would not have needed a physician nor would I have been sick at all."



From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

The Treasurer for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to whom all contributions from the churches should be sent, is Rev. J. W. MANNING, ST. JOHN, N. B.

LIVERPOOL.—Two more were baptized Easter Sunday. C. W. CORRY.

SPRINGHILL.—Baptized eight this morning. They with three by letter were welcomed into church fellowship this evening. Three also were received into fellowship by letter on March 2nd. H. G. ESTABROOK.

March 30th.

MONCTON, N. B.—On Lord's Day morning, March 30th, after preaching an Easter sermon, Pastor D. Hutchinson baptized four recent converts. One of the candidates was the Pastor Hutchinson's daughter, Grace Reid. Others are ready for the ordinance, while others again are inquiring.

BLACK POINT, HALIFAX COUNTY.—Four were baptized March 30th, and three more were received for baptism. Others are seeking. J. A. MARPLE.

P. S.—I have noticed a mistake in the name of the brother who has been laboring on the west side of the Bay, Chas. Collishaw and not "Callehan." J. A. M.

DOAKTOWN, N. B.—Baptized Lord's Day morning 18 willing followers of Jesus. Two others were received and will be baptized next Lord's Day when we are trusting others decide by that time to do likewise. The meetings will be continued through this week. Gave the hand of fellowship to 20 yesterday, 2 coming with us from the Free Baptist. M. S. R.

March 31.

St. Stephen, N. B.—Seven were added to our number on Easter Sunday, five by baptism and two by letter. Others have given evidence of conversion and will shortly seek admission to the church. An offering of \$23.78 for denominational work was received on Sunday. On Tuesday evening of the present week \$25 were realized at the annual Mission Band concert. Last evening was the Easter meeting of the Womans Missionary Aid Society, when a collection of \$15 was taken. In all our work there is cause for gratitude and encouragement. W. C. GOUCHER.

April 3rd, 1902.

HAMPTON, N. S.—Since writing on March 3rd, we have been holding special services at Hampton. The church has been made glad by the presence of the Master. Active Christians are aroused to new acts of obedience, sleeping Christians have been awakened and made to rejoice in Christ Jesus, and souls have been saved through faith and numbers are still seeking the Lord. We rejoice that the "gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." We have baptized twelve at Hampton and received three on experience. The total number added to the Wilmot Mountain and Hampton churches since special work began is thirty, twenty-six of whom were baptized. We give God the glory and expect him to continue the good work. We thank him and take courage. April 2nd. L. J. TINGLEY.

SMITH'S COVE, DIGBY COUNTY, N. S.—A baptismal service of unusual interest was held here Easter Sunday afternoon, when Mr. C. W. Walden, the evangelist who has been assisting the pastor in special services, was baptized. Mr. Walden has been an elder in the Presbyterian church and for some time past has been engaged in special work among the churches of that denomination. After a careful and prolonged study of the Scriptures he has come to accept the Baptist position and unites with us notwithstanding advantageous offers from his old fellowship. A large number of friends were present at the baptismal service and filled the church for the service following the baptism. Mr. Walden spoke and was followed with great interest as he related his experience with the truth which led him to the Baptist church. The pastor gave the hand of fel-

lowship on behalf of the Smith's Cove church, with which Mr. Walden has been led to unite by reason of the warm friendship which exists between himself and the Cove church. Rev. I. W. Porter of Bear River, gave welcome to the Baptist Brotherhood and in a few well-chosen words set before us the evolution of the Baptist host. Mr. Walden's consecration to his work makes him a valuable addition to the evangelistic force of the Maritime Baptists and we most earnestly commend him to the churches. WARD FISHER.

MILL VILLAGE, CHARLESTON.—This is the centre part of the Port Medway and Greenfield group of churches. At Mill Village most of the people who once filled our meeting house are gone, some to their rest on high, some to other lands so that but a small struggling interest remains. At Charleston we have about 50 families, nearly all supported through the pulp mill on the Port Medway. A very few of these are church members. Here we have Sunday services once a month. We have been trying to hold a few special meetings with real good results. This week was given to temperance work. A large Division of Sons of Temperance was organized at Mill Village, quite a number from Charleston. Last evening we had a very interesting gospel temperance meeting. Last Lord's Day we had a large and one of the best Sunday School meetings I ever witnessed and organized quite a large Sunday School with a good prospect for work. Next Lord's Day we purpose continuing our special meetings. We are hoping for converts and additions to our churches. Brethren pray for us. S. B. LANGILLE.

PORT MEDWAY.—On the evening of 31st ult., a very interesting Easter concert was held by the Sunday School in the interests of our Centennial Fund. Some \$9 or \$10 was realized for that object. S. B. LANGILLE.

FIRST HARVEY, HARVEY, ALBERT CO., N. B.—Rev. H. F. Adams was with us March 30 and 31. On Sunday morning he preached an interesting sermon from the text "And who is my neighbor." He also presented the matter of the Century Fund to our people. On Monday evening the W. M. A. S. held its annual meeting, at which Mr. Adams was also present and delivered an inspiring address. Thus far about \$100 have been pledged. Both pastor and people enjoyed our brother's visit. We hope to raise the amount to at least \$200, and are striving to emulate our brethren of the First Elgin field, whom we congratulate on raising so far \$500. If all our churches would do what they ought to do and can do there would be no difficulty in raising \$50,000. M. E. FLETCHER.

Acadia University Forward Movement Fund.

RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 17TH TO 31ST.  
 Jas G McDonald, \$3; David Cross, \$2; Albert Cross, 50c; Neilson Cross, 50c; John Cross, jr, 50c; Mrs James J Lovett, \$25; Walter S Evans, \$50; S Longmaid, \$5; Rev J W Brown, \$5; J K Hayes, \$2; R J Colpitts, extra donation, \$5; Dr J W Sangster, \$12 50; Rev @ N Chipman, \$6; John McMillian, \$12 50; W H Edwards, \$10; Grace Reynolds, \$5; Luella Raymond, \$1; B A Lester, \$3; A McLellan, \$10; E M Ganong, \$10; F M Grant, \$1; Stephan P Sabean, \$5; John H Giffin, \$5; J M Glennie, \$5; and Casper Levy, \$2.  
 A. COHOON, Treas. Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., April 1st.

Denominational Funds N. B. and P. E. I. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Pennfield church, H M, \$6 16; Germain street Willing Workers, support A N Pr, \$30; Fairville church, H and F M, \$12.09; Germain street, (Sunday School, H M \$10, F M, \$10. Primary Class, \$6.) Total, \$26; Hopewell church, D W, \$15 28; Coverdale, 1st church, H and F M, 70c; Pollett River church, H M, \$5; Bloomfield church, H and F M, \$2 57; Centreville church, H and F M, \$2 66; Mrs A E Kilburn, H and F M, \$5; Florenceville, H and F M, \$7; Bristol, H and F M, \$3 60; Florenceville, East, H and F M, \$2 40; Benbow, H and F M, \$3; Middle Simonds, H and F M, \$2; Andover, H and F M, \$2; Forest Glen, H and F M, \$1; Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Co's Quarterly Meeting collection, H and F M, \$5 80; Geo McCrea, F M, \$1; Mrs John Clowes,

F M, \$1. Total, \$138.19. Before reported, \$1760.51. Total to April 1st, \$1898 70.

P. E. I.

Tryon church, D W, \$9; Alberton church, (D W, \$3.20, collection, Quarterly Meeting, D W, \$4), Total, \$7 20; Tryon church, B Y P U, support of Kemdrains, \$1 50; Cavendish church, D W, \$5. Total, \$22.70. Before reported, \$200 78. Total to April 1st, \$223 48. Total N B and P E I, \$2122.18. J. W. MANNING, Treas. Den. Funds, N. B. and P. E. I. St. John, April 1.

Receipts for the 20th Century Fund FROM MARCH 8TH.

R B Wallace, \$5; Jacksonville church, coll, \$2 65; Jacksonville church, coll, \$2 66; Rev R Mateh, \$2; J H Brady, \$1; Mrs C Parsons, \$5; Miss A P Moore, \$1 25; Mrs Charlotte Sherwood, \$10; Geo Good, \$1; Fred Rety, \$1; G C Watson, \$1.50; Dr E Churchill, \$1; Mattie Bell, \$1; Mrs Belle F DeLong, \$5; Mrs Jas F Sutton, \$1; Miss Minnie Grant, \$1; H E Burit, \$4; J R Barton, \$5; Rev C N Barton, \$5; Mrs Chas Fisher, \$1; Chas Fisher, \$1; Mrs Lydia Rapid Porter, by one of her children, \$5; Mrs F R Lann, in memory of Dr Thos W Lann, \$5; R I Phillips (in full), \$30; W R McCready, \$1; Miss S Longmaid, \$100; G F Givan, \$2; Harcourt Sunday School, per Mrs O S J, \$5; Mrs C M Sherwood, \$1.—Total \$207.06 Before reported, \$414 46. Total to April 3rd, \$621.52. J. W. MANNING, Treas 20th Century Fund. St. John, April 3rd.

Receipts for Chicacole Hospital.

Hubert C Harrington, \$15; W M A S, Aylesford, \$7 65; Miss Goudey, \$1; Hon A F Randolph, \$250; Mrs Levi Hart, \$2; Miss Mary Hart, \$2; Miss Grace Hart, \$2; Mrs Neh Hoyt, \$1; Mrs Philip Hoyt, \$1; James Steves, \$1; Nellise Estabrook, \$1 Total, \$283 65 Before reported, \$2011.95. Total to April 1st, \$2295 60. J. W. MANNING, Sec'y.—Treas. F. M. B. St. John, April 3rd.

WARE FOR FORGETFULNESS.

A successful business man said that there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen years old, and which were ever afterward of great use to him, namely: "Never to lose anything and never to forget anything." The story of this lesson is printed in the Country Gentleman: An old lawyer sent the young man with an important paper, giving him definite instructions what to do with it. "But," inquired the young man, "suppose that I should happen to lose it what shall I do then?" "You must not lose it," said the lawyer, frowning. "I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?" "But I say you must not happen to. I



**See to It** that you get PEARLINE, when you buy it. Grocers have poorer washing-powders—that pay more profit. Sometimes these are sent "by mistake," or because "out of Pearl-line."

You'll be told, probably, "just as good—just the same thing." This is not so. Prove it for yourself. PEARLINE the best washing-powder, the **Most Economical** 663

shall make no provision for such an occurrence. You must not lose it."

This put a new train of thought into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it. He made such a provision against every contingency that he never lost anything.

He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered, he pinned it down on his mind, fastened it there and made it stay. He used to declare:

"When a man tells me that he forgot to do something, I tell him he might as well have said: 'I did not care enough about your business to take the trouble to think about it again.' I once had an intelligent young man in my employ who deemed it sufficient excuse for having neglected an important task to say, 'I forgot.' I told him that would not answer; if he was sufficiently interested he would be careful to remember. It was because he did not care enough that he forgot. I drilled him on this truth.

"He worked for me three years, and during the last year of the three he was utterly changed in this respect. He did not forget a thing. His forgetting, he found, had been a lazy and careless habit of mind, and he cured it."

Thanks.

Will you kindly allow me through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to acknowledge the receipt of letters full of heart-felt sympathy that have poured in upon me ever since the death of my beloved wife, Feb 20th. For the first month every evening mail brought more or less of these consoling letters to me from all over our Maritime Provinces, also from Maine, Massachusetts, California and British Columbia which has very much surprised me to realize I have so many true Christian brethren in sympathy with me in my loneliness and sorrow I have been called to pass through, all of which I ask to accept my deepest heart-felt thanks for the same. God has been good to me in giving and his is the right to take away and I trust him still though he slay me. JOSIAH SOLKEY.

Lower Economy, N. S.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK is a perfect silk on account of the perfectness of its parts.

Each thread is made up of one hundred strands of "neat" or "cocoon" silk.

Each strand is tested by an infallible machine which stops automatically for the slightest flaw, knot or irregularity—a mistake the eye can't see this machine detects.

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PURE, HIGH GRADE  
**Cocoas and Chocolates.**



**Breakfast Cocoa.**—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

**Premium No. 1 Chocolate.**—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

**German Sweet Chocolate.**—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

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BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

**TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.**

**MARRIAGES.**

**ROBINSON-HOWLETT.**—At Springhill, N. S., on March 29th, by Rev. H. G. Estabrook, John Robinson of Fraserville, Cumberland county, to Janie Howlett of Sand River, Cumberland county, N. S.

**BRITTAIN-MANZER.**—At Pleasant Valley, March 27th, by Rev. M. V. Brown, Charles Brittain of Richfield, Digby Co., and Maggie F. Manzer of Hilltown, Digby county, N. S.

**NICKERSON-MULLIN.**—At Weymouth, N. S., March 26, by Rev. J. T. Eston. Adoniram Judson Nickerson of Freeport to Dora Augusta, daughter of John W. Mullen, Esq., of Weymouth, Digby Co., N. S.

**CAMERON-MALLARD.**—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on March 26th, by Rev. J. L. Miner, Susan Mallard of Souris to David Judson Cameron of Victoria.

**RITTMAYER-LEWIS.**—At the residence of the bride's parents, International Pier, March 27th, by A. J. Vincent, Richard Rittmeyer of Berlin, Germany to Ida J. Lewis, formerly of Alberton, Prince Co., P. E. I.

**SMITH-GRBOW.**—At Cheverie, March 24th, by Rev. M. C. Higgins, Harry P. Smith to Clara Z. Gebow, both of Cheverie, Hants county, N. S.

**JEWETT-HAINES.**—In Queensbury, York county, N. B., March 31st, by El. W. Arntsen Allen, Henry Odber Jewett of Queensbury to Mrs. Treseva Annie Haines, both of York county, N. B.

**GILDART-HOPPER.**—At the residence of John C. Hopper, Parkdale, Albert Co., N. B., March 20th, by Pastor I. N. Thorne, John R. Gildart to Judith Hopper, all of Elgin.

**WILSON-BAXTER.**—At the Baptist parsonage, 2nd Elgin, N. B., March 26th, by Pastor I. N. Thorne, Amos L. Wilson of Little River and Maggie R. Baxter of Goshen, all of Elgin, Albert County.

**DEARMAN-BROWN.**—At the Baptist parsonage Windsor, N. S., April 2nd, by Rev. G. O. Gates, W. Burpee Dearman of South Rawdon and Jessie M., daughter Mr. John Brown of Scotch Village, Hants Co., N. S.

**PHILLIPS-STUART.**—At Cumberland Point, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. Coombes, Rufus B. Phillips to Etta M. Stuart, both of Waterborough, Queens county, N. B.

**DEATHS.**

**BARBOUR.**—Deacon William Barbour, of Waterside, Albert Co., N. B., passed into rest April 2nd, aged 85 years.

**FERRY.**—At Cambridge, Queens county, on the 20th Feb. Albert Ferry, aged 86 years. A native of Yarmouth, N. S.

**DEWARE.**—At Cambridge, Queens Co., on the 25th Feb., Edward Deware, aged 68 years, a member of first Cambridge Baptist church.

**ADAMS.**—At Herland, April 1st, Allan Adams, aged 50 years, leaving a widow, five sons and two daughters. He was a member of the church at Coldstream and died trusting in Jesus.

**BRINTON.**—At Hampton, N. S., March 19th, of consumption, Avar Brinton, aged 21 years and 7 months. Our brother was baptized and united with the Bridgetown church about 7 years ago. While on his deathbed he prayed for and invited sinners to come to Christ. He departed "to be with Christ which is far better."

**SAUNDERS.**—At Wakefield, Carleton

county, March 18, of cancer, Jane, beloved wife of Eward Saunders, aged 57 years. Her sufferings were born with Christian patience. She left beside her husband five sons and four daughters who with many acquaintances will mourn the loss of one kind and good.

**STEWART.**—At Cumberland Bay, N. B., on Friday, March 28th, Roy B., aged 7 years, 8 months, son of Brother and Sister James Stewart. Our little brother has suffered much, having been afflicted almost all his life, we therefore cannot grieve but rejoice that Our Father has said "Suffer little children to come unto me," and has taken him to Himself. The parents have our sympathy and prayers.

**BELYEA.**—At Coldstream, Carleton Co., March 31, Hannah King, beloved wife of Nevers Belyea, aged 54 years. Sister Belyea was baptized 38 years ago by late Rev. Joseph Harvey and united with the Baptist church in this place. After six months of suffering she entered where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." A lonely husband, a devoted daughter, two brothers and a sister, with many acquaintances, feel her loss.

**LOUNSBURY.**—At his residence, Newcastle, (Mir), on Sunday, March 30, G. S. Lounsbury, passed away into eternal rest and peace in the 47th year of his age. He was baptized at the Upper Queensbury church 15 years ago and about 4 years after our well-known and esteemed brother removed to Newcastle, where he became identified with the church there. About four months ago he was laid by as supposed with a severe case of indigestion but a little later a further examination at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, it was pronounced an incurable case of cancer in the stomach, when brought home he lived two months of great suffering, but borne with great patience. He lived in the conscious fellowship of Jesus and died assured of his abundant entrance into the heavenly kingdom. A sorrowing wife, daughter and son survive him to mourn his departure. Their loss is his gain.

**MOFFAT.**—The church at Glace Bay, N. S., has sustained a severe loss in the death of Charles Moffat who passed away on April 2nd. The disease (typhoid fever) had been in the system for a month and little hope had been entertained for his recovery for two weeks. He was a member of the prosperous firm of McKinnon and Moffat (bakers). He was the eldest son of John T. Moffat of Bras D'or and gave his heart to Christ in 1897, joining the North Sydney church during the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Bancroft. His wife was Miss Nellie Durkee of Yarmouth and needless to say the widow and three-year-old child receive our truest sympathy and we trust the answers to our prayers from the Almighty. Three brothers, two sisters and both parents deeply mourn the loving son and brother. Pray for the widow and the fatherless. May Christ bind up the wounds.

**DIMOCK.**—At Scotch Village, Hants Co., N. S., March 22nd, Deacon Edward M. Dimock, in the 85th year of his age. Deceased was the second son and last surviving child of the late Rev. George Dimock, was baptized into the fellowship of the Newport church, Dec. 15th, 1839, and for nearly 63 years was a faithful and respected member. In 1846 he married Miss Sophia Dimock, who survives him. Early in the sixties he was chosen deacon, which office he held until his death. Of a quiet retiring disposition he did not take the prominence he otherwise might have done, yet the true spirit of Christianity he always manifested and his blameless life was a power for good that was felt by all who knew him. As church member, deacon, Sabbath School teacher, choir leader, treasurer and man, he was always faithful, painstaking, loyal and true. Death came in a way befitting such a life. But a few days' illness, almost without suffering and peacefully, with faith strong and hope triumphant the spirit took its flight to the longed-for homeland.

**BEET.**—At his residence, Granville Centre, on the evening of the 26th of March, Brother Eben Beet, in the 73 year of his life, entered into rest. He was suddenly called home. During the day he was apparently as well as usual. He was a man of considerable vigor for his years. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon with no thought

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that the end of the journey was so near at hand he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy. He immediately became unconscious and in three hours his sufferings were over and the homeland was reached. Our departed brother was baptized by the Rev. John Clark while pastor of the Bridgetown church. Since that time he has been a worthy follower of Jesus, and a worker in the Lord's vineyard. His death is real loss to the religious life of the community in which his lot was cast. Although well along in years he did not feel that the time had come for him to retire from service. He was a member in the Sabbath School, a regular attendant at prayer meeting. His voice was often heard in recommending the religion of Jesus. He was a man of integrity, an upright citizen and one who understood the virtue of hospitality. On the day of his funeral a large concourse of people assembled to look upon him for the last time. He leaves behind a wife, three daughters and a son to mourn their sad loss. They have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement.

**RAYMOND.**—Mrs. Rosa R. Raymond, daughter of Charles Skinner late of Wilmet, N. S., passed away to her eternal home, March 28th, aged 44 years. Our loved sister professed faith in Christ when about thirteen years of age, and united with the church at Berwick. She was blessed with an amiable disposition and was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The first few years of her married life were happily spent with her husband, Dr. A. F. Raymond, in the Hawaiian Islands. His health failing, they finally returned to Nova Scotia, only to be separated by the hand of death. During the last twelve years of her life she remained a widow. As far as health would permit she engaged in Christian work, and was the means of leading souls to Jesus. She was president of the W. W. Aid Society at Wilmet, since its organization in 1896, having her membership with the Middleton church. Her influence was that of a noble Christian woman, whose life was a perpetual testimony of the power of the love of Christ. During the past few months she experienced a gradual failure of health. After her father's sudden death she failed rapidly. Her sufferings, which were intense, were borne with true Christian patience and a sweet resignation to the

will of God. She said repeatedly, "Jesus is very precious. I'm going home. Underneath are the everlasting arms." She seemed to bring heaven into the home. She has entered into rest and her works do follow her. Two brothers and six sisters beside a large number of relatives and friends remain to mourn their loss. Appropriate services were conducted at the home by Rev. W. M. Smallman, after which all that was mortal was laid to rest in Pine Grove cemetery, there to await a glorious resurrection to immortality and eternal glory.

**MCLEOD.**—On March 9th, the remains of Christians, relict of the late John McLeod of this valley were brought here (N. E. Margaree) from Broad Cove Mines for interment. For the last 4 or 5 years she had been residing at Broad Cove with her son Donald H., who holds an important position in the mining operations of that town. Mrs. McLeod was born on Isle of Skye, Scotland, where she spent the first 13 or 24 years of her life. In 1828, her father, Murdoch Ross, removed with his family from Scotland, and settled in this Margaree Valley, where he became one of the founders of the Baptist church at its organization in 1855. Two of her brothers also became widely known in the denomination, viz. Revs. Hugh and Malcolm Ross. She professed faith in our Saviour in 1836 or 1837. Her Christian life was much more than a profession. Those who knew her best remember her as one who loved to talk upon religious subjects and some have said they were never in her home when religion in some phase was not made a subject of conversation. Her life adorned her profession and her firm trust in God was her support in all the experiences of the Christian life. Her long and truly Christian life was a beautiful lesson to all with whom she mingled. There was a very large gathering at the churchyard to give testimony to the high esteem in which she was held. Of a family of 10 children, our sister left but four behind her, whose loving hearts miss her while they rejoice in her better lot with her Master. These are the son already named, Murdoch J. of Boston, Mrs. Samuel Beaton of Thorburn, Pictou county, and Mrs. William Smith of Skye Glen, Whycombsg. May the home be complete on the other side.

There is a large quantity of VIM in good Tea, and there is a larger quantity of good tea in

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**BAIRD & PETERS,** Tea Importers and Blenders,  
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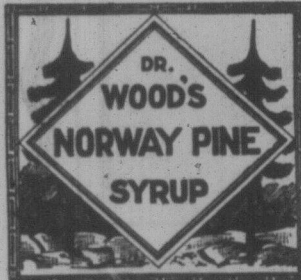
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Wedding Invitations, Announcements, etc., a specialty.



Cures Coughs, Colds, Lung and Bronchial affections that other remedies won't touch.

Mr. THOS. J. SMITH, Caledonia, Ont., writes: "A year ago I had a very severe cold which settled in my lungs and in my throat, so that I could scarcely speak louder than a whisper. I tried several medicines, but got no relief until I used one and a half bottles of Norway Pine Syrup, which completely cured me."

25c. a bottle or five for \$1.00.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Commencing March 1st and until April 30th, 1902.

### SPECIAL COLONIST RATES To North Pacific Coast and Kootenay Points.

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**SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCE, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA**  
Promptly relieved and cured by **K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER**

### News Summary.

Hon. Mr. Blair will introduce his railway commission bill in parliament on Tuesday next.

Within a month considerably more than 10,000 men will have left England for South Africa.

There is a lockout of painters and decorators in Toronto. The men want an eight-hour day and 30 cents an hour. They now receive 25 cents an hour for a nine-hour day.

Laura Penny, aged fifty, of Belleville, Ont., attempted to cross the track in front of a locomotive Saturday, was knocked down and killed. Her invalid sister dropped dead when she heard of the tragedy.

General Chiang states that two priests are held as hostages by the rebels near Chaoyang until \$5,000 which the rebels assert was collected from them by the church is returned.

In a cablegram received at the colonial bureau in Berlin, Herr Schlechter, the botanist, declares he has discovered an abundance of rubber and gutta percha trees in German New Guinea.

The jury in the case of Edward Laurin, accused of the murder of George W. Smith, of Montreal, brought in a verdict of manslaughter Saturday. Smith was a colored man employed as a groom by young Laurin's father.

Immigrants who arrived from the United States brought small-pox with them to the Prince Albert district, N. W. T., and some of the settlers in the Prince Albert district are affected with the disease. The department of interior is looking into the matter.

There are in India a large number of drivers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery in excess of the establishment, and of these it is intended to form a body of mounted infantry, who will embark for South Africa as soon as ready.

The London Daily Mail understands that the British government is now considering a monetary advance to certain West Indian colonies to tide them over the period of depression prior to the operation of the Brussels sugar bounties agreement.

The question of whether or not members of a labor union have the right to decline to work with non-union men and to order a strike to have such right respected was determined in the affirmative by the court of appeals in Albany on Tuesday.

At the annual meeting of the Canada Northwest Land Co., held in Toronto, Wednesday, an increase in sales of farm lands last year as compared with the previous year of \$130,390 was reported. Sir Wm. C. Van Horne was re-elected president.

Walter Allen, a negro, of Rome, Va., charged with criminally assaulting a fifteen year old girl, was taken from the jail Tuesday by 4,000 people, who battered down the prison doors and banged him to an electric light pole in the principal portion of the city.

Senator Hoar belongs to a club of literary men which meet in the Adirondacks. He says that it is bygone days, when Longfellow and Emerson were alive and members of the organization, an outing at the rendezvous was proposed, but Longfellow declined because Emerson was to carry a gun.

The customs authorities at Montreal have seized dentists' materials, such as false teeth and fittings, to the value of \$13,000, which it is claimed have been smuggled from New York from time to time for a Montreal wholesale house, by connivance of the customs attaches, five of whom, it is said, have been dismissed.

A marine race of more than ordinary importance, owing to the fact that both vessels broke all previous records, was terminated last Thursday by the arrival at Port Townsend, Wash., of the schooner Salona and Fearless from Shanghai. The Salona's trip from the Yang Tse Kiang to Cape Flattery was twenty-three days, and that of the Fearless twenty-three and one-half days, the former vessel making the fastest sailing time across the Pacific on record.

### MESSES C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism, so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help. Your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May '97, and asked me to try it, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months.

The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood.

Yours gratefully, A. DAIRT,  
St. Timothee, Que., May 16th, 1899.



DR. SPROULE'S

## TRIBUTE TO WOMAN.

"Wherever liberty has unfurled her flag of peace, freedom raised her song of joy, science banded her temple of knowledge, sympathy erected her altars of love; wherever man has sinned and reformed, fallen and risen again, toiled and reaped, ventured and won, there has always stood closely associated with him a woman. Wherever a smile has crossed the face of sorrow, the hand of love stroked the brow of pain, the word of sympathy ever fallen upon the human world, there has stood in all her beauty and her loveliness—a woman.

Of all the beautiful creations of this universe, whether of history, poetry, music, art, sculpture or song; whether in dream, vision or fact, from the little bud when its little petals are drinking in the sunbeam and the dew, the finest of all creations has always been a woman. It is that creation which makes it possible to look into the beautiful eyes of love and say: "My wife!" which makes it possible for the little child, nestling on the bosom of affection playing with the fallen locks from the weary brow, as it looks up into the eyes of love, to say: "My mother," that creation which makes it possible for the gray-haired grandire in the evening of life as its shadows reach to the coffin and encircle his grave, to look into two bright eyes while arms of love encircle his neck, and say: "My daughter."

In the last court of review, when the sun steps forward and says, "I was created to shine and have shone as I was commanded to do." Then man will step forward as vain, just as vain as he was on earth, and say, "Here am I. I have civilized the world; I have builded palaces for the rich and cottages for the poor; I have bridged rivers and tunneled mountains." And by the side of that man in that day, will stand another grander, more beautiful than he; she who walked by his side in life, who nursed him in sickness, who cared him in her love, who wept over him in his fears, who shared with him all his trials. And as I look into her face I see my mother, my sister, my wife, my daughter: Woman! Woman! Woman!"

My greatest delight is to see the happiness of others: in doing them good, in alleviating suffering. My life is one long round of trying to help many in human beings out of their trials, troubles and sufferings. The greater amount of good I can do, the fuller will be my reward in the Great Hereafter.

Reader should you be out of health in any way, weak or nervous, or suffering from some female disease, I have prepared questions for you to answer on my HOME TREATMENT FEMALE SYMPTOM BLANK, also my FREE DIAGNOSIS SHEET. Send for them—it will be the means of once more restoring your health and thus acquiring the greatest of all boons to Woman—Beauty.

SPECIALIST SPROULE 7-13 DOANE ST., BOSTON.

### RATTLER AND ROADRUNNER.

From a story in the April St. Nicholas we take this exciting picture of a Texan outdoor battle:

Harry, who was leading, stopped, and motioned them to be still. A peculiar harsh staccato call came from some bird in their front, followed by another and another. This was accompanied by a steady sharp humming, which reminded Ralph of the noise made by a typewriter when the carriage is dragged over the teeth in its rear. Peering cautiously through a fringe of cat-claw, they saw a small open glade not ten yards across, and in its centre a huge mottled rattlesnake was coiled, ring upon ring, its wicked dark head raised six inches, and waving slowly to and fro. Its small eyes gleamed like carbuncles, and its tail vibrated so rapidly that the tip could not be seen. It was in an extremity of anger. Five feet away, its head lowered nearly to the grass, its bill extended, its wings half raised, and sharply elbowed, a chaparralcock hopped slowly up and down. A battle to the death was on, and the boys watched it strainingly, Harry with never-failing interest, the brothers almost in terror. They had never before seen the dreaded rattler.

Like a flash of light, the snake launched itself forward, and its head struck the sward a good seven feet from the spot where it had been coiled; but with equal rapidity the cock had leaped a yard aside. No human eye could follow this stroke or its avoidance. One instant the reptile was bunched, and the bird nearly stationary. In half the next instant the reptile was at

full length, and the bird out of danger.

It is the weakness of the rattler that it must coil before it can resume the attack. It endeavored immediately to recoil, but was not fast enough. While a lightning-like spring, the psalms alighted squarely upon its neck, two inches below its head. The sharp bill descended twice. Then it hopped two yards away and uttered a squawk of triumph. The rattler threw itself into a spiral and struck blindly its full length. This it did twenty times, coiling and springing with inconceivable rapidity. Both eyes were destroyed. Its thuds were audible yards away. Always it hissed venomously. The increasing slowness of its motions showed coming exhaustion. Then, after a spring, it lay stretched for a second or two. In that time the chaparralcock, which had not ceased to dance about and call loudly, fastened once more upon its neck, and drove its bill into the brain. There was a quiver of the long body—no more.

"That was worth looking at, eh?" asked Harry, stepping into the glade, and turning over the snake with his foot. The road-runner instantly vanished.

During the nine months ended March 31, 1902, there were built in the United States and officially numbered 940 vessels of 245,068 gross tons. For the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year the figures were 753 vessels of 246,973 gross tons. These figures do not include canal boats and unrigged barges.

Fearing he would be arrested for theft, Wm. H. Lane, a colored butler, shot and killed his employer, Mrs. Ella J. Furbush, her twelve-year-old daughter, Madeline, and probably mortally wounded another daughter, Eloise, aged seven, at their home in Philadelphia on Tuesday. Lane was captured. He confessed his crime.



**This and That**

**HOW GRACIE OBEYED.**

It was a clear, bright day, and Gracie took her hoop and started out to have a nice run in the sunshine. She had only gone a little way when she heard her mother calling, "Gracie! Gracie!"

"Oh dear! mamma wants me for something," she said to herself with a frown on her face. "I will make believe I don't hear her, and then perhaps she won't call me again."

"Gracie! Gracie!" called mamma; and Gracie turned back very slowly.

"What is it, mamma?" she asked.

"I want you to rock baby's cradle a little while, dear," answered mamma. "My head aches so badly that I want to try and get a little nap."

"I never can play when I want to," grumbled Gracie. "I think it's too bad to make me rock the cradle so!" and she threw down her hoop so noisily that baby began to cry. Instead of singing to him and trying to quiet him, she jerked the cradle backward and forward with a cross "Keep quiet, won't you?" At last, poor mamma, with her aching head, had to take him up in her arms.

Now, does any little boy or girl think that was the way to obey? No, I am sure you do not; and I hope that when you are told to do anything you mind at once, and mind cheerfully.—Sunbeam.

**THE KITTEN AND THE BABY.**

Did you ever have a kitten and a baby at your house at the same time? Perhaps you have them now. If you have, did you ever notice how much faster the kitten seems to learn than the baby? It can walk, or at least it can crawl, before its eyes are fairly open. In a few weeks it can run and jump. A little longer, and it knows almost as much as it will ever know in all its life, and by the time it is a full-grown cat. But how is it with the baby? For a long, long time he is perfectly helpless. He can do nothing for himself, and everything must be done for him. It is two or three months before he even knows his mother, and at the end of a year he is just beginning to walk and talk. Do you ever get impatient and wish that he would

**A FIGHT ON**

**When You Tell People to Quit Coffee.**

"At least 75 people among my acquaintances have been helped or cured by leaving off coffee and using Postum-Food Coffee in its place," writes a little woman from Independence, Ia. "I will mention one case, Miss Cora—. I learned she was suffering from nervousness and constipation and went to call on her. Found her in bed, and she looked like a living skeleton, so wild and haggard that I feared for her reason.

I asked Cora if she was improving any. She said not but was gradually growing worse. The doctor was coming twice a day and giving her a powerful nerve. She said, 'I am so miserable that I tell you privately if I don't get better soon I will end it all myself some day.' I told her not to talk that way for I believed it was something she ate or drank that caused the trouble and she might get well by making a change in her diet. I told her my own experience in leaving off coffee when I was in almost as bad a shape as she, but as soon as I mentioned coffee I had a fight on my hands, for she insisted that coffee helped her and her mother backed her in it saying that it was "the only thing she did enjoy" and she did not believe coffee hurt anyone."

I talked with them a long time and finally got Cora to agree to let me make a cup of Postum Food Coffee for her supper. She was surprised that it was so good. Said she 'had heard it was terrible wishy-washy stuff.' I told her it was because they did not follow directions in boiling it enough. She promised to use it faithfully for two or three weeks and if she was not better I would admit that I was wrong.

I went to see her again in about ten days and Cora met me at the door with a smile and said "Ada, your doctor Postum is the best doctor of them all. I can sleep all night, can eat heartily, and am growing stronger every day. Ma and all the rest of us use Postum now in place of coffee."

The facts are the girl was being actually poisoned to death by coffee. Cora has since married and has a happy home and you may depend upon it no coffee is allowed to enter there. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

grow and learn faster. Don't worry. The kitten learns a little, learns it quickly, and then stops. The boy learns slowly at first; but he will keep on long after the kitten had died of old age. The mind of a man is larger and nobler than the mind of a cat, and it takes longer to build it up and set it going.

Have you ever tried to build up a character, and been discouraged because you seemed to make so little progress. Don't worry; that is, not if you are really trying. Sooner or later your work will tell, and the victory will be all the better, and you will be all the stronger, because the fight has been long and hard.—St. Louis Advocate.

**THE BIGNESS OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.**

At the height of the busy holiday season, only a few days before Christmas some years ago, a large man stopped at a counter in one of the big stores in Boston to make a purchase. As he stood waiting for his parcel in the bustling, hurrying crowd, above which he towered head and shoulders, a poorly dressed little girl came wandering by, crying bitterly. Turning quickly, the tall man stooped down and asked her what the trouble was.

"I've lost my mamma, and I can't find her," she sobbed out.

Without a moment's hesitation he gently picked her up, and raising her carefully to his shoulder said: "Now, I am a very big man. You sit on my shoulder and you can see everybody in the room. In a few minutes you will either see your mamma, or she will see you."

Sure enough, in a short time the little one joyfully called out, "There's my mamma!" and at the same time a small, shabby woman came hurriedly pushing through the crowd toward them.

"Oh, I thought I'd lost her," she said as she came up. "I've hunted everywhere and couldn't find her."

She reached up her arms and took the child, and with a kindly smile Phillips Brooks picked up his parcel and walked away.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**HOW THE EYE SEES IN READING.**

By close study of familiar things, surprising facts about them often come to light. Professor Dodge, of the Wesleyan University, by a number of careful experiments, has made a strange discovery. He declares that to see, the eye must be motionless. Now that he has told us, it is easy to understand that this must be true. You cannot take pictures with a moving camera, and the eye is only a perpetual camera with self-renewing plates. The eye must stop motion while it takes a picture.

In reading, therefore, the eye does not move along the lines regularly. It takes an impression, moves to another new position, takes another still view, then moves again. Thus the words are taken by groups. Perhaps, following Professor Dodge's lead, some other clever experimenter will now tell us just how wide the lines of print should be for the easiest reading. Everyone knows that very long or very short lines are tiring, so there must be a right length. When the proper medium is found, the chances are that we shall learn that the "old masters" of the printing art had chosen the best width for their pages.

One writer has argued that since we see words and letters in whole groups, the new method of teaching spelling—by entire words at a time—is the natural method. But this does not seem to follow, since there are other questions to be considered in deciding which is the best method for teaching children to spell. The old "spelling match" at the end of school was not so bad a way!

**BUTTER BY THE YARD.**

In Cambridge, England, butter is sold by the yard. For generations it has been the practice of Cambridgeshire folk to roll their butter into lengths, each length measuring a yard and weighing a pound. Dearly wrapped in strips of clean white cloth, the cylindrical rolls are packed in long, narrow baskets made for the purpose, and thus conveyed to market.

The butter women who, in white linen aprons and sleeves, preside over the stalls in the market have no need of weights or

scales for dispensing their wares. Constant practice and experienced eye enable them with a stroke of the knife to divide a yard of butter into halves or quarters with almost mathematical exactness. The university people are the chief buyers of the curiously shaped article.

In addition to being famed for its purity and sweetness, Cambridge "yard butter" is eminently adapted for serving out to the university students in the daily commons. Cut in conveniently-sized pieces, and accompanied by a loaf of the best wheaten bread, a stated portion is sent around every morning to the rooms of the undergraduates for use at the daily breakfast and tea.—Child's Hour.

**WHERE EASTER LILIES COME FROM.**

Only those who have been fortunate enough to have visited Bermuda at the time when the vast field of lilies are in full bloom can realize the rare beauty and fragrance of these lovely flowers, for with acres upon acres of their snowy blossoms spreading away as far as the eye can reach, and the caressing tropic wind wafting the heavy fragrance across one's nostrils, the effect is almost intoxicating. It is a rare and wonderful sight, and one never to be forgotten, for nowhere is the lily so beautiful as in its native islands, under the bland and tender skies of the semi-tropics. The flowers are bigger, purer, sweeter, and the sunshine of the islands is so dazzlingly clear and white that it fairly glorifies the lilies bending on their graceful stems.

The lilies are shipped from Bermuda in three forms—the bulbs, the budded plants, and the cut flowers, this last named form having been employed only of recent years, the fast express service making it now possible. The lily plants are shipped in huge crates, and the florists pot them upon their arrival here, carefully "feeding" them for several weeks before putting them upon the market. The plants are received in various stages of growth, the last shipments before Easter being of plants in full bloom, ready for an immediate market.—Leslie's Weekly.

Thackeray, while in Charleston, S. C., was introduced to Mrs. C., one of the leaders of its society. In his pert way he said, "I am happy to meet you, madam; I have heard that you are a fast woman." "Oh, Mr. Thackeray," she replied with a fascinating smile, "we must not believe all we hear; I heard, sir, that you were a gentleman."

"We shall have to try again," said the photographer, inspecting the result of the first sitting: "You seem to have had one eye shut."

"You told me to wink naturally," said the sitter, "and that's what I was trying to do."—Chicago Tribune.

He (just introduced): "What a homely person that gentleman near the piano is, Mrs. Black."

She: "Isn't he? That is Mr. Black."

He: "How true it is, Mrs. Black, that the homely men always get the prettiest wives."—Tit Bits.

Mrs. Watson: "Every now and then, in reading the news of failures, I come across the phrase 'preferred creditors.' What are preferred creditors, anyway?" Mr. Watson: "Well, I myself prefer creditors who don't dan me."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

D'Auber: "This is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

Critteek: "E'm! Rather impressionistic. Why not call it 'Home?'"

D'Auber: "Home? Why?"

Critteek: "Because there's no place like it."—Philadelphia Press.

"I found eighteen umbrellas in the church yesterday," said the sexton to the minister the day after a rainy Sunday.


"Oh, well," said the dominie, take them to my study; they are probably intended as contributions to the conscience fund."—Yonkers Statesman.

**A Specific for Throat Troubles.—Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES**

have been long and favorably known as an admirable remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat troubles.

"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the Lozenge, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."—N. P. WILLIS.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.



In every town and village may be had, the **Mica Axle Grease** that makes your horses glad.

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PURE GOLD Jelly Powder

Joyfully, Quick, flavored with PURE GOLD EXTRACTS

always true to name AT YOUR GROCERS.

Your Patronage OF WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

is again solicited for the New Year.

**For 60 Years**

The name GATES' has been a warrant of par excellence in medicine. During these six decades

**GATES' ACADIAN LINIMENT**

has been in public use with ever-growing popularity. All classes of workmen are now recognizing that it is the handiest and best application they can get in case of accident or colds, and the greatest pain killer in the world.

Lumbermen carry it with them in the woods for emergencies.

Fishermen and Miners have discovered that they require its aid. Farmers can get no superior liniment for ailments of horses and cattle.

Householders should keep it constantly on hand for burns, bruises, cuts, colds, coughs, etc.

It should be applied to a cut at once, as it heals and acts as a disinfectant, killing the disease germs which enter the wound. If you have a cold or other use for a liniment, get a bottle at once and you will be convinced that you have got the best. Sold every where at 25 cents.

**C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.**

"Did you bring a handkerchief with you, Jolly?" asked the princess anxiously. "Of course not," he said, "I wasn't going to a party, was I?"—From Fairyland Stories.

Ernest was four years old when he saw his first monkey, which was on the street with a "hand-organ man." He rushed into the house, saying: "Muvver, muvver! Him looks like a man, but him a kiddy!"—Youth's Companion.

"Do you mean to say that Erastus Pinkley sells his vote?"

"No," answered Mr. Jim Colliflower, "I wouldn't say that 'Rastus sells his vote. But he's willing to hire it occasionally to select parties."—Washington Star.



# MAGICAL

is the effect produced on a big family wash by a single cake of SURPRISE soap.

The housewife's labor is reduced one half; the original snowy whiteness is restored to the linens without boiling or hard rubbing and the disagreeable odors so noticeable with other soaps is done away with entirely.

And yet it costs no more than ordinary soaps.

Read the directions on the wrapper.



Relieve those Inflamed Eyes!

## Pond's Extract

Reduced one-half with pure soft water, applied frequently with dropper or eye cup, the congestion will be removed and the pain and inflammation instantly relieved.

CAUTION!—Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

**\$44,916.00**

was the amount paid in one year to 50 Graduates and 50 Under-graduates of the MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE, HALIFAX N. S.

Who were less than 2 years from College. Average monthly salary \$37.43 Total in cost (average 4 mos.) 34.00 Wages per month \$20 to \$60.

We do not guarantee situations in order to secure students, but MARITIME-TRAINED students get good salaries. If your income is less than this you had better send at once for our Illustrated Calendar.

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Chartered Accountants

Col Prior's election to the British Columbia legislative assembly has been protested on the usual grounds.

It is understood that the Militia Department will offer the services of about half a dozen dental surgeons to the Imperial War office. The department has been besieged with applications from young dentists, who are anxious to get experience and serve with the British army. There is little doubt but that these men can be profitably used at the base hospitals and in the general hospitals along the line of communication.

The West Indian committee of sugar producers has written a letter to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, urging that in view of the gravity of the sugar situation, and pending the operation of the agreement reached at the International Sugar Conference at Brussels, for the abolition of bounties, which agreement is to go into effect on September 1, 1903, the government shall pay the West India producers a bounty of not less than £2 per ton.

**INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.**  
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

### News Summary.

The St. Lawrence river has resumed business for steamers.

The Militia Department has offered the services of six skilled dental surgeons for service in South Africa.

Japan has begun to practise economy by dismissing 9,000 servants, or 14 per cent. of the total number employed.

The public funeral of Mr. Rhodes took place at Cape Town, after which the coffin was placed on board a train for Rhodesia.

The Marconi Company has signed the contract made with the Dominion Government for the erection of a station on the Atlantic coast.

The Marconi wireless telegraph company has sold its American rights and patents to an American company with a capital of \$6,130,000.

Norman Stanley and Louis Lawrence were sentenced Friday at Barrie, Ont., to five years each in Kingston penitentiary for burglary of the Roman Catholic church.

The Montreal harbor board has accepted the tender of F. J. Webber, of Buffalo, New York, for the construction of a 950,000 bushel grain elevator on the harbor front. The contract price is \$926,000.

The Montreal Star's London cable says that Lord Dundonald will assume command of the Canadian militia at the termination of General O'Grady-Haly's term of office. Lord Dundonald is now at Ascot.

Israel St. Pierre, a man of 53 years of age, who was employed by the Eddy Co. of Ottawa, arranging pulp logs for the carrier, which brings them up into the mill, was drowned in the Ottawa river Wednesday.

The South Shore railway is calling for tenders for the extension of the road from Sorel to Chandler, where it will connect with the Intercolonial for Levis. The extension is some 77 miles in length and embraces eight steel bridges.

Compared with the first three months of last year, grain exports from the port of Boston since the first of January have fallen off greatly. There is a difference of 5,000,000 bushels in round numbers, favoring the shipments of 1901.

Thornvald Hanson, of Montreal, was Thursday found guilty of the murder last November of Eris Marotte, a nine-year old boy, and sentenced to be hanged Friday, June 13th. Hanson stabbed the boy for the sake of a few cents.

The Shawinigan Falls Power Company, Friday, decided to issue three million dollar, 4 1/2 per cent., thirty year gold bonds, of which one and a half millions will be issued to retire a like amount of the company's five, and the remainder for extension of power to Montreal.

The negotiations concerning the Manchurian treaty between China and Russia have been concluded and negotiators are now framing the agreement in French. The treaty is understood to be satisfactory to the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

A Spanish ministerial declaration read in the Cortes announces that the government will maintain the decree with regard to the religious congregations in Spain, and will introduce a bill dealing with the Bank of Spain and relations between capital and labor.

R. G. Dun & Co. report commercial failures in the United States for the first quarter this year, 3,418 in number and \$33,711,758 in amount of defaulted liabilities, compared with 3,335 failures for \$31,703,486 during the same three months of 1901.

Twelve hotels and more than a score of small buildings were destroyed at Atlantic City Thursday by fire. The loss it is believed, will exceed \$750,000. In this respect the conflagration is the most disastrous that has ever visited this city, as the loss will be only partly covered by insurance. No lives were lost.

At a special meeting of the city council of Atlantic City, N. J., Friday noon, three new fire engines were ordered and four thousand feet of additional hose. The council also wishes to adopt the new city charter which empowers the municipality to restrict buildings along the beach front to be only of brick or stone.

The state of Minnesota has begun its merger suit at home. The bill of complaint in the suit of the state against the Great Northern Pacific Railroad Co., the Northern Securities Co., J. J. Hill, as president of the Northern Securities Co., and individually was served Friday noon on the defendant Hill, in his various capacities, and return made to the sheriff's office by Deputy Kelchow.

### THE CANADIAN KILLED AND WOUNDED AT HART'S RIVER.

An Ottawa despatch states that it is learned that there are 30 casualties in addition to the four officers already announced and there are still 21 to be accounted for, making 55 in all.

The list received today is as follows:

**Killed.**  
Sergt. John Campbell, Perry.  
Corporal Alf Sherritt, Guelph, Ont.  
Private W. E. Peters, Cranbrook, B. C.  
Private W. Vollath, Revelstoke, B. C.  
Private M. G. Huston, London, Ont.  
Private C. N. Evans, London, Ont.  
Private W. P. K. Milligan, Peterboro, Ont.

**Dangerously Wounded, Since Dead.**  
Private A. West, Montreal, 347.  
Private D. H. Campbell, Brandon, Man.

**Dangerously Wounded.**  
Corporal S. Howard, Montreal.  
Private S. M. Lezert, Cranbrook, B. C.  
Private J. C. Graffiu, Cranbrook, B. C.

**Severely Wounded.**  
Sergt. A. Milne, Calgary, N. W. T.  
Shoemsmith W. H. Hunter, Winnipeg.

Private J. C. Fisher, Vancouver, B. C.  
Private L. Stratton.  
Private B. Hodges, Manitoba.  
Private F. W. Dennhey, Calgary, N. W. T.

Private Chalmers, Calgary, N. W. T.  
Amonos Derrah, St. John, N. B.  
Private John Grant Gunn, London, Ont., Tenth Canadian Field Hospital.

**Slightly Wounded.**  
Sergt. C. R. Othen, Brandon, Man.  
Sergt. Thomas, Western, Portage La Prairie.

Private A. Fortey, Winnipeg, Man.  
Private J. Simons, Nelson, B. C.  
Private F. Hendy, Mossburn, B. C.  
Private Alexander McDonald, Fort Steele, B. C.  
Private H. Hawes, Halifax, N. S.  
Private J. N. Blawanger, Halifax, N. S.  
Released men state that Corporal W. A. Kinsley, Toronto, and Private T. B. Day, are killed.

The names here given are in addition to Lieuts. Ryan, McKay, Markham and London, wounded, mentioned in the first cable.

H. H. Jones, of Cincinnati, bought a violin a few years ago for \$75 and gave it to his daughter. When it was being repaired recently he accidentally discovered it was an instrument he himself had made in 1848 as an experiment and sold for \$5.

A despatch from Simla states that the plague situation is growing worse in the Punjab, where seventy thousand deaths are reported monthly. According to a cable despatch from Jeddah, Arabia, there were 928 deaths from cholera at Mecca and 61 at Jeddah during the past week.

Mrs. Mary A. Snody is the oldest "school girl" in St. Louis. She is seventy-four years old, and has just been graduated from a four years' course. She is a grandmother. When she was sixty-eight years old she began a systematic course of study. In her youth she was denied educational advantages. It was not until six years ago that she was able to set to work on her life's desire.

The German preserved meat dealers, the strenuous allies of the American packers in opposing the prohibition against introducing meats prepared with borax into Germany, are organizing, in their efforts to influence the German government not to enforce the proposed regulations against such meats, and declare they would work them a great injury.

Steamer Lake Ontario sailed from Liverpool for St. John direct on Tuesday, with 1,300 passengers and general cargo.

The C. P. R.'s land sales for March tripled those of any previous month of March. The total of 101,000 acres sold for a \$333,852.

The Congregational Union of Quebec has adopted a resolution favoring international union of the Congregational churches of America.

Conferences between the C. P. R., management and the trackmen are proceeding towards a settlement.

A butcher named Laberge, of Valleyfield, Que., became impaled by his face on a beet hook. He was decorating his stall when he fell from a ladder and landed on a row of pointed hooks. He will die.

Contractors' laborers of Quebec, who have been getting 12 1/2 cents an hour, have made a demand for 15 cents, but the contractors have refused.

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makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers.

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THE BEST BUSINESS PRACTICE SYSTEM, for use of which we hold exclusive right.

These are some of our features. Our Catalogue gives full information. Send for one.



**S. Kerr & Son**  
Oddfellows' Hall

The total number of Canadians who have died in South Africa since the commencement of the war is 207. It would appear from the detail that the first contingent suffered a heavier loss from death than any of the other contingents. The first Canadian contingent of Infantry lost 68 men from wounds and disease. The second contingent, consisting of Mounted Rifles, Dragoons and Artillery, lost 47; Strathcona Horse, 30; Canadian Scouts, 10; South African Constabulary, 45. Second Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, Canadian in various other corps in 14 South Africa, 6; total, 207.

Have you ever used Red Rose Tea? It is worth a trial.